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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
PARISH OF HAMMERSMITH,
&c. &c.

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SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE,

From a Drawing in the Earl of Lincoln's Collection. Digitized by Google

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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
PARISH OF HAMMERSMITH,

INTERSPERSED WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EMINENT PERSONS, WHO HAVE BEEN BORN, OR
WHO HAVE RESIDED IN THE PARISH, DURING THE THREE
PRECEDING CENTURIES.

BY
THOMAS FAULKNER,
AUTHOR OF THE HISTORIES OF CHELSEA, FULHAM, AND KENSINGTON.



The Antiquary brings his treasures from remote ages and presents them to this; he examines forgotten repositories, calls things back into existence, counteracts the effects of time, collects the dust of departed matter, moulds it into its pristine state, exhibits the figure to view, and imports it with a kind of immortality. WILLIAM HUTTON.

LONDON:
NICHOLS & SON; J. WEALE; E. PAGE; T. S. RAYNER;
AND SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co.

1839.

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Philippe Giff.

NON CONTENT DE FOUILLER DANS LES ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES DE LA LITTÉRATURE, NOUS AVONS ENCORE EU RECOURS A DES RESSOURCES PLUS PARTICULIERES, EN CONSULTANT DES PERSONNES HABILES QUI ONT BIEN VOULU NOUS FAIRE PART DE LEURS LUMIERES, SOIT DE VIVE VOIX, SOIT PAR DES REMARQUES QU'ILS ONT FAITES, SOIT PAR DES MEMOIRES QU'ILS NOUS ONT REMIS.

L'Art de Vérifier les Dates, p. 12.

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TO THE
QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MADAM,

**A high sense of the honour which
his late Majesty King George the
Fourth, graciously conferred upon me,**

by accepting the Dedication of my History of Kensington, in which Work I endeavoured to pourtray the amiable character, and admirable virtues of YOUR MAJESTY'S illustrious and most excellent Father, has induced me to solicit the same favour at YOUR MAJESTY'S hands, and I now deem it the highest honour to have the privilege of expressing my profound gratitude for this favour being granted.

I humbly hope, that the subject matter of a work which professes to describe a Parish endeared to YOUR MAJESTY by youthful recollections of its beautiful situation, and charming scenery on the banks of the Thames, will be regarded as worthy of YOUR MAJESTY'S perusal and approbation.

I have endeavoured to display in the following work, the Parochial

Antiquities of Hammersmith, from the earliest period of authentic record, a subject at once comprehensive and useful, and of great interest to all who delight to trace the amelioration effected in our institutions, and the increasing prosperity of our native country.

I fervently hope, that YOUR MAJESTY'S patronage of Literature and the Fine Arts may re-establish among us the glories of the Augustan age, and that by the blessing of Providence, and the wisdom of YOUR MAJESTY'S councils, the prosperity of the empire may be increased and preserved; and that all ranks of persons may be impressed with sentiments of duty, loyalty, and affection towards YOUR MAJESTY'S sacred person, towards YOUR MAJESTY'S august and revered Parent, and towards all the Royal Family.

And I fervently pray, that **YOUR MAJESTY** may daily witness the increasing prosperity and stability of the Protestant Church, happily established in these realms, of which **YOUR MAJESTY** is at once the Head, the Ornament, and the Protector.

May it please **YOUR MAJESTY** to permit me to subscribe myself, with profound gratitude and respect,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most dutiful and loyal Subject,

THOMAS FAULKNER.

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P R E F A C E.

THE utility of works of this nature is now so fully acknowledged, that an apology on this occasion seems scarcely necessary.

As soon as Hammersmith became a separate and distinct Parish, it was evident that a topographical and statistical detail of its various establishments would be highly desirable; and although this object had been in some measure already accomplished, by the publication of my History of Fulham, in the year 1813, yet the length of time that has elapsed since the appearance of that work, as well as its confined plan, in respect to Hammersmith, by no means superseded the necessity of a fuller and more detailed description.

To supply, therefore, this deficiency, by furnishing the curious enquirer with an account of everything worthy of notice in this Parish, is the design of the present work. Born in the adjoining Parish of Fulham, I confess that my long acquaintance with this place, its localities, and inhabitants, have stimulated my earnest endeavours to produce a faithful and impartial description of the various

objects that may be supposed to engage the attention of the historian, the antiquary, and the philanthropist.

It has been asserted, that so many qualifications are requisite, to be enabled to produce a satisfactory work of this description, that even the attempt might be deemed presumptuous, and its accomplishment impossible ; but I trust that credit will be given me, for an endeavour to exhibit an honest and faithful detail of this extensive Parish, devoid of prejudice, and in strict accordance with candour and truth.

I am fully aware of the difficulties of the undertaking, but my previous labours in this department of literature may be presumed to have qualified me in some measure for its successful accomplishment. It is method and arrangement that show the writer to the best advantage, so that neither himself nor his reader be overwhelmed with the weight of his materials, or confused by their intricacies. Having duly meditated upon every part, and made himself master of his subject, he may safely commit himself to the press, with only a secondary concern for the beauty of his language. Horace, indeed, promises order and good style to those who select their theme judiciously :

— Cui lecta potenter erit res,
Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo.

During a period of twenty years, I have from time to time made every exertion to obtain the requisite information, and in most instances my enquiries have been successful ; and it now is a pleasing duty gratefully to acknowledge these favours, which, while they shew the extent of my obligations, will likewise prove that I have

not been negligent in collecting the necessary documents.

To the Rev. Francis T. Atwood, the Vicar, I was not only indebted for ready access to the Parochial Records and Registers, but for the most friendly interest in the progress of my labours.

The Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's Chapel, kindly afforded me every information relative to his district.

To J. Ryall, Esq. Deputy Steward of the Manor, my thanks are due, for his permission to inspect the Court Rolls of the Manor, and for other professional information.

W. T. Clarke, Esq. Engineer of the Suspension Bridge, and West Middlesex Water Works Company, furnished me with correct information relative to those national and commercial establishments.

J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.A.S.; J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.A.S.; T. Crofton Croker, Esq. F.A.S., W. Simpson, Esq., Mr. J. C. Gomme, Mr. S. Gomme, and Mr. G. Bird, also afforded me valuable information on many subjects connected with this work.

But these acknowledgments would be very incomplete, were I not to express my gratitude and respect to the Curators of the British Museum, for the assistance rendered me on all occasions. The students of our history and antiquities find in that National Institution inexhaustible sources of intelligence, the value of which

is augmented by the facilities of access, and every one is in duty bound publicly to express his obligations.

Errors, no doubt, will be discovered in the following pages, notwithstanding the most anxious endeavours to obtain correct information; but *humanum est errare*, to err is human, and the longest life is too brief to indulge the hope of attaining perfection, and some limits must be put to unceasing anxiety and daily toil.

Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.

Let the candid reader survey the various matters discussed in the course of this work, and perhaps his indulgence will be obtained for occasional errors, or casual omissions.

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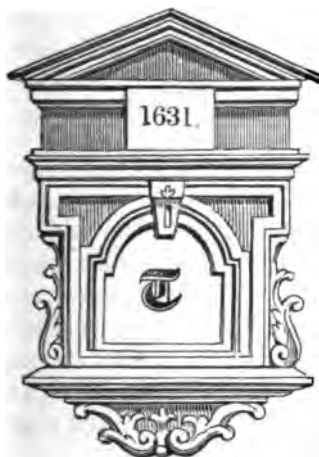
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HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF HAMMERSMITH.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION—SITUATION—ETYMOLOGY—AIR AND TEMPERATURE
—ARTESIAN WELLS — BOUNDARIES — EXTENT — POPULATION —
HIGHWAYS — PUBLIC ROADS — ROMAN ROAD — RIVER THAMES —
FISHERY.



THE rapid spread of the spirit of enquiry among all classes of the community during the last half century, has formed a remarkable epoch in the history of our native country, for the researches of learned men among us have been carried to a greater extent than ever they were in any nation; an absolute scope is given to enquiries of all kinds, and the consequence of this has been that the greatest improvements have been made in all the sciences, and that we have now become the fountain head of knowledge and the instructors of the world. This extension of knowledge has

been accompanied by a corresponding increase of domestic comfort; for, in proportion as we have become more enlightened, our manners have become more refined, and a greater diffusion of happiness is clearly visible throughout all ranks of society. How is it possible then to reflect on these things without joy and exultation? How happy is it for us that our lot has been cast in such a land and in such an age;—a land where peace, plenty, and liberty abound and flourish, a land which enjoys the best of laws, the best of institutions, and the purest religion in the world. It is worth while to enquire by what means this desirable condition has been attained.

During the greater part of the reign of George the Third, the energies of this mighty nation were, under the auspices of that munificent and paternal monarch, directed to the discovery of distant countries, and the consequent diffusion of civilization and knowledge among barbarous nations, and our language and commerce were extended from east to west :—

“ The sea’s our own, and now all nations greet,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet.
Our power extends as far as winds can blow,
Or swelling sails upon the Globe may go.”—WALLER.

To the patronage afforded by George the Third to the promotion of science, as well as to the encouragement of the arts, which harmonize and embellish domestic life, may be mainly ascribed the pre-eminent station which we now enjoy among nations. It was, however, reserved for the glory of George the Fourth to instil into all classes of persons, by his example, a more general love for, and cultivation of, the fine arts, but more particularly architecture, which, during his short but magnificent reign, made much greater progress than it had done during the three preceding centuries. The embellishment of the capital, by the formation and erection of so many grand and splendid streets and edifices, planned and built during that period, has excited

universal surprise and admiration, and the example of the metropolis has been followed and imitated more or less in all parts of the United Kingdom.

*" O quantum tibi debeat Augusta,
Tot nascentia templa, tot renata,
Tot spectacula !"*

MARTIAL.

How much Augusta owes to thee,
How many temples now we see,
Built or renew'd by thy command,
The glory of thy native land !

T. F.

This taste for the improvement of our cities and towns has excited a general and commendable desire to obtain a knowledge of their origin and history; and what the architect has achieved, the historian has commemorated by eliciting from authentic documents the early annals of his native place, thus producing the most satisfactory details of its ancient and present state, recent improvements, and local advantages. The utility of topography is thus made manifest, for it relates many important events in the history of our native country, and commemorates many eminent persons who have signalized themselves by their talents and learning; it describes circumstantially the progress of the arts, and displays the domestic manners and economy of the age; from this source also the general historian frequently derives his most authentic information upon many important and critical points. The subject matter of this volume may, therefore, claim attention from the historian and political economist, as well as from the manufacturer and merchant. To trace the origin and progress of a great suburban parish in extent, population, and commerce, is more worthy of the pains of the student, than to make himself acquainted with the recital of wars and crimes, or with nine-tenths of the matter which usually fills the annals of modern Europe. So thought the philosopher when he said, " By a strange perversion of the human mind, pleasure is derived from recording in annals the deeds of blood and slaughter, so that the

crimes of men are known by those who are ignorant of nature and her various works."^a

Previous to entering into a detail of the origin and history of this parish generally, it may be proper to consider the face of the country in its earliest condition. The adjoining tracts of land on the north and north-west of London, or Trinobantum, presented one vast forest covered with oaks and various other trees, which gradually disappeared as civilization advanced; but the genius of the soil seems to have been sylvan for becoming neglected after the final departure of the Romans, this extensive district speedily reassumed its pristine character, and afterwards obtained the name of the Forest of Middlesex, and became not only the harbour for several sorts of wild beasts, as wolves, wild boars, wild bulls, and stags, but of thieves, outlaws, and fugitives.^b This forest was not disafforested till the reign of Henry III., but of the ancient wood which afforded cover to its quadruped inhabitants, much remained long after; and even in this parish many acres were covered with wood, till the time of Charles the Second. After the disappearance of this great forest with all its appendages, the lands successively fell into the hands of the husbandman, and thus became subjected to the operations of the plough, and we find upon consulting the Domesday Book at that early period, that this parish was in a high state of cultivation.^c

^a Mira humani ingenii peste, sanguinem et cædes condere animalibus juvat, ut scelera hominum noscantur mundi ipsius ignaris.—*Plin. Hist. Natur.* l. 11. c. 9.

^b Abundabant enim eo tempore per totam Ciltriam nemora spatiosa, densa, et copiosa, in quibus habitabant diversæ bestiæ, lupi, apri, tauri sylvestres, et cervi abundanter. Nec non et qui plus nocuerunt prædones, latrones, vispillones, exules, et fugitivi."—*Matt. Paris, Vitæ S. Albani in Leofstano.*—*Fitz-Stephens' Descript. of London*, 4to. p. 26. Lond. 1772.

^c "The face of this country made a very different appearance when it was first invaded by the Romans from what it doth at present. For though the position of its vales and mountains has always been the same, yet so many of them were covered with woods, that the whole Island was said to have been "*horrida*

SITUATION.—The Parish of Hammersmith is pleasantly situated on the left, or north bank of the Thames, at the distance of four miles from London, in the Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulston, and county of Middlesex; which county derived its name from its relative situation to the three neighbouring kingdoms of the east, west, and south Saxons, of the first of which, that is, *East Seaxe*, or Essex, it formed a part for about three centuries previous to the dissolution of the Saxon Heptarchy. According to Mr. Whitaker, and his opinion has great appearance of correctness, the original inhabitants of this district were called *Trinovantes*, or *Trinobantes*,^a and were a branch of the *Cantii*, who spread themselves all over Middlesex and Essex, and were distinguished by this appellation as being *Novantes*, or New comers, whose capital was afterwards known by the name of *Londinum*, and *Augusta*, the latter name being given to it during the reign of the Emperor Valentinian, to denote its dignity and opulence.—

— Where has Commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
As London? Opulent, enlarg'd, and still
Increasing London. COWPER.

sylois." One of the chief difficulties the Romans met with in pursuing their conquests in this Island, was that of making their way through these woods, and guarding against the sallies of the Britons from the forests. This obliged them to make cuts through the woods as they advanced, so broad that they might be in no danger of a surprise! and they afterwards cleared away much greater quantities for the sake of agriculture."—*Leland's Itin.* vi. 104. *Henry's Hist. of Great Britain*, I. 433.

^a *Hist. of Cornwall*, vol. i. p. 76. *Cæsar de Bell. Gall.*, l. v. A different etymology has, however, been proposed by a learned antiquary. The *Trinovantes* were so denominated from their situation on the expanse of water or lake, formed by the Thames, as were the *Novantes*, in Scotland, from their dwelling in the peninsula and head-way of Galloway. With respect to the *Trinovantes*, the prefix was perhaps originally *tra*, ultra, beyond; the inhabitants of the region beyond the water.—*Hughes's Horæ Britan.*, vol. i. p. 127.; *Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester*, vol. ii. p. 206.

^b *Tacit. Annal.* l. xiv. c. 33.; *Ammian. Marcellin.* l. xxvii. et xxviii.; *Camden's Britan.*, p. 307.

The Kensington division of the hundred of Ossulston includes the parishes of Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Acton, Ealing, Wilsden, Chelsea, and part of Brentford. This ancient arrangement of the counties was very unequally formed, both as to their extent and population; some contained forty villages, some thirty, many only ten, and others still less, and so they remain to the present time. The division of England into shires and hundreds, the trial by jury, the view of frankpledge, or the regulation by which the working classes of the people were formed into companies or bands, of ten or more, mutually responsible for each other's appearance, in case any one was accused of crime, have all been usually considered as established by King Alfred, though he really had no claim to the merit of their institution, but only to their revival and adaptation. But the fact is, that if any part of the legal fabric, of which the origin was unknown, possessed peculiar utility and excellence, it was supposed to be Alfred's, on the mere strength of his general character and reputation; just as virtuosi fancy they trace the hand of Phidias or Praxitiles, in a statue of peculiar beauty, but of which the history cannot be ascertained. The division into hundreds seems to have existed in Denmark, at an early period; and we find that in France a regulation of this sort was made two hundred years before, as they are mentioned in the Salic Law, as being established with a view to oblige each district to answer for the robberies and crimes committed within its limits. These divisions were in that country military as well as civil, and each contained one hundred freemen, who were subject to an officer called *Centenarius*, a number of which *Centenarii*, were themselves subject to a superior officer, called *Comes*, or count; and indeed something like this institution of hundreds may be traced back as far as the ancient Germans,^a from whom were derived the Franks, who con-

^a "Centeni singulis pagis sunt idque ipsum inter suos vocantur et quod primò numerus fuit, jam nomen et honor est." Germani

quered France, and the Saxons who eventually became masters of England. *Sexti Hundredi*, or suit to the hundred, was to pay a personal attendance, and to do suit and service to the hundred court, which was held in some places once in three months, and in others once a month. By the statute of the 14th of Edward III. the hundred court was merged in the county court, yet some few hundreds have their old franchise still remaining. A shire or county is composed of an indefinite number of hundreds. Shire is a Saxon word, signifying division. The term county, is derived from the word *comes*, the count of the Franks, an officer of similar jurisdiction with the earl, or alderman of the Saxons, to whom the government of the shire was entrusted. This government the earl usually exercised by his deputy, called the sheriff, or *shirerieve*, and in the Saxon times the bishop sat in the county court with the earl, and in the shrieves turn, with the shrieve.^a

This parish was divided from Fulham by act of parliament, in the year 1834, for all purposes, civil and ecclesiastical. The first division of parochial districts may be traced soon after the establishment of christianity in this country; but we must come down a few steps lower in the scale of time, to consider the origin of parishes, now commonly so called.

The ancient Parochiæ were so named from the Greek word *παροικία* *Accolarum conventus*, a company of neighbours and parishioners ἀπὸ τοῦ κατέχειν a *mutuo alimentorum præbitione*, for giving mutual help and nourishment to each other. But the precise date at which this ecclesiastical division was first introduced is involved in uncertainty, while Archbishop Parker and

appellantur pagos Gowen. Sic adhuc Helvetii in pagos, Gallicæ in cantons, dividuntur. Vici autem dicebantur Hunderte. Inde, originem sumpsere Anglorum Hundredæ.—*Tacit. de Mor. German.* c. 8; *Annotat.* p. 96; Curæ R. Relham. *Cantab.* 1813.

^a Gibson's Camden's Britan. p. 158; Brady's Hist. p. 84; Kennet. Spelman. Glos. Voc. Montesquieu, vol. ii. p. 376. Palgrave's Sax. Hist. p. 64; Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 7.

Camden attribute the measure to Archbishop Honorius, about the year 636; Sir Henry Hobart considers that parishes were first erected by the Council of Lateran, which was held in 1079. The truth seems to be that they were gradually formed, as christianity spread its blessings through the country, and they appear to have been originally co-extensive with manors. Selden is of opinion that parishes were established when churches were first erected for the service of God. The laws of King Edgar, which were promulgated about the year 960, clearly recognize the existence of established parochial districts, and direct that the tithes of land should be paid to the church of the parish in which they are situated. The limits of the country parishes, from the perambulations ordained by the canon law, seem to have been speedily ascertained, and appear nearly the same as now established, which arrangement was settled before the time of Edward the Confessor, as clearly appears from Domesday Book, in which the towns and parishes nearly agree with the present division. The number of parishes, and parochial chapelries now in England and Wales, is stated at 10,674.^a

ETYMOLOGY.—The name of this place is evidently composed of two words, both of which appear to admit of an easy solution; *Ham* in Saxon, means a town or dwelling, and *Hyde*, or *hythe*, a haven or harbour, therefore *Ham-Hythe*, signifies a town with a harbour or creek, which here connects the river with the centre of the town, and forms a convenient quay or dock for the landing of various kinds of merchandize, coals, and corn.^b

^a Pop. Abract. 1811. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 507; Blackstone's Comment. vol. i. p. 110; Parke's Hampstead, p. 203.

^b In Germany written *heym*, and importing as much as home now does with us. *Ham* originally signifieth a coverture or place of shelter, and is thence grown to signifie one's home, (as now uncomposed we pronounce it,) that is to say, one's birth-place, or most proper habitation.—*Verstegan's Restitut. of Decayed Intell.* p. 321.

Hinc tot vicorum, villarum, &c. nomina apud nos *Teutones* tam

It is interesting to trace the different hythes along the banks of the River Thames in the softened appellations which they now bear :—Erith, Greenhithe, Greenwich, Queenhithe, Lambeth, Chelshithe, and several others might be mentioned, but I shall not be too tenacious in supporting this etymology, as names should be taken in connexion with local circumstances, and the material point to be considered is not so much the remote origin of the word, as the immediate source from which it passed into common acceptation. But while discussing this topic, it may be observed, that a considerable portion of the disrepute into which the science of etymology has fallen, in consequence of conjectures, which to a superficial examiner, may appear over-strained, will in a great measure be removed by careful inquiry. It is therefore to be hoped that the above etymology of this place will be considered as satisfactory, unless a better be discovered or proposed.

——— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti, si non, his utere mecum. HOR.

The exact period when Hammersmith acquired its present name has not been ascertained, but in the earliest Court Rolls which I have seen, relating to the Manor of Pallingswick, in the early part of the reign of Henry VII. it is written *Hamersmith*, being nearly the same as the modern spelling. In the Court Rolls of the Manor of Fulham, from the year 1712,* till 1820, it is uniformly spelled *Hamersmith*, and the same spelling occurs in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's Britan-

incipientia quam desinentia in *Ham*, ut *Ham-ton*, *Buckingham*, &c. quam plurima : *Ham*, etenim, sive initiale, sive finale, profuit ab *Anglo Saxonum Ham*. Domus, prædium, villa.—*Lye, Dict. Sax. Voc.*
Ham. Saxonicum, domus, habitatio. *Æt-Ham*, domi, angl. at home.—*Spelman. Glos. Voc.*—*Palgrave's Saxon History*, p. 84.

* All the previous records and manorial documents were lamentably destroyed in the great fire of London in 1666. The earliest existing Court Roll bears date 1712.

nica, published in 1696; in Ogilvy's *Britannia Depicta*, 1698; and in Owen's *Britannia*, 1724.

The present spelling is evidently an unmeaning and vulgar corruption of its original signification.

In further support of what has been advanced respecting this etymology, may be adduced the testimony of a learned Middlesex antiquary :

"I am aware that the predominant signification of *Ham*, among the Anglo-Saxons, was precisely similar to that which we give to it in its modern form, as *Home*. Our neighbours on the other side of the Tweed, who abound with vestiges of antiquity in their customs and language, appear to have retained both the spelling and pronunciation of the original word, though its use is evidently synonymous to the English *Home*, as in the proverb, 'Hame's ay couthy, although it be never so hamely,' which answers to our common saying, 'Home is home, be it ever so homely.' Again, in the ballad of Bard Ellen,

" I winna stay at hame, Lord Thomas,
And sew my silver seam ;
But I'll gae to the rank Highlands,
Tho' your lands lay far frae hame."

The change of the vowel *a* into *o* might perhaps have arisen from the broad pronunciation of the *a*, formerly so prevalent; thus, *hawm* and *hawmly*, (as they still are provincially pronounced,) the transition from thence to home, and homely, was not very violent. More space has perhaps been occupied in the consideration of this subject, than my readers will think it entitled to, but habits of accuracy, induced by similar researches, would not allow me to pass it over without endeavouring to afford satisfaction to the etymological student, who will be far from regarding the enquiry in the trivial light in which it may probably appear to others."^a

^a Park's History of Hampstead, p. 83.

Bowack has preserved the following tradition respecting the name of this place :—"Hammersmith standing about a mile north-west of Fulham, called in Domesday Book, Hermoder-

AIR AND TEMPERATURE.—The soil of Hammersmith is of the testuary strata, called London clay, having been deposited at an early period by the delta of a large estuary of which the Thames is the diminutive representative. The air is remarkably mild, the Parish and its environs being situated in a valley bounded and sheltered on the north-east by the Hampstead and Highgate hills, and on the south-west by the Surrey hills. The easterly winds are also rendered much more temperate by passing over the numerous fires and gas-lights of the metropolis. The air was formerly loaded with aqueous particles which have been considerably diminished of late years by an extensive and effective drainage. It is peculiarly adapted from its mildness for pulmonary invalids, and weakly constitutions, but not so well adapted to dyspeptics, who require a more bracing air. The health and longevity of the inhabitants is a sufficient proof of the general salubrity of the district.

wode, and in the ancient deeds in the Exchequer, Hermoderworth, which is an evidence of its antiquity, because it was in that time a place well known. We shall not attempt accounting for the present name of it, Hammersmith, which is somewhat odd, unless supposing time has melted those rough Saxon sounds will do, which indeed seems more probable than several conjectures we heard about it, or that ridiculous account firmly believed by some of the inhabitants of Fulham and Putney, as well as of this place, viz. that the two churches of the two first-named places were, many ages since, built by two sisters of gigantic stature, who had but one hammer between them, which they used to throw over the river, from one to another, when they wanted it; but one time it happened unfortunately to fall upon its claws and broke them, so that the pious wish must have unavoidably stood still if they could not have got it mended. But going to a smith that lived at this place, he set all to rights again, and for such good service it has ever since retained the name of Hammersmith. This fantastic relation is inserted only for the reader's diversion, and to let him see the force of tradition, and how strangely the ignorant may be imposed upon, especially if there is the least shadow of truth to support it, as there is here, the towers of the two churches being exactly alike, and, by the condition of both, built about the same time, and the name of Hammersmith colours the whole story admirably well, and puts the certainty with them out of doubt."—*Antiquities of Middlesex*, p. 47. Lond. 1705.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The name of Artesian wells is applied to perpetually flowing fountains, obtained by boring a small hole through strata that are destitute of water, into lower strata loaded with subterraneous sheets of this important fluid, which ascends by hydrostatic pressure, through pipes let down to conduct it to the surface. The name is derived from Artois, (the ancient *Artesium*,) where the practice of making such wells has for a long time extensively prevailed. Wells of this kind have now become frequent in the vicinity of London, examples of which may be seen in the front of the Episcopal Palace of Fulham, in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Turnham Green, and in several parts of this parish.

The rising of the waters of these wells is found to diminish as the number of perpetually flowing fountains increases, and a general application of them would discharge the subjacent water so much more rapidly than it arrives through the interstices of the chalk, that fountains of this kind, when numerous, would cease to flow, although the water within them would rise and maintain its level nearly at the surface of the land. The frequent adoption of these wells will add to the facilities of supplying fresh water in many places where this prime necessary of life is inaccessible by any other means.* Their mode of operation explains one of the most common contrivances in the subterraneous economy of the globe, for the purpose of natural springs. By the compound results of the original disposition of the strata and their subsequent disturbances, the entire crust of the earth has become one grand and connected apparatus of hydraulic machinery, co-operating incessantly with the sea and with the atmosphere, to dispense unfailing supplies of fresh water over the habitable surface of the land.* The following description of the Artesian wells now existing in this parish, is in strict accordance with,

* See Dr. Buckland's *Geology and Mineralogy*, vol. 1. p. 524.

and in confirmation of, the preceding observations. There are nine in number, bored within the compass of half a mile, and the following account of one which was sunk by Mr. Brooke, at his residence, Spring Cottage, situated nearly in the centre of the town, will suffice for the whole. The workmen commenced their labour by sinking a shaft from the surface through the alluvial deposit of mould, gravel, and sand, containing the surface springs down to the blue clay, which was found at a depth of fourteen feet, an iron pipe much larger than the intended bore, was then driven several feet into the clay, which for the first forty feet was nearly of a chesnut colour, with the fissures stained with sky blue, attenuating to a lead colour, the intensity of the colour increasing with the depth of the stratum to sixty feet, when the fissures were coloured red, by the oxide of iron, which also increased with the depth, to nearly a deep red; the lower bed of this clay was unctuous to the touch, and was capable of being polished when dry. The operation through this stratum was not delayed by any balls of septaria, and was continued to the depth of two hundred and fifty-three feet, when a very compact stratum of gravel, sand, and shells, two feet thick, was struck, which required the chissels to cut through it, and which contained water: the workmen continued the boring through the sandy chalk, forty-five feet, when at this depth, being three hundred feet from the surface, the water rose fourteen feet above the top of the pipes, at the rate of ninety gallons in a minute. The increase of similar wells in the neighbourhood, has reduced the one described to a level with the others, at some little distance from the surface, according to their situation, but the supply is everywhere abundant, and the water is so much valued for its softness and purity, that nearly forty pounds per annum have been received for the product of this well only, at the average price of about sixpence per butt. The supply for these invaluable springs is

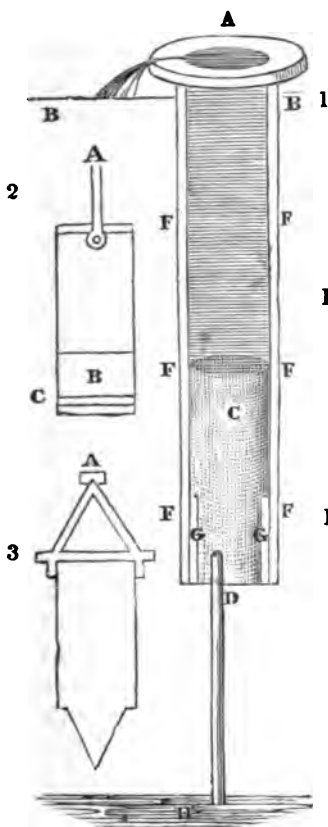
derived from the chalk heights surrounding London at some miles distant, where the chalk *bassets*, or rises to the surface, and forms what is called by Geologists, the London chalk basin; and a very clear idea may be formed of the operation, by the following simple experiment:—Take a large white basin, fill it with clay very close and compactly to within one inch of the top, leave the top of the clay rough or undulatory, then take the clay out, and put some sand into the basin, so that there may be a layer of sand all over, between the clay and the basin, then pour as much water into the sand as it will retain; it will then be evident that if a hole be bored any where through the clay, the water will rise up such hole to the level it retains in the sand. The basin here represents the chalk; the clay, the London clay; and the sand, the strata through which the water pervolates below the clay.

From the preceding statement it clearly appears that the attainment of water by this method is certain and satisfactory, and it is therefore most desirable to encourage the Artesian system for domestic use. The only doubt that exists, is as regards a constant supply being obtained, which has been contended against, as the waters of many of the metropolitan wells have been found to subside in the course of time; but upon inquiry into the question it has been found invariably, that they were merely sand springs, and not sunk beneath the London clay.

On the continent the Artesian system has succeeded admirably, and to the greatest extent, and it appears to be the unanimous opinion of Geologists, that the situation of the Metropolis and its environs possesses peculiar advantages for testing this great and important experiment, which, when we consider how materially the health and comfort of the inhabitants are concerned, will not, it is to be hoped, be much longer delayed.

The annexed diagram and description relate to the

first over-flowing well which was sunk in the vicinity, viz. at Norland house, Kensington, near Notting-hill.



EXPLANATION.*

Fig. I.

A Top of the well, with the water running over.

B B Ground line.

C Sand lying in the well.

D Copper pipe.

FFFFF Steining of the well.

G G Double steining, six feet from the bottom upwards.

H Stratum which the end of the copper pipe was driven into.

Fig. II. and III.

Iron box for drawing sand out of the well, weighing about sixty pounds, one foot square, and two feet nine inches long.

A Handle of the box.

B A flap, or door, which opens inward by a joint at C. There is another door like this on the side.

C The joint.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.—The parish is bounded by the River Thames and by Fulham, on the south; by Chiswick, and by Acton, on the west; by Wilsden on the north; and by Kensington on the east. It consists of about two thousand three hundred acres of land, which, according to the latest survey, may be thus particularized:—One thousand and ten acres of meadow, three hun-

* For a description of this well, see my History of Kensington, 4to. p. 18. Lond. 1820.

dred and five acres of arable, two hundred and seventy acres of garden ground, one hundred and fifty acres of brickfields, two hundred and fifty-seven acres of waste lands, and three hundred and eighteen acres occupied by dwellings. The parish extends from east to west nearly two miles, and from north to south upwards of three miles.

PERAMBULATION.—The injunctions of Queen Elizabeth ordered that the curate, accompanied by the principal householders, should walk the bounds of the parish as they had been accustomed, and at their return to the church make their common prayers. The service formerly appointed was the 103rd and 104th Psalms, with the Litany, and the Homily of Thanksgiving. We evidently derive this custom from the French, for Mamertius, Bishop of Vienne, about the middle of the fifth century, first instituted it, upon the prospect of some particular calamity, which threatened his diocese. But there does not appear to exist any law to enforce the observance of this custom : in order, therefore, to prevent disputes, the best way is for the churchwardens to do their duty, in observing their annual perambulations at the usual time, so as to leave no room for any doubt or contest about their boundaries with their neighbours.^a

The first perambulation after the passing of the Act for the separation of this parish from Fulham, took place on Ascension-day, in the year 1834, when the following line was observed, and marked out at various places by posts, in the presence of the Reverend the Vicar, the parish Officers, and a numerous assembly of the inhabitants. The eastern boundary line commences at the Black Bull public house, and runs through Mr. Deadman's and Mr. Warner's grounds, into Monument field, then it crosses the road at Parr's bridge over the moat, to the

^a Sparrow's *Rationale*, p. 161. *Le Cointe Annal. Eccl. de France*, tom. i. p. 285. Pegge. p. 1. c. 12. Gibson's *Codex*, vol. i. p. 84.

summer-house in the Chancellor's grounds, the Thames here forming the south boundary, extending as far as the stone placed at the corner of the house lately occupied by Mr. Horsely, on Chiswick Mall; it then crosses the Thames to another boundary stone in the centre of the Twig Ait, which divides the parish from Chiswick; it then takes a north-west direction, through the grounds of the house before mentioned, and passes over the wall, and near the British School, up the slip of pasture land, and crosses the turnpike road into the new road, formerly called Stamford Brook lane, to the summer-house at the corner of the wall; and then it takes a westerly course, through Mr. Essex's lands, and crosses the Uxbridge road to the long field leading to Mr. Young's premises at East Acton, thence it continues its course along the side of the ditch down East Acton lane, to Old Oak Common; bearing to the right, it then crosses the Paddington canal, through the field leading to the Harrow road, it here crosses through the premises belonging to Mr. Harrison, and passes out again to the boundary stone in the Harrow road, running along the Cemetery wall, then crossing the canal again, it passes through Mr. Colton's fields, leading southerly to the Uxbridge road at Shepherd's Bush bridge, it then continues its course by the side of the creek which divides the parish from Kensington, through the grounds of Mr. Lee, and then it proceeds along the north side of the high road, to the Black Bull, where the line ends.

POPULATION AND RETURNS TO THE CENSUS.—Our ancestors appear to have been very apprehensive of the evils which they imagined would arise from an overgrown capital, and enactments were successively made to impede the rage for building new houses in the vicinity of London. But what would the legislators of those days say, could they behold the gigantic and still increasing metropolis of the present day?—In 1586 Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation to prevent the

erection of new buildings within three miles of the City gates; and, in 1656, an Act was passed for preventing the multiplying of houses in or about the suburbs, and within ten miles thereof. The preamble sets forth how these new buildings were found to be mischievous and inconvenient, and a great annoyance to the common-wealth. By this Act, for every dwelling-house erected within ten miles of the City walls, and not having four acres of land occupied therewith, one year's rack-rent was enacted to be paid by the occupier, for the use of the common-wealth; and for any new building erected after this Act, the builder was to be fined £100. and if the same was upheld and continued, the further sum of £20. every month that the same should be so upheld, for the use of the poor.

The following returns to the Census exhibit the number of houses and inhabitants at three successive periods:—

	1801.	1811.	1831.
Number of houses inhabited	871	978	1712
Do. of families inhabiting them	1126	1521	1977
Uninhabited houses	49	32	173
Number of inhabitants, male	2497	3262	4645
Do. do. female	3103	4131	5577
Persons chiefly employed in agriculture	227	211	263
Do. employed in trade	599	965	1544
All other persons not comprised in the preceding clauses	546	345	433
Total of persons	5600	7393	10222
Houses building	10	16	78

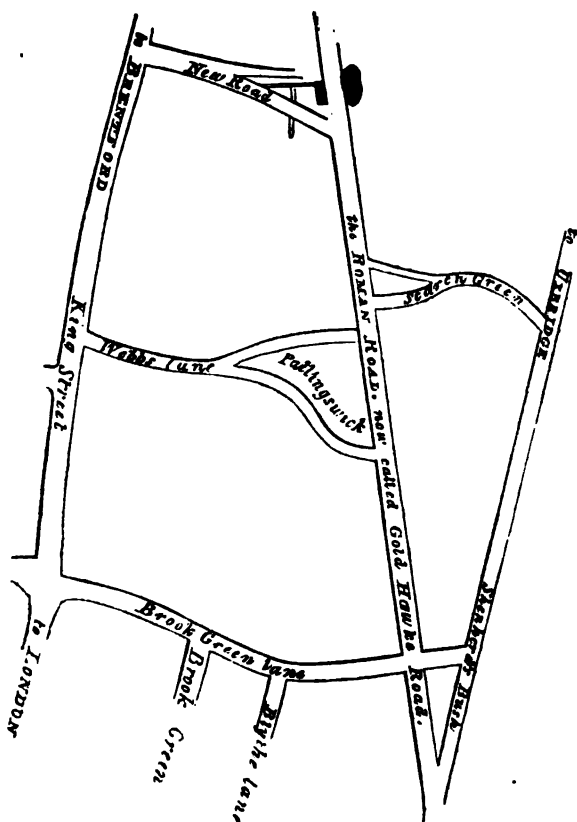
The number of houses assessed to the Poor-Rate in 1838, amounted to 2039; and there are about 50 houses and tenements now building, which are not assessed to the Poor-Rate. The number of the inhabitants in the year 1838, amounted to about 13,000.

Annual Table of Births and Deaths from 1826 to 1837.

Year.	Births.		Total.	Burials.		Total.
	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1826	84	103	187	93	82	175
1827	111	83	194	80	88	168
1828	95	101	196	72	79	151
1829	117	97	214	86	85	171
1830	126	108	234	107	80	187
1831	102	102	204	85	84	169
1832	88	100	188	71	81	158
1833	94	97	191	73	101	174
1834	132	113	245	87	88	175
1835	189	136	325	94	90	184
1836	150	165	326	80	58	138
1837	113	138	208	103	105	208

HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC ROADS.—It may be truly asserted that the condition of the public roads of a kingdom forms a tolerable criterion, by which its state of civilization and prosperity may be estimated, for where the roads are neglected, the operations of trade will be impeded, the value of land depreciated, and mutual intercourse straitened. Turnpikes were first erected in England soon after the restoration. The first Act for the repair of the public roads was passed in 1698. When turnpike tolls were first demanded, the lower orders of the people evinced much opposition to the measure, and a great number of persons were punished in various parts of the country, for pulling down the gates, and maltreating the collectors. The great western road which runs through the parish from east to west, enters at Counter's bridge, and extends to Turnham Green. This great thoroughfare came into general use in the time of James I. : before that period the road turned off through Blind or Blithe lane, across Shepherd's Bush common, to Gould Hawk road, and joined the high-way at Turnham Green. The Uxbridge road

enters the parish at the bridge at Shepherd's Bush, and passes on to Acton. These roads are under the jurisdiction and care of the metropolis trust. The Harrow road skirts its northern boundary.* The other streets and roads of the parish are under the controul of a board of surveyors, chosen annually, in vestry, by the parishioners, agreeably to the Act of the 5th and 6th William IV. c. 56., and the rate usually amounts to about sixpence in the pound.



* Mr. T. Lediard published a plan of the great road from Tyburn to Uxbridge, in 1769. The Acts passed at different periods relating

ROMAN ROAD.—The Romans bestowed incredible pains and expense to render their roads durable, straight, and agreeable. Aware that the progress of civilization depended on the facility of interchange, they rendered communication easy; and it became a point of family competition to embellish these lines of traffic, and the name of a benefactor was united with the causeway which had been constructed by his liberality. Such were the well known Appian, Æmilian, and Aurelian ways.^a The countries subdued by the arms of that warlike people are covered with the traces of the communications by which these objects were effected, and in no province of that empire are the vestiges of these works more frequent than in Britain, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact periods at which they were constructed. Dr. Stukeley conjectures that the Erming street was the first formed, and he attributes the work to the age of Nero, but it would certainly appear to be likely that the first road adapted to military purposes in Britain was that which lead from Richborough, on the tract of the British Watling street, to London, as that road shows the line of their earliest victories in this country. Besides the public ways formed under the care of the Romans, minor roads leading between the respective military stations intersected the island in every direction. These Roman ways have frequently been continued as the public roads, so that where a military way is wanting, the presumption is in favour of the present high road, if that be nearly in the same direction.^b

Four great military ways were distinguishable at a very

to this road, are the following :—Geo. I. c. 25.; 12 Geo. I. c. 17.; 15 Geo. II. c. 9.; 17 Geo. III. c. 102.; 34 Geo. III. c. 131.; 42 Geo. III. c. 77.; and 54 Geo. III. c. 219.—*Redford's Hist. of Uxbridge*, p. 107.

^a See Onuph. Panvin. Urb. Rom. Descript. l. 1. p. 63. Franc. 1597.

^b Horsley's Essay on Antonin. Itin. p. 391. Whitaker's Hist. of Manch. vol. i. p. 27.

early period, named Watling street, Foss, Ikeneld street, and Erming street, and it has been generally supposed that Britain was intersected only by these four principal roads, each of which formed one long line through the island. It is, however, evident that such an opinion was erroneously founded, for there is good reason for supposing that many such roads must have been obliterated by the progressive cultivation of the country. It is asserted by a writer, who has displayed great learning, on this interesting subject, that there existed in Britain fifteen in number, seven of which either began or ended in London, and that reckoning all these fifteen roads together, they would be found to amount to two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine Italian miles in length.^a It is certain that criminals were subjected to the labour of keeping these roads in repair, and in the northern parts the British and Roman soldiers were so harassed in cutting down forests and draining morasses, that many of them wished death to relieve them from their insupportable toil.^b Upon the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, the indolence of the natives seems to have immersed them into a state of second barbarism; the great roads were suffered to fall into decay, and to be overgrown with woods, so that at the present day they are discovered with difficulty, and the

^a Que si l'on recueille en un, tous les chemins que les Empereurs ont fait parer en Angleterre, on en trouvera quinze en nombre, dont les sept prenoient fin ou commencement, en la ville de Londres, comme en la principale ville de la Grande Bretagne. Puis supputant les milliaires de tous les quinze ensemble, l'on verra que le tout monte à deux mille cinq cents soixante et dix neuf milles Italiques d'ouvrages de main en longueur, et par tant que ce n'est sans cause si les habitans du pays qui ne savent l'origine de tels œuvres, les attribuent à des geants, ou à la magie.—*Bergier Hist. des Grands Chemins des Romains.* p. 552.

^b Calgacus eloquently enumerates the various atrocities committed by the Romans on the Britons, and feelingly inveighs against the manual labour imposed upon them in the formation of these roads, by filling up marshes and cutting down woods. "Bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt; in annonam frumentum. Corpora ipsa ac manus, silvis ac paludibus emuniendis, inter verbera ac contumelias, conterunt. *Tacit. Vit. Agric. xxxi.*

traces of many of them are entirely destroyed, yet in several places they still appear to be astonishing monuments of Roman industry, and show how well that enterprising people could associate the grand with the useful. The most satisfactory evidence of the genuine remains of a Roman road is the *dorsum elatum*, or elevated ridge, which usually was composed of broken flints, pebbles, or sand and brick rubbish, bound together with mortar, making a mass as hard and compact as marble itself, and impenetrable to manual labour. The Roman road which ran through this parish is comprised in the seventh iter of Antoninus, as it is published in Camden's *Britannia* :—

Iter VII.

Iter A Regno Londinum

Mill. Pas. XCVI. sic.

Clausentum. Mill. Pas. XX.

Venturum Belgarum Mill. Pas. X.

Pontes. Mill. Pas. XXIX.

Londinum. Mill. Pas. XXII.*

Dr. Stukeley, after having described the course of this road, from *Regnum*, now Chichester, to *Pontes*, now Staines, thus mentions its tract through this parish :—
“ It passes now between Staines and London, being the common road at present, till you come to Turnham Green, where the present road through Hammersmith and Kensington leaves it, for it passes more northward upon the common, where, to a discerning eye, the trace of it goes over a little brook, called from it, Strand Bridge, and comes into the Acton road at a common, at a bridge, a little west of Camden house, and so along Hyde Park wall, and crosses the Watling street at Tyburn.” In confirmation of the correctness of this description, it may be mentioned that the most satisfactory evidence of its existence was discovered in the year 1834, by the workmen employed in making Gould Hawk road, for, upon digging down about ten feet from the surface, they came to the old Roman causeway, which was very hard

* Gibson's *Camden's Britan.* p. 34.

and compact, and consisting of the usual sort of materials employed in the formation of these roads. Among the various articles dug up, were Roman coins, and small square tiles, some of which were preserved, but being subsequently mixed with similar matters dug up at the same time in the Tower ditch, they cannot now be particularized.

THE RIVER THAMES washes the south-western shores of this parish. The etymology of the name of this river is derived from the British *Tam-esc*, a stream, or course of waters.^a There are several rivers in various parts of England of almost the same name, as the Tame in Staffordshire, the Teme in Herefordshire, and the Tamar in Cornwall. This river, which refreshes with its gentle wave the seats of learning, the palaces of kings, and the mansions of the rich, connects the commerce of the provinces which it adorns, with the metropolis which it dignifies, and rolling on with the returning tide through those superb arches which unite the opposite shores, continues its course till it mingles with the ocean. The Thames, though certainly not the largest, yet, in a commercial sense, is the principal river in Europe. The "King of the Floods" rises from a copious spring called Thames Head, two miles south-west of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has erroneously been said that its name is Isis.^b The origin of this popular error cannot be traced; poetical fiction has, however, perpetuated and invested it with a kind of

^a Sive igitur *Tamesa*, sive *Tamisa* dicatur tantundem fuerit, nam Britannis *Tam isc* vel *Tam esc*, Amnis agmen est, sive Aquæ tractus.—*Baxter Glos. Antiq. Britan. Voc.*

^b It is with much reluctance, that we adopt this modern division of the Thames into two rivers. But the distinction, however improper, has been lately countenanced in the proceedings of the supreme legislative court, and is uniformly taken as correct, in common usage. It is obviously a vulgarism; but when the learned and the high stoop to the language of the ignorant, a writer must fall into the tone, for the attainment of perspicuity.—*Brewer's Descript. of Oxford.* p. 35.

classical sanctity. Camden says "it plainly appears that the river was always called Thames, or Themis, before it came near the Thame; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, as well as to that of Eynham; and in old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames." He likewise says, that it no where occurs under the name of Isis, neither is it probable that "Thames Head," an appellation by which the source has been usually distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of Isis, which river after running half its course, should reassume the name of Thames, the appellation of its fountain head. About a mile below its source, the river may be properly said to form a constant current, which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet in the winter becomes a torrent. The stream winds on to Cricklade, where it unites with several other rivulets. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade, and being there joined by the Lech and the Cole, at the distance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of ninety tons. At Evesham, in its course north-east to Oxford, is the first stone bridge. Passing the ruins of Godstow nunnery, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has so often been invoked. Being there joined by the Chervell, it proceeds south-west to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame.

"Cotswood commends her Ises to the Thame."

Drayton, Song 13.

The author of the *Eulogium Historiarum*, concerning the marriage of the Thame and the Isis, has given us this beautiful description of it:—

With a faint kiss she marks the walls of Tame,
And leaves behind her nothing but her name;
Yet, though impatient Isis' arms to fill,
She stops to bid the Norrisses farewell!
Old Dorchester stands wond'ring at her speed,
And gladly bids the happy match proceed.

Thus sang the goddess ; strait the joyful stream,
 Proud of the late addition to its name,
 Flows briskly on, ambitious now to pay
 A larger tribute to the Sov'reign Sea.

Continuing its course south-east, by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, and Chertsey, where the stream flows with much grandeur through the arches of a stone bridge. Advancing to Weybridge, the river is increased by the waters of the Wey, and flows onward amidst the luxuriant meadows of Shepperton and Oatlands. Between Hampton and Kingston, it makes another bold course round the path and gardens of Hampton Court, and passes East Moulsey, where it receives an accession of waters from the Mole. At Kingston it is joined by a small rivulet from Epsom. Hence, passing Teddington, the majestic stream rolls onward in a northerly course, its banks being adorned with villas, seats, and palaces. Near Teddington appear the gothic turrets of Strawberry Hill, and at a little distance, was once the elegant seat of the poet, on whom the muse lavished all their soft graces, A. Pope, Esq., now alas, levelled with the ground, in the "very wantonness of innovation." Still farther, on the Middlesex side, are Marble Hall, and Twickenham Park, and on the opposite shore appear the well-wooded precincts and villas of Petersham, Ham, and Richmond. The prospects from the latter spot are well known to fame, and the muses have not been sparing to grace it with their charms.

Heav'ns! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays.—*Thomson.*

The river from Hampton to this neighbourhood, is enriched with that noble water fowl, the swan, whose round and beautiful form, when sailing along the stream, has not perhaps its equal "when it proudly rows in state

(says Milton) with arched neck between its white wings smantling." Yet, when out of its favourite element, no bird makes a more inelegant figure, stretching out its neck with an air singularly unmeaning. The swan is remarked for its longevity, some naturalists have asserted that it lives to the age of three hundred years. Of the melodious faculty of this bird, concerning which such various accounts have been written, as we have no testimony, ancient or modern, that can be relied on, we must leave it with that share of fame which its beautiful and elegant form has acquired. The swan has ever been held in great esteem in England, and by an Act of Edward IV. none but the son of a king was permitted to keep one, unless possessed of five marks a year; and by a subsequent act, the taking their eggs was punished with imprisonment, and a fine at the king's will. Great attention is paid at present to the preservation of this noble bird. At stated periods of the year, the king's barge, and those of two of the city companies, the vintners' and the dyers', proceed up the river, nearly as high as Marlow, to mark the young ones, which ceremony bears the name of swan hopping.*

From Richmond the Thames makes a bold sweep, and augmented from the Middlesex side by the Cran, passes Isleworth, the demesnes of Sion-House, and the town of Brentford, where it is contracted by the Island of Mackinhaw,^b and loses for some distance its distinguished character. From Kew Bridge the river flows majestically on, in sweeping courses between shores skirted with villages and fine seats, passing Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, and Hammersmith, where it is enlivened and embellished with one of the most magnificent works of art, that modern skill and ingenuity have produced, — the Suspension Bridge; south of which,

* Daniel's Rural Sports, vol. iii. p. 95.

^b This Island was bequeathed by W. Payne, Esq., of Pallingswick, in the year 1626, for the benefit of the poor of Hammersmith and Fulham.

on the Middlesex side, is the site of Brandenburg House, once the seat of gaiety and fashion, whilst occupied by the late Margravine of Anspach, and marked also more recently by the short residence and demise of Queen Caroline of Brunswick. So many of the fine elms which were its ornament have been removed, that the site no longer attracts the attention of the passengers on the stream.

The views on passing down the river from Hammersmith, and approaching Fulham bridge, are much admired, its width being greatly enlarged, its curves gracefully formed, and its busy assembly of boats and barges presenting a series of objects in perpetual motion, including the picturesque churches of Putney and Fulham, the latter being seen with charming effect through the noble trees which adorn the Bishop of London's gardens and palace; and the prospect on the south is bounded and decorated by the Surrey hills. The Thames has frequently formed the subject of the poet's praise. Drayton, Denham, Rowe, Pope, and Thomson, are among the number of those who have struck the lyre in honor of this noble river. Rowe calls it "The King of the Floods," and Denham characterises it in that celebrated passage,

O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme :
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full.*

FISHERY.—The fisheries were leased in the seven-

* Dec. 27, 1788.—The river Thames was frozen over, facing the Crab Tree, and several persons cut a slide, where the night before there had been a clear glade of water.

January 3, 1789.—A cricket match was played on the ice this day, by eighteen of the inhabitants.

January 7, 1789.—A sheep was roasted whole on the Thames, facing the Blue Anchor public house, which was bought for sixteen shillings.

January 20, 1838.—This day a sheep, which was presented to the poor fishermen, by Mr William Bird, of Brook Green, was roasted whole, on the Thames, east of the Suspension Bridge, amidst an immense concourse of people.

teenth century, to Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, for three salmons. Flounders are taken here all the year, and were formerly caught in great abundance, but since the completion of the docks below London bridge, they have almost disappeared, owing to the spawn being carried by the tide into the docks, where it is destroyed by the water being impregnated with the copper with which the bottoms of the vessels are covered, as well as by the agitation caused by the numerous steam boats, which destroy the spawn and cast it on shore. Smelt fishing begins on the 25th of March, above London bridge, but so very few have appeared here during the last five years, that the product scarcely pays the fishermen for their labour in catching them. Salmon fishing begins on the 1st of January, and ends on the 4th of September; the salmon formerly caught here were highly esteemed, and sold for from five to twelve shillings a pound, but they also have abandoned these parts of the Thames, from the above mentioned causes, and now frequent the Medway, where they are considered merely as salt water fish. It is more than ten years since a salmon was seen either at Fulham or at Hammersmith, and the poor fishermen have been obliged to sell all their expensive salmon drags. Barbel were formerly taken in great abundance in the season, which begins on the 11th of July, and ends on the 1st of March; this branch of the fishery still continues, but in a very depressed state. Sturgeons are sometimes taken hereabouts, they are considered as royal fish, and are claimed by the Lord Mayor, as conservator of the river Thames; it is about four years since the last was caught here, and for which the Lord Mayor gave the fisherman three guineas, previously to its being presented to the King. Eels are caught hereabouts very large and fine. The principal method of taking them is by pots made of basket work, laid at the bottom of the river. A great quantity was also caught by bobbing, but the large eels have entirely dis-

appeared, and small ones only are now taken, in diminished numbers. The season for blenneting for roach and dace, which is performed with a small drift net with boards, begins on the 1st of July. They are caught here in great abundance, especially after a heavy rain. Their scales are sold to the Jews, for the purpose of making false pearls, and were once worth from twelve shillings to a guinea per quart, but now they are sold for about eight shillings. Lamprey fishery begins on the 24th of August, and ends on the 30th of March. Between Marlow lock and Battersea, which is a distance of about fifty miles, in all the deep waters, the lampreys were frequently caught in great plenty, and were sold to the Dutch, as bait for their turbot, and other fisheries. In one season it is said there have been sold not less than five hundred thousand. The price of the lampreys was forty shillings per thousand, but the Dutch having contracted for an increased quantity, at sixty shillings, it rendered them so scarce, as to raise the price for our own use, to nearly six pounds. The Thames has sometimes furnished upwards of a million, but the steam boats have driven them higher up the river, and now none, or but few, are caught at Hammersmith. Linnæus ranks the lamprey, and nine holes, or pride, under the same class, and terms the genus *petromyzon*. The lampern is not in such repute as the lamprey, though sometimes sold as such to the unwary; it is about the size of a man's finger, and different from the other, by having the posterior fin on the back rising up in a ridge or angle towards the tail. The nine holes, or pride, is a lesser lampern, frequently found in the Thames, and is about the size of a goose quill. Though called nine holes, it has, in fact, like the lamprey, or lampoon, no more than seven on each side of the neck, and the posterior fin on the back is level, or even with the tail. This is the small fish which Doctor Plott calls the pride of the Isis. They are said to suck the gills of other fish, and Linnæus therefore terms the species *petromyzon bronchialis*.^a

^a See Pennant's Zoology.

In former times this branch of commerce yielded much profit, and gave employment to a great number of hands, but it is lamentable to observe it in its present depressed state, arising chiefly from the agitation of the waters, caused by the daily passage of the steam boats, which frighten away and destroy the fish. The proprietors of these vessels, ought, in justice, to make an annual compensation to those industrious persons, whom they have thus unintentionally impoverished and ruined.

The water of the Thames, with the fish therein, and the soil, belong to the City of London, and the Lord Mayor has a deputy, or substitute, called the water bailiff, whose office is to search for, and punish such offenders as may be found infringing the laws made for the preservation of the river.^a

^a Illegal fishing, for the furtherance of a curious purpose, has lately been discovered on the Thames. Regular fishermen, and large bodies of poachers, sweep the Thames night and day, of all the white fish, for the sake of their scales merely; these are sold to Jews, for manufacturing beads, in imitation of pearls; roach scales are sold at twenty-one shillings per quart; dace, twenty-five shillings; whilst for bleak, four shillings and four-pence a quart is the present market price in Duke's Place. The scales are torn off of them as fast as they are caught, and thus, often dreadfully mangled, they are tossed back into the water, to linger and die in torture.—*Englishman*, Sept. 6, 1818.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING — HORTICULTURE AND BOTANIC
NURSERIES — MANUFACTORIES — SUSPENSION BRIDGE — WEST
MIDDLESEX WATER WORKS — GRAND JUNCTION CANAL — LONDON
AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY — GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY —
BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Ye generous Britons venerate the plough,
And o'er your hills, and long withdrawing vales
Let Autumn spread his treasures to the sun,
Luxuriant and unbounded.—THOMSON.



HE parishes of Ham-
mersmith and Fulham
may be denominated
the great fruit and
kitchen garden north
of the Thames, for the
supply of the London
market; and it appears
from Domesday Book,
that this district was
in a high state of cul-
tivation even at that
early period, and pro-

bably furnished London with corn, and such vegetables
and fruit as were then known and in use; but it was
not before the time of Charles the Second, that a regular

weekly supply could be forwarded to the metropolis, which, however, since that period has been regular and abundant. Though gardening, as a branch of commerce, may be in general considered as of small importance, yet in the neighbourhood of London, from its constant and immense consumption of vegetables and fruit, it has become a most profitable and important pursuit. An increased consumption of vegetables and fruit by the inhabitants of the metropolis, (most highly conducive to their health,) has been remarked to have taken place within the last half century, and it cannot but be useful to examine the methods by which those productions are brought to the state of perfection which has undoubtedly contributed to this desirable end.*

* As to the produce of a garden, every middle-aged person of observation may perceive, within his own memory, both in town and country, how vastly the consumption of vegetables has increased. Green-stalls in cities, now support multitudes in a comfortable state, while gardeners get fortunes. Every decent labourer, also, has his garden, which is half his support, as well as his delight; and common farmers provide plenty of beans, peas, and greens, for their friends to eat with their bacon, and those few that do not are despised for their sordid parsimony, and looked upon as regardless of the welfare of their dependents. Our Saxon ancestors certainly had some sort of cabbage, because they call the month of February, *Sproutcale*; but long after their days, the cultivation of gardens was little attended to. The religious being men of leisure, and keeping up a constant correspondence with Italy, were the first people among us who had gardens and fruit trees in any perfection, within the walls of their abbeys and priories. The barons neglected every pursuit that did not lead to war, or tend to the pleasure of the chase.

It was not till gentlemen took up the study of horticulture themselves, that the knowledge of gardening made such hasty advances. Lord Cobham, Lord Isla, and Mr. Waller, of Beaconsfield, were some of the first people of rank that promoted the elegant science of ornamenting, without despising the superintendence of the kitchen quarters, and fruit walls.

A remark made by the excellent Mr. Ray, in his tour of Europe, at once surprises us, and corroborates what has been advanced above; for we find him observing, so late as his days, that "the Italians use several herbs for salads, which are not yet, or have not been but lately used in England; viz. cellery, which is nothing else but the sweet smallage, the younger shoots whereof, with a little of the root cut off, they eat raw, with oil and pepper." And he further adds, "curled endive, blanched, is much used beyond seas, and for a raw salad seemed to excel lettuce itself."—*White's Nat. Hist. of Selborne*. p. 251.

The soil of this parish is altogether adapted to this kind of culture, being in general either a strong staple mould, on sand or gravel, which improves most highly on working; or when near the river, a light rich sandy loam or gravel, and that in a very small proportion, which, although strong, is rather sour and bad for working. It has, however, been remarked, that the soil in general so favourable to fruit trees, is not so to the pear tree, and it is considered that the under soil of gravel or sand is too loose for that tree, which appears to flourish best when planted on soil having a substratum of loam or rock. The orchards or fruit grounds were first stocked with apples, pears, cherries, plums, and walnuts, which are called the upper crop; and, secondly, with raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all such fruits, shrubs, and herbs, as will sustain the wet with the least injury, and this is called the under crop. This mode, which has prevailed a long time, is, however, on the decline, and in new plantations the gardeners prefer placing their fruit trees in rows, leaving an open space for what is usually denominated the under crop, by which means the grounds are more open to the sun and air, and can be varied by the occasional introduction of vegetables. The cultivation of fruit is very partial, compared with that of vegetables, which, as the most profitable crop, in general gain ground as the old orchards are cleared away, and the mode of manuring and managing the grounds allotted to them is particularly attended to in this parish. It has been observed, that old garden ground, replete with vegetable salts, afforded by dung, receives but little benefit from its application in a crude state. A production of sour weeds is sure to follow, from litter remaining a long time without coming into complete action with the soil. It is therefore found necessary by the gardeners to throw the long dung and litter, which they bring from London, into square holes made for its reception; to these they occasionally apply water, to assist fermentation, and by a hole in the centre

to receive it, they avoid the waste which this mode would otherwise occasion; they thus bring the dung quickly to that state which it must arrive at before it can benefit vegetation, or enrich the ground; and they are enabled to calculate on its effects immediately, and as practical experience is the best criterion, this mode must be estimated accordingly. The practice of applying the dung in a crude state, is sometimes had recourse to for want of time, but it is found to produce but trifling immediate effect, and therefore is of little use, especially where crops are required to arrive at perfection by a certain time. Their mode of cropping is this;—in January they sow on heat, lettuce with a sprinkling of cabbage seed for plants, and so from February onwards; at the same time raising great quantities of small salads under glass, for supply in succession; and from about that time till February, early peas on banks sloped for that purpose to the south. About twenty acres are sown with raddishes, which is the first crop of consequence; with these are sown carrots, onions, or parsley, which is called the under crop. In February the first land as cleared from the winter, is planted successively with cabbage and lettuces, to be succeeded with Prussian peas, or spinach, or it is sown with peas and onions. The quantity of beans sown, per acre, is about four bushels, which are dibbed in by women, with great rapidity, along a line stretched across the ridges, each row being about fifteen inches apart. The usual times of sowing are January and February; the general average produce is probably about thirty bushels an acre, but from the myriads of small black insects (*Aphis*) which infest the plants, the crop is rendered extremely precarious. The peas grown with the intent of being gathered green, and sent in their pods to market, succeed clover, corn, or any other crop. The land which is appropriated to their reception, is generally a dry loamy soil, and manure is usually ploughed in during the months of January and February; after this the land is

harrowed, and is then fit for the seed, which is put into drills, fifteen inches apart, mostly made across, but occasionally along the ridges, and the seed is covered with the hoe. White peas are the only sort raised for the purpose of being gathered green, and of these there are several sorts, as the hotspur, the early charlton, the marrowfat, and Prussian blue; the quantity sown is about three bushels per acre; the produce varies from ten to fifty sacks, and is sometimes sold at from £7. to £9. per acre, the buyer taking every risk and expense of gathering upon himself. The average produce of grey peas, is about thirty bushels per acre; such of the peas as are suffered to ripen, are partly used for soup, and peas puddings, the residue is bought by the miller, and ground with inferior wheat into meal, which is subsequently mixed with other flour, and made into what is called wheaten bread. The rotation of crops, however, varies in a certain degree with the facility of procuring manure. The farming gardeners at Hammersmith usually raise a succession of crops, as follows:—first cabbages, secondly either potatoes^a or turnips, and thirdly, wheat every two years; in this case, though there is no fallow, their land is kept as clean, and nearly as rich as a good kitchen garden. Some of them have adopted the following valuable rotation: they manure heavily a clover lay, for, first, potatoes; second, wheat; and third, clover; and successively repeat the same rotation. The potatoe crop is the clearing one, the roots are taken up with pronged forks, the haulm got off, and used in littering the farm yards. The rubbish is then harrowed out, raked together, and carried away, and in this state the land is sown with wheat, which is covered by a thin ploughing, that being all the tillage it receives. Cauliflowers, brocoli, carrots,

^a The history of the potatoe is a strong illustration of the influence of authority; for more than two centuries the use of this invaluable plant was vehemently opposed in France; at last, Lewis XV. wore a branch of its flowers in the midst of his courtiers, and the consumption of the root became universal in France.—*Curiosities of Med. Science.*

and parsnips, are not so much cultivated as other vegetables, on account of their occupying the ground too long; onions, which succeed in this soil remarkably well, for the same reason, would hardly be much sown, were it not for the method of drawing them in September and October, whilst green, to be succeeded by coleworts, turnips, and spinach, and again by coleworts. Those grounds sown with peas are frequently trenched, and dunged well in June and July, and succeeded by lettuce plants raised under glass, and these are esteemed to be the earliest and best known at market. The broken beards of the leaks are conceived by the gardeners to leave saline particles in the ground, highly congenial to lettuce, and accordingly this practice is followed. When the ground is stocked with cabbages, one row in seven is cleared in May and June, and then planted with cucumbers, which spread themselves under the cabbages and succeed them. These have been known to be succeeded in favourable years by two crops of coleworts, or green cabbages, which are calculated to be fit for market before the ensuing February, thus making four complete crops within the year. The mode of half cropping, by throwing spinach among cabbages, or otherwise, is now generally exploded, it being found the best plan that the under crop should have the entire benefit of the ground, during a certain time. It would be scarcely possible, even in a much larger space, to enumerate the variety of succession, as adopted in the crops, according to the seasons or accidents. But it is certain, by these methods, and by the favourable circumstances of a constant demand, that four complete crops of vegetables are often obtained, and never less, upon an average, than three. The mode of conveying this vast produce to market, creates habits among a class of people which are little known by the rest of the community; and although a gardener's life appears to be one of the most primitive and natural description, yet, passed near London, it is as artificial as any known to our forced state of society.

Covent Garden market is held three days in the week, and as vegetables ought to be eaten as soon as possible after they are gathered, it is the business of the gardener to gather one day, and to sell the next, hence the intervening night is the period of conveyance. All the roads round London, therefore, are crowded with market carts during the night, so that they may reach the markets by three or four o'clock, when the dealers attend, and these markets are over by six or seven; the shops of the retailers are then supplied, chiefly by the aid of Irish porters. Every gardener has his market cart, which he loads at sun set, and they depart in the evening, according to the distance from London; each cart is accompanied by a driver, and also by a person to sell, who, having disposed of the load, returns with the vehicle in the morning. In the strawberry season, hundreds of women are employed to carry that delicate fruit to market on their heads, and their industry in performing this task is wonderful. They consist, for the most part, of Shropshire and Welsh girls, who carry baskets of this fruit, weighing from forty to fifty pounds, and make two turns in the day from Hammersmith, for which they are well paid. After the fruit season is over, the same women find employment in gathering and marketing vegetables, and at the month of September they return to their homes, with the produce of their hard-earned savings, to support themselves during the ensuing winter.

The management of these agricultural concerns, as a branch of commerce, has been known to enrich its pursuers to a considerable extent, and is, at least in the vicinity of the metropolis, an exception to any general rule, as to its little importance, which, when added to the consideration of its utility to the general health of the public, makes it a subject of regret, that its importance is not more attended to, in the vicinity of the other great towns of the empire.

HORTICULTURE.—Closely allied to agriculture, more delicate, and more lovely, breathing universal odours, and scattering delicious fruits around, is the sister science of horticulture.

Let us tread the maze
Of Autumn unconfin'd, and taste, reviv'd,
The breath of orchard big with bending fruit.
Obedient to the breeze of beating ray,
From the deep loaded bough a mellow shower
Incessant melts away. The juicy pear
Lies, in soft profusion, scattered round.—THOMSON.

The love of gardening seems almost innate to man, in all stages of his existence, in all climates ; and whatever occupations engage his attention and time, man is everywhere a gardener. If gardening be the enjoyment of youth, and the relaxation from toil in middle life, it is surely of all imaginable occupations, the most suitable to our declining years. It requires precisely enough of mind and body to keep them both in health, sufficient to stimulate, not to fatigue and exhaust. Every day affords some new anticipation, and evolves, with the opening blossom, some new beauty. There is something in the operations of a garden, which sheds such a serenity and composure over the mind, that he who is vexed with the cares of life will lay down his burden for a happy hour, while he prunes his vines, or shades his tulips, or thins his shrubbery. It is beautifully said by Lord Bacon, "that a garden is the purest of all human pleasures." It may be useful to enquire from whence all our shrubs, fruits, flowers, and vegetables have been obtained. It is a remarkable fact, that we have scarcely any esculent vegetable, which this country can call its own, otherwise than by adoption ; our beer and our bread are from fruits indigenous to other soils. Wheat and rye came from Siberia. It is not known whence barley and oats first came, but they are not natives of England. We derive rice from Ethiopia, buck wheat from Asia, the cauliflower from Cyprus, kidney beans from the East Indies, asparagus from Asia, garlick from the east, tobacco from

America, horseradish from China, lentils from France, parsley from Egypt, fennel from the Canary Islands. Sir Anthony Ashley first planted cabbages in this country, from Holland. To Sir Walter Raleigh we are indebted for that most useful root, the potatoe,^a which he brought from the Mountains of Quito, in South America. The use of artificial grass was familiar to the farmers, both of Italy and the Provinces, particularly that which is in such high estimation with us, the lucerne, which derives its name and origin from Media. Gibbon remarks, that the foreign extraction of many of the flowers and esculent herbs and fruits which grow in European gardens, is betrayed even by their names. The apple was a native of Italy; and when the Romans had tasted the rich flavour of the apricot, the peach, the pomegranate, the citron, and the orange, they contented themselves with applying to all those new fruits the common denomination of apple, discriminating them from each other by the additional epithet of their country. The fig trees planted by Cardinal Pole, in the reign of Henry VIII. are still standing at Lambeth. The mulberry is a native of Persia, and is said to have been introduced in 1576. The almond was introduced in 1570, and came from the east. The chesnut is a native of the south of Europe. The walnut came from Persia, but the time of its introduction is unknown. The apricot came from America, about 1566. The plum is a native of Asia, and was imported into Europe by the Crusaders; and damascene takes its name from the city of Damascus. Thomas Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII. enriched our fruit gardens with three different sorts of plums. In the reign of Elizabeth, Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, transplanted here the tamarisk tree. Oranges were brought here by one of the Carew family. The peach is a native of Persia. The nectarine was first introduced about 1562. Cherries are said to have come originally from Cerasus,

^a See Diction. D'Hist. Nat. art Batatte. tom. ii. p. 74.

a city of Pontus, from whence Lucullus first brought them into Italy, and they were introduced into Britain about the year 53. It appears that they were sold commonly in the streets, in the time of Lydgate, who mentions them in his poem called '*Lickpenny*.'

' Hot persode one began to crye
Strawberrys rype, an cherrys in the ryse.'

Filberts were so named from Chilperic, King of France. The quince, called cydonia, from Cydon, was cultivated in this country in Gerard's time.

As with fruits, so with flowers, the jessamine comes from the East Indies; the tulip from Cappadocia; the daffodil from Italy; the elder tree from Persia; the tube-rose from the warmer provinces of North America, as well as from Java and Ceylon; the pink and carnation came from Italy; and it may be suspected that many of the wild flowers, which now adorn our hedges, though naturalized, are not natives, but have been disseminated through the means of birds, from cultivated spots. The crab, the slow, the blackberry, the acorn, the beachmast, and the hazel nut, may be also said to comprehend the meagre and crude variety of vegetable food, which alone our native woods can boast. From whatever climates these productions may have come originally, we have now abundance of both fruits and flowers inured to our climate, and reconciled to our soil. Exotics from the north and south, from the equatorial to the polar regions, from the furthestmost east and west, do homage to our care and skill in horticulture, they now propagate their several species among us, giving beauty to our fields, fragrance to our gardens, and sustenance to ourselves.

We have in agriculture, and in horticulture, the assistance of that fair hand-maid, nature, who, indeed, demands no price for her favours, but only that assiduous courtship which excludes any rival from participating in her genial influence; at her shrine labour must be our

constant attendant; she demands employment for the child of indigence, and will not fail to reward the employer with the horn of plenty. Manufacturers frequently cannot support their own population, but on the contrary, have a tendency to shorten greatly the duration of human life. It is, therefore, to agriculture's healthy sons that we must look for a supply, to make up the loss experienced in manufactories, in great cities, in commerce, and above all, in war. Agriculture alone is the certain and ultimate resource of the state. From hence only is to be derived health, wealth, and strength.^a

NURSERIES.—The nurserymen spare no pains in collecting the choicest sorts and greatest variety of fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowers from every quarter of the globe, which they cultivate in a high degree of perfection. An extraordinary impetus has of late years been given to the production of florists' flowers, by the public exhibitions of the Horticultural, Metropolitan, and other societies, so that the rearing of these flowers for sale now forms a considerable object of commerce, and our gardeners have now attained such celebrity in the cultivation of exotics, that a great exportation of these articles annually takes place, to France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, and other countries.

Lee's Nursery is situate on the north side of the Great Western road, and near Hammersmith turnpike. Mr. James Lee, who established this nursery, was born at Selkirk, in 1715. When he first came to London, he was employed at Syon, and afterwards at Whitton, by the Duke of Argyle. About the year 1760, he entered into partnership with Mr. Lewis Kennedy, gardener to Lord Bolton, at Chiswick, and commenced a nursery in what was called the Vineyard, at Hammersmith. About the middle of the last century, this vineyard produced annually a considerable quantity of Burgundy wine. A thatched house was built in the grounds, the upper part

^a See Fosbroke's Encyclop. of Ant. 2 vols. 4to. *passim*.

was used as a dwelling house, and for selling the wine, and underneath were the wine cellars. This house was formerly occupied by Worlidge, the celebrated engraver, and here he executed the most valuable and admired of his works. Mr. Lee was patronized by the Earl of Islay, afterwards Duke of Argyle, the planter of Whitton, who died in 1761, and other noblemen; he corresponded with Linnæus, and composed an "Introduction to Botany," according to his system, published in 1760, which for many years was in the highest repute. He died in the year 1795, at the age of eighty years; his partner, Mr. Kennedy, having died previously, the nursery was carried on by the sons of the two founders, till 1818, when they dissolved partnership. It then became the sole property of James Lee, the second, who died in 1827, leaving it to his family, and it is now (1838) carried on by his son John. For many years this nursery was deservedly considered the first in the world. Besides an extensive correspondence, and a vigilant attention to procure every new plant as soon as it was introduced by others, Messrs. Lee and Kennedy introduced many plants into the country, through collectors whom they had sent abroad, and through foreign botanists. They maintained a collector in America, who sent home several new oaks; and, in partnership with the Empress Josephine, one at the Cape of Good Hope, who sent home many new ericas, ixias, and other Cape plants. They had also a collector in South America, who sent home *fusia coccinea*, by which they made a considerable sum of money, selling it for some time at a guinea a plant. They also had the first China rose, in 1787, of which they made a large sum. The extent of this nursery has been somewhat curtailed, by the approach of London, but it still contains an excellent collection, some fine specimens of magnolias, *asiminas*, *cratægus*, *pyrus sorbus* and other foreign trees and shrubs, and is conducted with the greatest liberality.*

* Loudon's Arboretum, vol. i. p. 76.

Messrs. Colley and Hill, of King street, have a fine collection of geraniums, and have been very successful in raising seedlings, they have also a splendid collection of auriculas, dahlias, verbenas, fusias, cyclamens, vanseys, tulips, roses, rhododendrons, azalias, hybrids, and many other fine green house plants; and they cultivate every variety of florists' flowers, and have obtained many prizes at the public floral exhibitions.

Mr. Plimly's nursery, situated at Shepherd's Bush, comprises about nine acres of land, and is partly laid out as a nursery and market garden, including a forcing pinery, which, in the month of May, 1838, contained some fine specimens of the queen and other pine varieties, and a collection of geraniums and dahlias, the latter of which are very beautiful, and it will be recollected that it was within half a mile of this spot, in Holland-House gardens, that this celebrated flower first made its appearance in this country, in the year 1803, from seeds sent from Spain by Lord Holland. Though the season was far advanced, a few parcels were selected, and one of them was labelled "*dahlia pennata*," when about nine inches high it was planted out, and in the middle of September appeared the first *dahlia purpurea*, forming a luxuriant branching root about eight feet high, their rich variety of colours was predicted by the most experienced botanists, and in the following year were produced the *rosea*, *crocata*, and *coccinea*.^a

Mr. Lee, jun. of Bradmore, has a remarkably fine collection of dahlias, heartsease, and geraniums. Besides the regular nurserymen, there are several amateurs who have large collections of florists' flowers, among whom may be mentioned, Mr. Lidgard, of Webb's lane; Mr. Strong, of Brook green; Mr. Gyett, of King street; Mr. Richard Hamilton, jun. of Beavor lane. The late Louis Weltjie, Esq. was a very successful cultivator of auriculas, and seedling geraniums, many of the finest flowers now grow-

^a See my History of Kensington, p. 178. 8vo. 1820.

ing were raised by him. Mr. Salter, late of Shepherd's Bush, had a fine collection of roses, dahlias, and irides ; the latter flower he brought into estimation by the beautiful varieties raised from the seed, and of which he possessed one of the most splendid collections in the kingdom.

GARDENERS.

NAMES.	A.	R.	RESIDENCE.
Mr. Clarke . . .	15	-	Bradmore.
— Coleman . . .	4	-	Vale place.
— Brooks . . .	8	2	Angel lane.
— Browne . . .	10	3	Starch green.
— Hodges . . .	20	3	Ditto.
— Deadman . . .	15	2	Red Cow lane.
— Lee . . .	8	1	Bradmore lane.
— Dobson . . .	18	-	Pallingswick green.
— Martin . . .	36	0	Starch green.
— Masters . . .	10	0	Hammersmith road.
— Wells . . .	17	1	Brook green.
— Livermore . . .	7	-	Queen street.
— Yeldham . . .	10	-	Fulham road.
— Roberts . . .	2	2	Hammersmith road.

FARMERS.

NAMES.	A.	R.	RESIDENCE.
Mr. Young . . .	133	-	Near East Acton.
— T. Young . . .	115	-	Ditto.
— Paine . . .	238	-	Shepherd's Bush.
— Essex . . .	74	-	Ditto.
Messrs. Colton . . .	120	-	Ditto.
— Day . . .	51	-	Ditto.
— Weekley . . .	37	-	Ditto.
— Wood . . .	22	-	Harrow road.
— Green (Gent.) . .	20	2	Brandenburgh place.
— Lamb . . .	26	2	
Messrs. Bird . . .	30	2	Brook green.
— Dickson . . .	39	-	Wormholt Scrubs.
— Harrison (Gent.) .	70	-	Harrow road.
— Brooks . . .	38	-	Ditto.
— Kelly . . .	15	2	Ditto.
— Sellon (Gent.) . .	10	2	Holsdon green.

MANUFACTORIES.—Hammersmith is of no great importance as a manufacturing place, probably owing to its vicinity to London, and to its principal river frontage being occupied by gentlemen's houses. But since the erection of the Suspension Bridge, the West Middlesex Water

Works, the transit of the Grand Junction Canal, the Rail Roads, together with the passage of the numerous vehicles travelling on the great western road, it may be considered as a busy neighbourhood, and as one of the greatest thoroughfares in England.

BRICKMAKING.—The manufacture of the longest standing and the most extensive is that of bricks, which has flourished here ever since the time of Sir Nicholas Crispe, who introduced several improvements into this art.

Bricks are of great antiquity, in the east they bake their bricks in the sun, the Romans used them unburnt, only leaving them to dry four or five years in the sun^a. The Greeks chiefly used three kinds of bricks; the first was called διδαγων, of two palms; the second τετραδαγων, of four palms; the third πενταδαγων, of five palms. They had also other bricks, just half each of those, to render their works more solid, and also more agreeable to the sight, by the diversities of the figures and sizes of the bricks.

The nature of the bricks made by the Israelites may be easily understood, they were unburnt bricks, of which straw made a part of the composition.^b Such have been brought from ancient Babylon, several of this description are preserved in the British Museum; they are every where to be seen in hot climates. Such could not be burnt without consuming the straw which would involve an absurdity; the bricks in the British Museum brought from the site of ancient Babylon, are evidently sun dried. They are of a friable nature, and pieces of broken reeds are clearly to be seen.

Though it may not be agreed that this art could be wholly lost, yet it was certainly in a great measure disused among the British, after the departure of the Romans. Antiquaries have made laborious, but un-

^a See Vitruvius, book ii. c. 3.

^b Herodot. by Beloe, vol. ii. p. 6; Exodus, chap. v. 7—19.

satisfactory researches to ascertain the period of the revival of its general use, and the accounts which we have of brick-buildings in England, still remains confused. Mr. James Glover, in his "Remarks on the antiquity and different modes of brick and stone buildings in England," observes that the name of *bricks* was not universally adopted, until after the time of Henry VI., previously to which period, they were called "*Wall Tiles*," though he supposes that the French word "*Brique*," might have been introduced into England during the intercourse between this country and France, subsequent to the reign of Henry III.^a It was not, however, till a considerable time after, that the employment of brick became common, for Holinshed, in the introduction to his history of Queen Elizabeth, enumerating the materials employed at that time for building, omits all mention of brick.^b

The brick used in England is made of clay mixed with sand or ashes, and after being dried in the sun and air, is burned in a clamp or baked in a kiln.^c These

^a Mr. Repton, in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, upon some ancient buildings in Prussia, says, that we have no example in our country, of buildings, at so early a period as between 1150 and 1200, except in the walls of the Romans.—*Archæolog.* vol. iv. p. 90. ; xxi. p. 158. *Fosbroke's Encyclop. of Antiq.*

^b I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the art of brick making, to state to you the date and particulars of its introduction into the different countries of modern continental Europe. It was certainly practised largely in Italy, in the beginning of the fourteenth century; and Mr. Hope informs me, that the brick-buildings erected at this period in Tuscany, and other parts of the north of Italy, exhibit at the present day, the finest specimens extant of brick work. In Holland and the Netherlands, from the scarcity of stone, brick was used at an early period, and to a great extent, to supply the wants of a dense and rich population.—*Transact. of Soc. of Arts*, vol. xviii. p. 493.

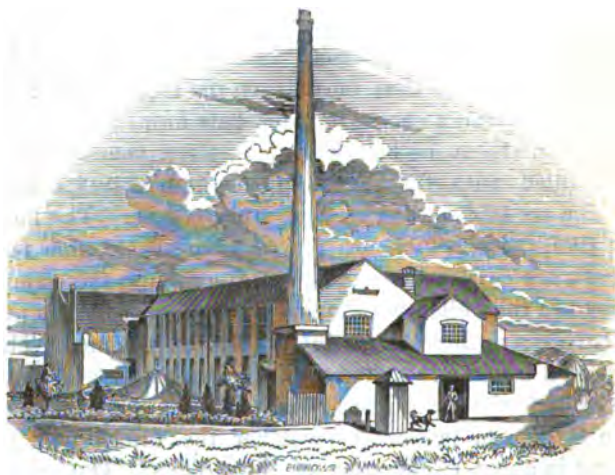
^c It would appear from the testimony of the "Father of History," that bricks were anciently considered as more estimable than even stone or marble. "This prince, desirous of surpassing all his predecessors, left as a monument of his fame, a pyramid of brick, with this inscription on a piece of marble:—Do not disparage my work, by comparing me to those pyramids composed of stone. I am as much superior to them, as Jove is to the rest of the Deities. I am formed of bricks, which were made of mud, adhering to poles drawn from the bottom of the lake."—*Herodot. by Beloe, Euterpe.* cxxxvi.

bricks are ten inches long, five inches wide, and three inches thick, they may be made of any size, but all above the standard size pay a higher duty. They are thus made; the uncallow, or the top soil, is first taken off. The clay is then dug and turned over in the winter, and being prepared for the spring by this exposure to wet and frost, it separates and mixes better with the fine ashes which are after added in the proportion of one-fifth of ashes to four of clay. When much sand is mixed with the clay, and the earth is what is technically called, mild, forty chaldron of ashes to two hundred cubic yards of clay will make 100,000 bricks. In the spring and summer, the earth, which has been turned in the winter, has a coat of ashes laid over it to the depth of three inches, and this is dug over together, the digger taking care to mix the ashes equally with the clay. The clay and ashes thus mixed together are moistened by water being thrown over them. After this operation, it is removed in barrows to the pugmill near where the moulder is at work. The clay after having oozed out of the mill, is cut off in pieces, and covered to prevent the sun drying it before it is carried to the moulder. From this stock the clay is applied to the feeder, who stands next to the moulder. The feeder's business is to prepare and sand pieces of clay about the size of a brick, which the moulder throws into the mould first sanded, striking it first with his wrist; he then cuts off any superfluous piece with a stick kept in a bowl of water, the back and side parts of the mould are removed from the bottom piece, and the brick is gently deposited on a flat piece of wood, which is removed by a boy to a lattice work inclined plane fixed in a barrow. When this is full, the upper surface of the brick is sanded, and they are wheeled off to the hacks which are long level lines raised about four inches from the surface of the field, and formed about two feet six inches wide. Here they are carefully deposited, the bricks being held by the workman by means of two pallet boards. The bricks are placed in

two rows upon the hacks, and are set a little apart, to admit the air to dry them. They are carried up in rows, one on the other, to the height of from seven to ten bricks. As they are put down the workman counts them, by hundreds, making a dot at every hundredth. To protect them from the weather, they are covered with straw. After the bricks are partially dried, another operation takes place, called skintling; that is, removing the bottom bricks, and widening the apertures between each brick. This hastens the drying, and when the bricks have acquired some hardness, they are removed to the clamp, where they are closely packed, for the admission of air produces the soft red kind, called place-bricks. The erection of the clamp begins at the centre; the central wall is perpendicular, and is called the upright. Clamp bricks are thus burnt:—on the inclined, or segmented bottom, a course of brick-bats forms the foundation, upon them the bricks are laid, three courses open, and filled with furze; and upon these corresponding bricks are laid in, and crossed every course. The flues or live holes, which are placed from six to nine feet apart, are carried two courses high, through the clamp, they are then filled with fazins or wood, on which is put a covering of furze. The flue is then overspanned. The external bricks are coated with a thin plastering of clay, to exclude the air. The fire is lighted at the mouths of the flues. In favourable weather the bricks will be burnt in about twenty-five or thirty days. The bricks are then separated for sale; the hard sound stocks are the best. There is a considerable exportation of bricks from London, many being sent to the West Indies, to Quebec, and to other colonies. The quantity of bricks that have been made in this parish, within the last thirty years, is incalculable, and it would appear that this manufacture has been of considerable standing. The earth has been dug up in various parts, and manufactured over an extent of three hundred acres, or more, and except where the owners of the soil have been

negligent of their interest, and where the works are now going on, it has been levelled and ploughed, and by the aid of manure, is restored into excellent vegetable and grass land, though it has yielded to the community, through the medium of the brick-makers, upwards of £4000. per acre, on an average of the whole level; but there are a few acres of choice marl earth, which have produced a much larger sum. A great number of working people are employed in the brick-fields. This manufacture is now carried on by the following persons :

Mr. Scott, 83 acres; Mr. Todd, 12½ acres; Mr. Faulkner, 10 acres; Mr. Payne, 6 acres; Mr. Bird, 20 acres; Mr. Clutterbuck, 8 acres.



The extensive BLEACHFIELD, called SPRING VALE, carried on for a period of nearly twenty years, by the spirited proprietors, Messrs. A. McCulloch and Sons, is an object of no small interest, as you enter Hammersmith from London. It lies about a quarter of a mile to the north of the turnpike gate, and its handsome chimney may be seen at a considerable distance. It is eighty feet high, and was raised by Mr. Eatly, of Chelsea, in 1836. The whole premises, which are now the scene of so much activity, were, within the last twenty years,

a waste marsh, and afford another, of the many instances, to how great a use enterprize and talent can turn the most apparently unproductive spots. The bleaching grounds and gardens, consisting of four acres, surrounding the buildings, are enclosed by hedges. The business carried on is the bleaching of all sorts of fabrics, and the dressing and calendering of muslins, and calicos. The number of hands employed is generally between sixty and eighty, principally natives of Scotland. In the months of April and May, more than forty young Scotch women may be seen labouring barefooted, with their native industry, in and about this establishment.

At Shepherd's Bush is an extensive manufactory of crucibles, carried on by Mr. Ruel, whose father, a native of Germany, established it originally at Chelsea, and afterwards at Fulham; and to him we are indebted for many improvements in this article; they are much esteemed by the chemists and gold refiners. Some are manufactured from pure clay, and others are mixed with black lead, imported from the Island of Ceylon. They vary in size, from that of an egg cup, to a two gallon jar. Mr. Ruel supplies Her Majesty's Mint, and the principal chemists and gold refiners of the metropolis.

The Wax manufactory of Messrs. Parkinson, situate near Raven's Court, occupies about three acres of land. The wax in its original state is first melted, and laid out upon beds of earth, covered with bricks, raised about three feet high. It is then turned over with wooden shovels in the summer season, and becomes perfectly white in about a month. It is afterwards gathered up and boiled, and made into candles, as well as small circular flat cakes, which are much used for surgical purposes.

In King street is situate the extensive wholesale Drug establishment, and Chemical Laboratory, of Messrs. Wright and Collick; the excellence and purity of whose articles command a large sale among the medical profession, in almost every part of the neighbourhood. They

carry on also a large varnish business, the manufactory for which is situate at Turnham Green back common.

The TOWN BREWERY, situate near the Creek, is carried on by Mr. James Cromwell: it was established about the year 1780, by the late Mr. Joseph Cromwell, his brother. The ale which is brewed here, is disposed of in this and the neighbouring parishes.

Mr. T. Sawyer, Boat Builder, is distinguished for building small yachts, which have been eminently successful in winning a large proportion of the prizes given by the Clarence Yacht Club.

Messrs. Longley and Sutton, successors to the late Mr. Webb, carry on an extensive trade in Windsor chairs, rustic seats, and alcoves.

In King street, are the Steam Saw Mills, erected by Mr. Waller, the proprietor, who is a self-taught engineer.

The Coal trade is principally in the hands of Messrs. Roberts and Eames, who supply the town and neighbourhood.

RABBIT-BREEDING was formerly carried on extensively at Starch Green; the concern is mentioned by Bradley, as being in a flourishing condition in the year 1720. It had gone to decay for many years, but was revived about twenty years ago, and existed till within these two years, when the premises and property were seized and sold by the landlord. The building occupied by the rabbits had been originally built for a paper-hanging manufactory, it was divided into two stories, and was conveniently fitted up to contain one thousand breeding does, which were of the largest breed, weighing from eight pounds to eighteen pounds each, and were of the species called double lops, and single lops, and double smuts, and single smuts, of various beautiful colours. The rabbits were disposed of wholesale, at Leadenhall market.

These, added to the ordinary trades which are carried on in all places, constitute the manufacturing establishments of this place.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This bridge, the first of its kind thrown over the river Thames, is certainly superior in solidity and appearance to the Brighton Pier, which is built upon the same principle. The architectural beauty of the masonry is a great improvement to the hitherto clumsy masses of stone introduced into other erections of a similar description, and the whole edifice forms a highly ornamental feature to the river Thames.* The want of such a convenient communication was long felt, the only previous connexion of the Surrey with the great western and northern roads being Putney and Kew bridges; the deficiency is now, however, supplied, and a direct road established, whereby a considerable saving in time, distance, and expence is effected. The line of road on the Surrey side of the bridge leads directly to Barnes common, whence roads branch off to all the south and south-western parts of the kingdom. The distance from

* The bridge built over the Thames, at Southwark, is much admired as the most stupendous edifice constructed of iron, that has been erected in modern times, which, together with those at Vauxhall and at Staines, are worthy of admiration; inasmuch as they display the improvements which have been made in mechanical knowledge, and prove the amazing strength produced by a combination of members of cast iron.

London to Richmond, by Hyde Park corner, is also considerably shortened, and an easier communication is made to Kingston, through which lies the great road to Portsmouth.

The first meeting respecting the building of this bridge took place in the month of February 1824, when a plan of it was submitted by W. T. Clark, Esq, engineer to the West Middlesex Water Works Company; and at this meeting sixteen hundred shares at £50. each were subscribed. In the month of July the committee of management made their report, in which it appeared, that they had, with permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, negotiated with Mr. Hoare, the proprietor of the Barn-Elms estate on the Surrey side, it being leasehold, and held under the Dean and Chapter, consisting, of a mansion, grounds, and farms, and containing 455 acres, 1 rod, 18 poles; the other property belonging to Mr. Hoare, being copyhold and freehold, consisting of about fifty acres. The sum asked was £40,190., exclusive of fixtures; and the house and the timber on the estate were required to be taken at a valuation. The sum given was £35,000. for the estate; and the purchase of a copyhold meadow containing 6 acres, 3 rods, 10 poles, for the sum of £700., which, together with the amount of fixtures and timber, was paid in July 1825.

The Royal assent to the Bill was given July 9th, 1824; by the Act £10,000. were required by the Corporation of London to be invested in the 3 per cents. consols, in the name of the trustees appointed by the Act, which, together with all dividends, were to be returned. The following persons were appointed to the various stations appertaining to the affairs of the bridge: Messrs. Blake and Co. solicitors; Mr. W. T. Clark, engineer; Mr. W. Leonard, surveyor; Mr. R. Holl, secretary. By the Act, the Company were empowered to raise the sum of £80,000. in £50. shares, to be considered as personal estate. The Committee were also empowered to raise a further sum, not exceeding £20,000. by sub-

scription among themselves, or among new subscribers, or by mortgage, or by granting annuities, such annuitants not to be considered proprietors. On the 7th of May 1825, the foundation stone of the north tower was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, with masonic ceremony. The coffer dam being fitted up as an amphitheatre in which the stone was suspended. At four o'clock the Royal Duke arrived, the officers of the Grand Lodge assembled at the Latymer School Room, and the Lodge was opened by the master and officers of the Caveat Lodge, No. 231. The procession then walked from the School-room to the Broadway, down Angel lane in Masonic order. On arriving at the entrance, the procession divided and took their station right and left, and the Duke passed to the platform. The ceremony of laying the stone commenced after three cheers had been given to his Royal Highness. The grand treasurer delivered to him a bottle containing the coins of the reigning sovereign; also a brass plate, to be placed over the cavity, with the following inscription: "This foundation stone of a Bridge of Suspension over the river Thames, from the Hamlet of Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, to Barnes, in the County of Surrey, was laid with due masonic ceremony, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Most Worshipful Grand Master, on Saturday, May the 7th, 1825. W. T. Clark, Esq. Engineer; George, William, and Stephen Bird, and Capt. Brown, Royal Marines, Contractors." Mr. Robert Holl, Past Grand Secretary, Clerk and Secretary. On the stone being lowered, the Duke scattered the corn, and said, "As I have poured the corn, the oil, and the wine, emblems of wealth, plenty, and comfort, so may the bridge tend to communicate prosperity and wealth from one end of the island to the other, God bless the King." The procession then returned nearly in the same order, and His Royal Highness dined with a numerous company at the Coffee house. The work proceeded rapidly, and after the masonry was finished to a certain height,

two massive chains were fixed from the hold down piers and attached to the buttresses, which formed the supporting chain, and on which a platform of wood was erected for the workmen. On this platform the main chains were drawn up and fixed together with bolts. The bridge was opened to the public on the 6th of October, 1827.

The suspension towers are of stone, and designed as archways of the Tuscan order; the part below the road way to low water is boldly rusticated. The towers are 48 feet above the level of the road way, 22 feet thick, and 14 feet wide. The road way is slightly curved upwards, and is about 18 feet above high water mark. The width of the carriage way is 20 feet, with foot ways 5 feet wide, guarded by a light wooden fence. The chains which support the bridge are 8 in number, composed of wrought iron bars, 5 inches deep and 1 inch thick, 4 of these have 6 bars in each chain, and 4 have only 3 bars in each, making a total of 36 bars, which make a diss or curvature in the centre of about 29 feet; from the vertical rods is suspended the platform which supports the road-way, formed of timber, covered with chalk and flints. The chains pass over rollers fixed in frames on the suspension towers, and are secured to the hold-down piers on each side by bolts. The approaches on each side are provided with octagonal lodges, or toll houses, with appropriate lamps and parapet wall, terminated with stone pillars, surmounted with ornamented caps. A communication to the works of the hold-down piers is provided under the toll houses on each shore to facilitate the repairs of the iron work. The extreme length to the back of the piers on shore is 822 feet 8 inches, supporting 688 feet of road way, being 135 feet more than the Menai Bridge, which is built on the same principle, over the Bangor Ferry, in Wales. The dimensions are as follows:—the extent of water way between the suspension towers rising from the river 400 feet 3 inches; the distance between them and the river on shore 142 feet 11 inches; the distance on the Surrey

side is 145 feet 6 inches. The road way on the Surrey side was formed from the soil brought from the excavation made for the St. Catharine Docks. The weight of the iron used in this bridge is about 350 tons, and was principally manufactured at Gospel Oak, near Birmingham. The actual cost was £45,341. 10s. 9d. In June 1828, the annual meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Crown and Anchor: the engineer's report stated, that no part of the chains, or the bridge, had been injured by the traffic which had gone over it. A dividend of 20s. per share was declared on the profits and surplus capital.^a

Designed by, and executed under the direction of
William Tierney Clark, Engineer.
Contractors,
Masonry, G. W. and S. Bird, of Hammersmith.
Chains, S. Brown, of Poplar.
Platform, E. I. Lance, of Lewisham.
Road, J. T. D. Simmons, Millbank.
J. Jessop and Ely, Chiswick.

WEST MIDDLESEX WATER WORKS.—In the beginning of the present century, Mr. Dodd, an eminent engineer, among many other metropolitan improvements,

^a The amount of the tolls taken for the under-mentioned years are as follows :

1828	.	£1,747	11	8	1833	-	£2,479	8	10
1829	-	1,608	7	3	1834	-	2,660	19	5
1830	-	2,022	1	5	1835	-	2,660	8	9
1831	-	2,136	12	6	1836	-	2,856	11	3
1832	-	2,585	12	10	1837	-	2,890	0	0

About one-third of the above is received from passengers at a half-penny each.

The tolls taken for Carriages, Passengers, and Cattle.

Foot passengers	-	-	-	0s. 0½d.
Ass unladen	-	-	-	0 1
Mule, or horse, laden or unladen	-	-	-	0 1½
Horse and chaise	-	-	-	0 4
Carriage with two horses	-	-	-	0 6
Carriage with four horses	-	-	-	1 0
Carriage with six horses	-	-	-	1 6
Cattle, at per score	-	-	-	0 10
Sheep, lambs, and pigs, at per score	-	-	-	0 5

suggested the plan of new water works for supplying several of the suburban parishes, west of London, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and in 1806, the company of proprietors of the West Middlesex Water Works Company was incorporated by Act of 46 Geo. III. c. 119, which Act was subsequently continued, amended, and enlarged, by 50 Geo. III. and 53 Geo. III. Session 2; under these Acts this parish, as well as a large portion of the north-western parts of the metropolis, are supplied with pure water. The original plan of the company having been to obtain a supply of Thames water, a survey of the river was made in the year 1806, from Westminster bridge upwards, the result of which was, the selection of that part of the bottom of Lime Kiln lane, between the Mall and the Terrace, for the establishment of the works, being almost a mean distance from the impurities descending from the country, and those ascending from London, which have been ascertained to neutralize each other, and render the water pure.

The water is pumped through iron mains to a reservoir constructed at Kensington Gravel Pits, erected at an elevation of 122 feet above the level of the Thames.

In addition to this reservoir a very capacious one has been erected on the summit of little Primrose hill, which is estimated to contain 88,000 hogsheads of water. Its site being 188 feet above the level of the Thames at low water, peculiarly adapts it for the supplying the houses surrounding the Regent's Park. The cost of this lofty and spacious receptacle has amounted to about £60,000.

The iron pipes of this company run in various directions from the reservoir above-mentioned, to the extent of above 100 miles; and they have cost with the works already described near £360,000. In 1829, the company purchased, at Barnes, about 110 acres of land, and have constructed large reservoirs for the water to settle and become transparent; and in 1837, an immense iron pipe was laid across the Thames to convey the water to the engine house for general use.

The advantages secured to the public by the immense power of the engines of this establishment, which consist of two of 70-horse-power, and one of 105-horse-power, the height of the reservoir, and the improved principle of the works, are extremely important; for in addition to the purity of the water, those persons who require a supply to the upper part of their houses, are enabled to save the great expense of those troublesome engines called force pumps; and the main being always full, an abundance of water can be instantly obtained in case of fire. According to the Report printed by the House of Commons in 1828, this Water Works serve about 15,000 tenants, and the average daily supply is about 2,250,000 gallons. To this company are the public indebted for the first general adoption of iron pipes; for although they had been partially used by other companies, yet the West Middlesex set the example which has been since generally followed. The company is governed by a Committee of twelve Directors, who change by rotation.

THE PADDINGTON CANAL, which runs through the northern extremity of this parish, communicates with the GRAND JUNCTION CANAL, at Bull's Bridge, in the precinct of Norwood; it was made in the year 1801. This latter canal was cut under an Act obtained in the year 1793, and begins at Braunston, in Northamptonshire, where it joins the Oxford Canal, and ends at the Thames, near Brentford. By this inland navigation, the metropolis is connected with all the different canals which have been made in the midland and north-western parts of England; and thus a cheap and easy conveyance is afforded for all the various articles of manufacture, and the produce of the counties through which the line of the canal passes, comprehending the great commercial port of Liverpool, the manufacturing towns of Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester; the salt mines of Cheshire, the Potteries, the Coals, and the Iron of Staffordshire, Shropshire, and

Worcestershire. Great advantages likewise result to the agricultural interests of the country, by the facility of the transport of their produce, and of various sorts of manure. Timber for Her Majesty's dock yards, and for the use of ship-builders in general, is also conveyed. The length of the Grand Junction Canal is ninety-three miles, and with its six collateral branches, to Paddington, Wendover, Aylesbury, Old Stratford, Buckingham, and Northampton, the company possesses a navigation of one hundred and thirty-five miles. The main line of the canal was completed in March, 1805, when the Blisworth tunnel was opened. The magnitude of this undertaking will be best understood by stating, that it required on the main line, the erection of upwards of two hundred bridges, the construction of one hundred and ten locks, of eighty-four feet in length, of an average of seven feet, each of which requires nine thousand feet, or two hundred and fifty tons of water; the forming of two tunnels, one at Blisworth, and the other at Braunston, the former of three thousand and eighty yards in length, fifteen feet wide, and nineteen feet high; and the latter, two thousand and forty-five yards in length, and of the same dimensions as the former. The great range of chalk hills, near Tring, is passed by a deep cutting three miles in length, and the greatest depth thirty feet. In several other parts of the canal there are deep cuttings of considerable magnitude. The canal is carried over the valley of the river Ouse, between Wolverton and Cosgrove, by an embankment forty feet in height, and an iron aqueduct. There are also embankments of almost equal magnitude at Weedon, and at Bugbrook, besides numerous lesser embankments and aqueducts in different places. There are eight large reservoirs, one in Middlesex, five in Hertfordshire, and two in Northamptonshire; from these, and other resources, the canal is at all times supplied with water. The trade upon the canal is very extensive, and has been progressively increasing. Articles of commerce, including those of every description,

conveyed along the line in the year 1812, amounted to 527,767 tons, and the tolls were £141,000. The trade has since received a very considerable addition from other lines of communication, one of which is called the Grand Union Canal, the works of which cost £300,000. and were completed in 1814. This canal joins the Grand Junction Canal near Long Backley in Northamptonshire and the old Union Canal near Market Harborough, and forms a distinct inland navigation, from the metropolis to the north-eastern parts of the kingdom. The utility of the Grand Union Canal was exemplified in 1835 and 1836, during which period the demand for coals in Staffordshire, by the iron-masters, was so great as to cause a rise of five shillings per ton at the pits, and the wharfs along the Grand Junction Canal were supplied with upwards of 159,000 tons from Leicestershire and Derbyshire, conveyed along the Grand Junction Canal. In the year 1812, an Act was obtained for making the Regent's Canal, of the length of nine miles from the canal at Paddington, to the Docks at Limehouse; by this extension, which was completed in 1820, at the cost of nearly one million sterling, the goods brought by the Grand Junction Canal are forwarded in the same boats, directly to the place of their destination. The weight of goods which passed along the Grand Junction Canal, in 1835, was 192,859 tons, and there passed in that year, 631,815 tons, to the numerous wharfs along that canal; the tolls amounted to the sum of £180,000. in 1835, and the dividend is £12. per share, on 500 shares of £100. each. Since 1793, two millions have been expended on this great undertaking, and considerable improvements are in progress.

I have thought it necessary to draw the attention of the reader to a work of such considerable importance as that of the Grand Junction Canal, embracing as it does so many objects worthy of the consideration of a commercial people, and affording so many advantages to the merchant, the manufacturer, and the agriculturalist.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Next to the invention of printing, railways are assuredly the most powerful instruments of civilization, that the ingenuity of man has ever devised. It is difficult, if not impossible, to foresee and define the results which they must of necessity produce, at some period, and that not very remote, on the fate of nations. The progress of these stupendous undertakings must be viewed with feelings of exultation, as the triumph of the mechanical sciences, in facilitating the means of communication between distant countries, and thus increasing the trade and commerce of the country in general; the junction of several of them, on the northern borders of this parish, justifies a detailed description of their extent and progress; for this purpose the most correct information has been obtained, which, it may be presumed, will be entitled to the claim, not only of novelty, but of truth.

The London and Birmingham Railway, is, unquestionably, the greatest public work ever executed in ancient or modern times. If we estimate its importance by the labour alone which has been expended upon it, perhaps the great Chinese wall might compete with it; but when we consider the immense outlay of capital which it has required; the great and varied talents, which have been in a constant state of requisition, during the whole of its progress, together with the unprecedented engineering difficulties, the gigantic work of the Chinese sinks totally into the shade. It will be evident that such a work as this could only have been undertaken in a country abounding with capital, and possessing engineering talent of the highest order. The steps by which the science of railways has arrived at its present position were slow, yet progressive. Railways of wood and stone were in use, as well as the flat iron, or tramrail, in the middle of the seventeenth century, particularly among the collieries of the north, and were gradually improved; they still, however, retain a character totally distinct from those structures of the present time. The

Act of Parliament, for the execution of this national work, was obtained in 1833, and the works were commenced in 1834. The whole line was projected and executed under Mr. R. Stephenson. A portion of the line, from London to Denbigh Hall, was opened in the autumn of 1837, and another portion, between Birmingham and Rugby, in April, 1838. The line of railway has eight tunnels, which are nearly of similar dimensions, and are passed through without danger or annoyance. To form an idea of the rapidity of the execution of this work, the whole period of four years may be divided by the number of miles, and the average rate of progress will be found to have been one mile a fortnight, since the first commencement of the undertaking. The entrance of the London terminus, Euston square, is formed by a propyleum, consisting of four doric columns in front, and two in the rear, surmounted by an entablature and pediment, forming altogether a height of seventy-two feet. On each side of the entrance are four lodges. The effect is most striking, from its magnitude and simplicity of design. It was opened on Monday morning, the 17th of September, 1838. The first journey was accomplished in four hours and thirty-nine minutes, the distance being one hundred and twelve miles.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—This line of road commences about a mile from the western extremity of Oxford street, in Paddington, and passes through this parish at Wormholt Scrubs, to Acton, Ealing, and Hanwell, where it crosses the river Brent, by the Wharncliffe viaduct, which is upwards of seventy feet high, to Southall, within two miles and a half of Uxbridge, through Slough, within one mile and a half of Eton and Windsor, through Salt Hill and Maidenhead to Reading, being a distance of thirty four miles; from which point the communication with the whole of the

* See Britton's, Coghlan's, and Roscoe's Description of the London and Birmingham Railway.

southern part of Berkshire is effected. At Maidenhead a splendid bridge of two arches, each of 120 feet span has been erected over the Thames. From Reading, the line takes a northerly direction, passing near Wallingford, thence on to Dedcot, which is the first point of communication with Abingdon, and distant from it four miles and a half; thence to Oxford, nine miles and a half. The line then takes a westerly direction to the north of the high range near Marlborough, passing near the towns of Farringdon, Highworth, to Seveden, which is the point of junction with the Cheltenham, and Great Western Union railway, and including the large and important towns of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cirencester, and Stroud; the first of which mentioned places is the intermediate point of communication between South Wales, and the metropolis. The line now inclines southerly and passing within a short distance from Wootton Bassett, and near to Malmsbury, passes through the town of Chippenham, near which place is the junction with the branch leading to the large and important cloth factories in the towns of Bradford and Trowbridge, and in the immediate vicinity of Melksham and Devizes, both celebrated, as indeed is all that part of the country, for its cloth and other manufactories. The line now proceeds through Corsham to Box, through Bath to Bristol, terminating in the Temple Meads. From this point the Bristol and Exeter railway proceeds, connecting the Great Western railway, of which, in fact, it is merely the continuation, with Bridgewater, Taunton, Wellington, and Tiverton, to Exeter, which is the central point of communication with the whole of the western part of the kingdom.

The length of the railway, when completed, will be about one hundred and seventeen miles; it is now open to Maidenhead, a distance of twenty-six miles and a half, and the average time of performing the journey with heavy trains, is about fifty minutes.



BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, and THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This line owes its name to the object it has in view, namely:—that of connecting the Birmingham and Great Western, or Bristol Railway, with the river Thames, which it does through the medium of the Kensington canal: to this it adds another desideratum, which is, a direct and easy communication between the Paddington or Grand Junction canal and the Thames. The railway is almost entirely within the Parish of Hammersmith, to the rates of which it is likely to contribute largely. It leaves the London and Birmingham railway at about three furlongs west of the Kensal Green tunnel, and a quarter of a mile north of the Paddington canal, and passes under that canal, which is diverted into a new channel made for that purpose, leaving a spacious basin for the use of the railway company, out of the old line, and then crossing and communicating with the Great Western railway, it runs across Wormholt Scrubbs through Eynham Farm, and over the brick-fields of Messrs. Scott to Shepherd's Bush, where it passes underneath the Uxbridge road, into Clutterbuck's brick-fields, and thence through the lands of Lord Holland, dividing Counter's Creek, the old boundary of the Parishes of Hammersmith and Kensington, at Mr. Lee's

nursery, and immediately east of the house; the railway crosses the Hammersmith road, and passing the west end of Kensington crescent, terminates at the basin of the Kensington canal, which is about two miles in length and is a tide canal, joining the Thames a little above Battersea bridge; it is to be made navigable for steam boats up to the basin, by the railway company who have purchased it.

The Thames Junction railway effects more in a line somewhat short of three miles, than any other similar work in the kingdom. At one end it runs into, or is connected with, the three most important channels of inland communication that Great Britain possesses: the London and Birmingham, and the Great Western railways, and the Grand Junction canal, and at the other end is a short arm of the river Thames, formed into a navigable canal; nor is the Thames Junction railway deficient in its own sources of interest. It passes under the Paddington canal by a gallery of one hundred and twenty feet long, constructed in brick work of considerable beauty and of excellent workmanship, and having a handsome front to the south, and a collateral corridor, or ground arcade, connected with the gallery by open arches as a footway between the adjacent stations to facilitate business, by making the personal communication from one to another of the railway company's offices and workmen easy. Over this gallery is the line of the new cut of the Paddington canal which has been formed by the railway company, and over both canal and railway, the road leading across Wormholt Scrubbs from Hammersmith to the Harrow road, is carried by a bridge of seventy feet span, so that three lines of traffic, a railway, a canal, and a carriage road, pass over the same spot at three different levels, or in three stories. The bridge is of peculiar construction, being an iron suspension bridge, or the convex of a chain suspension bridge, but it requires to be seen to be clearly understood. It has a carriage way of twenty feet, and two foot ways of

five feet wide each, the latter being respectively between the two suspension ribs on each side of the carriage way. From the bridge may be seen the basin which the railway company retain out of the old line of the Paddington canal, and the station at the wharfs, connecting itself by a short side line of rails, having a steep inclination with the main lines of the railway. On the other hand will be seen the station of the Thames Junction railway, at the spot where the communication takes place between it and the Great Western, which latter passes to the right and left, crossing the Thames Junction line on the level at an angle of 60° . From the London and Birmingham railway to this point, the railway is in cutting; but a short distance south of the Great Western line, it runs on a long embankment in a flat sweep to the Uxbridge road, where it is again in cutting, and passing by a double gallery under the road, it continues in cutting to and under the Hammersmith road by a similar construction, into a spacious station at the Kensington Canal basin. Here also will be a passenger-station for the immediate convenience of Hammersmith, Kensington, and Chelsea, and including in its objects all to whom Kensington Crescent is of more convenient and easy access than Paddington and Somers Town, which, indeed, comprises a great part of the west end of the metropolis, and embraces a population of 200,000 persons. It is the declared intention of the company, however, to make the convenience greater by extending the railway from its present terminus at Kensington Crescent, to Knightsbridge green.

One peculiarity in this line of railway, canal, and river communication, deserves especial notice. It is worked almost wholly without artificial power. The railway is so laid out that a train of waggons or carriages will run from any of the upper stations, that is, from the London and Birmingham, and Great Western Railways, and from the Paddington Canal Station, to the basin of the Kensington Canal, without any other propulsion than what they derive from their own weight; and as the

traffic downwards is estimated, from well ascertained data, to amount to two-thirds of the whole quantity, leaving one-third to be propelled by artificial power, the railway will be worked cheaper than if it were on a dead level, although it rises one hundred feet in its length of three miles. On the canal, and in the river, the work is done both ways by the tide, which will take a barge within two hours and a half from the basin of the canal at the back of the Kensington Crescent, to Limehouse Reach, and *vicè versa*, and consequently to or from the canal basin, and any, or all of the wharfs, warehouses, and docks, on both sides of the river, throughout the whole extent of the commerce of London.

Another peculiarity of the Thames Junction Railway is, its being so situated that it must sooner or later become the great connecting link between the railways on the north, and those on the south side of the Thames. Indeed a project has already been set on foot for effecting this object, by an extension of this railway, southward across the Thames, to join the Southampton Railway in Battersea Fields; and if a further extension be made of it to Croydon, where it will unite with the Brighton and Dover lines, passengers from the north and west may travel to Southampton, Brighton, or Dover, by railway, without change of carriage, except where there is a difference in the width of the rails, and in that case it will only be necessary to step from one carriage to another. Upon the whole, when we consider the combined advantages which the Thames Junction Railway will confer on the commercial world in general, it may be truly estimated as the most useful of any of the railways hitherto constructed in this country.



THE BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, AND THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.

CHAPTER III.

MANOR OF FULHAM — DOMESDAY SURVEY — HISTORICAL EVENTS — SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE — PARISH CHURCH — MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES — CHARITIES — PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS — EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS AND PARISH BOOKS.



THE Manor of Fulham, the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole of this parish, was granted to Bishop Erkenwald, and his successors, about the year 691, by Tyrtilus, a bishop, with the consent of Sigehard, King of the East Saxons, and Coenred, King of the Mercians,^a and contains within itself, three

subordinate manors, or manor farms.^b The nature of this tenure can only be explained by referring to the feudal system instituted by the Goths and Vandals in the fifth century. The chiefs of those nations, which at that period overran the western empire, found it

^a Huic (Erkenwald) latifundia in loco qui dicitur Fulanham Sc. terram 50 manentium consensu Sigehardi Regis East Saxonum, et Coenredi Regis merciorum Tyrtilus Episcopus dedisse dicitur. *Wharton de Episop. London*, p. 18.

^b The Sub-Manors here alluded to, are probably those of—1. *Wormholt-Barns*. 2. *Paddingswick*, or *Pallingwick*. 3. *Rosawunds*. The latter is situate at Parson's Green; but the owners of these estates have long ceased to exercise any separate jurisdiction, or to enjoy any peculiar privileges, within the Manor of Fulham.

necessary to divide their prædial conquests into large territories, called baronies, of which retaining a portion to themselves, they gave to their chief officers, or immediate friends; these again they sub-divided into *feuds*, or *fiefs*, which, with the like reservation, were given by those officers to their subalterns, to be held by them, by the same tenure, as the whole was held of the chief—military service; the lands occupied by the soldiers were resumed at pleasure, and the original inhabitants were considered as slaves, and attached to the soil. In return for this service, the chief was bound to stand by, and protect his barons, the barons their feudatories; and they again, in like manner, their soldiers or servants; forming a military subordination supported by mutual interest.^a The title of knight signifying warrior, the origin of which may be traced in the manners of the German nations,^b was assumed equally by the chiefs, his barons and feudatories, and the lands held by them in demesne, or in hand, was called manor land; that part of the chief's demesne which could not be occupied by himself, was, by him, granted to his servants, who were called tenants *in capite*, or of the chief, their lands being freed from mesne, or middle service, and held by the same tenure as the demesne lands of the barons. This system was introduced here by the Saxons, who, about the sixth century, made themselves masters of the country. Security, however, being the object for which military service was required, and that being in a great measure attained by our insular situation, services in corn, cattle, and money, were substituted, and it was not till the reign of William I. that the feudal system was established in England.^c

^a Archæolog. vol. ii. p. 387.

^b Tacit. de Mor. German.

^c The feudal laws form a very beautiful subject. A venerable old oak raises its lofty head to the skies; the eye sees from afar its spreading leaves; upon drawing nearer, it perceives the trunk, but does not discern the root, the ground must be dug up to discover it.

Quantum vertice ad auras

Ætheræus, tantum radice ad Tartara tendit. Virg.

Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, ii. 350.

This prince, alarmed at the frequent revolts of the English, assembled the nobility and gentry at Salisbury in the seventeenth year of his reign, where it was determined that the whole kingdom should be divided into baronies and fiefs, to be held by service purely military. The clergy were obliged to submit to this regulation; the bishops were considered as military temporal barons, and obliged as well as the abbots and priors, to find a certain number of knights for the wars in proportion to their extent of territory.^a To the people this system became soon after much softened; first, by the grant of charters to cities and towns, in the reign of King John, and secondly, by the allowance on the part of their lords to hold their lands for life by copyhold, or copy of admission given by the lord, he retaining the power of resumption, on death, or alienation, generally computed by a fine. In the reign of Henry VII. an Act passed to allow the nobility and clergy to sell their estates, and thus transfer at pleasure the protection they were bound to afford their feudatories or knights. No farther change took place till 1640, the 15th of Charles I., when Acts were passed to fix the forest laws, (a principal branch of the feudal system,) and to abolish forcible knighthood; and subsequently wardships and escheats have been done away; thus the mode of copyhold tenure may now be observed to correspond nearly to that which prevailed under the Saxons.

The Manor of Fulham was anciently held by the Bishop of London of the Saxon kings, by the service of prayers for the soul of the donor; but obliged to conform to the general ordinance adopted at Salisbury, the bishop found himself compelled to insist of his tenants to perform the military service required of him, and from this cause we trace the sub-manors now existing in this parish. The clergy from the first, complained of a service being

^a Chron. Sax. à Gibson, A. D. 1085. Oxon, 1692. Blackstone's Comment. b. iii. c. iv. Hume's England, vol. i. p. 25. vol. ii. p. 145. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, ii. 377. Du Cange, Gloss. Voc. *Feudum*.

required of them so incompatible with their profession, and they protected their knights and vassals from a strict military service; and we find in more early times, as at present, that land held under the church was esteemed of the most beneficial tenure.

Fulham is one of the most ancient manors in England, and has been possessed uninterruptedly since the time of the Saxons by the Bishops of London, except during the period of Cromwell's usurpation.*

*The manner and ceremonies of holding the Courts
Leet and Courts Baron.*

PROCLAMATION.—All manner of persons that owe suit and service to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, or the Court Leet and Court Baron of Charles William, Lord Bishop of London, Lord of the Manor of Fulham, held this day for the said manor, may give attendance here, and come into court, and take their admission.

JURYMAN'S OATH.—You shall truly presentment make of all such matters, or things, as shall come before you relative to the Court Leet, and Court Baron, held this day for the Manor of Fulham; you shall present no man out of malice, nor ill will, nor have any unrepresented out of favour, but present the truth so far as shall come to your knowledge.

SURRENDER.—You do by me, and by this rod, surrender into the hands of the Lord of the Manor of Fulham, all that copyhold messuage, and by this surrender you make to the use and behoove of A. B. according to the custom of the manor.

ADMISSION.—The Lord of the Manor of Fulham does by me, and by this rod, grant you seizen and possession of all that copyhold message, surrendered to you, by A. B. to have and to hold.

* This manor is two centuries more ancient than that of Hartlebury Castle, which has also been in uninterrupted possession of the Bishops of Worcester during nine centuries.

SURRENDER TO WILL.—You do by me, and by this rod, surrender into the hands of the Lord of the Manor of Fulham, all your copyhold lands, and this surrender you make to the use and behove of such persons, or to such use or uses, as you shall by your last will and testament declare and appoint.

1. Copyholds descend in the nature of borough English to the males and females, and to the heirs lineal and collateral. 2. On death, or alienation, one year's quit rent to be paid, and for heriotable lands, three shillings and four-pence in the name of a heriot. 3. The widow of a copyholder, if a spinster at the time of her marriage, hath one-third of his lands for her dower during life. 4. Tenant by courtesy is allowed by the custom of this manor. 5. A tenant may fell timber, or take down buildings on his own copyhold lands, without obtaining the lord's license for the above purposes.

There are two general courts held for this manor, viz. on Easter Monday, and in the middle, or end of November in each year. At the former of which is a Court Leet and Baron, are appointed constables, head-boroughs, aleconners, and a common driver.

DOOMSDAY SURVEY.—In the year 1066, in pursuance of the general ordinance made at that time, a survey of this manor took place, the particulars of which are thus mentioned in Domesday Book. But before entering upon a translation of this venerable record, it may be useful to present the following observations: It is comprised in two volumes, the one a large folio, the other a quarto, the former contains a description of forty-one counties; towards the beginning of each, there is a catalogue of the capital lords, or great landholders, beginning with the king, and subsequently naming the great lords according to their rank and dignity. The smaller volume contains, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. Its name is said to have been derived from its definitive authority, but our worthy antiquary, Stow, assigns another deriva-

tion for this appellation ; the title according to him being a corruption of *Domus Dei*, because, formerly it had been deposited in the king's treasury in the Cathedral of Winchester, called *Domus Dei*, but this explanation does not seem satisfactory.

This work was begun by order of William I. in the year 1080, and completed in 1087, for this purpose commissioners were appointed for every county, and juries were summoned in each hundred, who were to declare upon oath to the commissioners, the name of each manor, and that of its owner ; also of whom it was held in the time of Edward the Confessor ; the number of hides, the quantity of wood, pasture, and meadow land, how many ploughs were used in the demesne, how many mills, fish ponds, or fisheries belonged to it, with the value of the whole together, in the time of King Edward. They were also directed to return the tenants of every degree, the quantity of lands, held now and formerly by each of them, and the number of villans, or slaves, as well as the number and kinds of their cattle, sheep, and hogs. At the time when this survey was made, the process greatly alarmed the people, who were apprehensive that it was intended for the foundation of new impositions ; but its real motive was to ascertain the strength, power, and resources of the kingdom, and the accomplishment of this valuable record will ever redound to the credit and reputation of the Monarch whose sagacity planned it, and brought it to a successful termination.

TERRA EPI LUNDONIENSIS.

¶ IN FULEHAM. tenet eps Lundonie XL. hidas. Tra.
 ē XL. caruc. ad dñum. ptin. XIII. hīdē ^{ibi sunt} 7 IIII. car.
 Int franc. 7 uill. XXVI. car. 7 X. plus poss fieri ibi
 v. uilli qsq. I. hida. 7 XIII. uilli. quisque. de I. virg.
 7 XXXIIII. uill. qsq. dim. virg. 7 XXII. cot. de dim. hida

7 VIII. cot. de suis hortis. Int. francigen 7 q̄sda burg.
 London. XXIII. hid. de tra uillos. Sul eis mane int.
 uillos 7 bord. XXX. un. Ptu. XL. car. Pasta ad Pecun
 uillæ. De dimid gurgite. X. sol. Silua mille Porc.
 7 XVII. den. in totis ualentijs ualet XL. lib. qdo. recep.
 similit. T. R. E. L. lib. Hoc Ƿ fuit et est de Episco-
 patu.*

In Fulham the Bishop of London holds forty hides. There is land for forty ploughs. Thirteen hides belong to the demesne, and there are four ploughs there. Among the freemen (francs) and the villans, are twenty-six ploughs; and ten more might be made. There are five villans of one hide each; and thirteen villans of one virgate each, and thirty-four villans of half a virgate each; and twenty-two cottagers of half a hide, and eight cottagers with their own gardens. Foreigners, and certain burgesses of London, hold amongst them, twenty-three hides of the land of the villans. Thirty-one villans and bordars dwell under them. Meadow for forty ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. For half the stream ten shillings. Pannage for one thousand hogs, and seventeen pence. Its whole value is forty pounds; the like when received in Edward's time, fifty pounds. This manor is, and was, part of the see.

The Bishop of London holds forty hides.—The *Hide*, and *Carucate*, differed in quantity in various parts of the country. A hide of land, according to Gervase of Tilbury, is one hundred acres. Spelman says, that a virgate of land contains twenty-four acres, that four virgates constitute one hide, and that five hides amount to one military fief. The *Carucate* signifies as much arable land as could be tilled with one plough. According to a computation made in the twentieth year of Edward III. the *Carucate* contained one hundred and twelve acres^b

Thirteen hides belong to the demesne, and there are four ploughs

* Liber Domesday, vol. i. fol. 127. b. ^b Gloss. Voc. Carac.

there. Among the freemen and the villans, are twenty-six ploughs. Here is mentioned thirty ploughs, as being employed on the demesne lands; and the number of people who were occupied in the cultivation amounted to one hundred and thirteen persons;—viz. eighty-three villans and bordars, and thirty cottagers, so that it appears probable that the Fulham gardeners had in that early age begun to supply the London markets with corn, vegetables, and fruit.

Pannage for one thousand hogs.—This was the usual method of stating the quantity of wood upon an estate, which seems to imply, that the woods were considered as of no other value than to afford pannage for hogs. Indeed a wood that yielded neither acorns nor beech-mast, is, in the Domesday Survey, called *syloa infructuosa*. The ancient inhabitants of England subsisted principally upon salted meat, during the winter, and the rearing of swine was an important article of rural economy. The author of the ancient law book, called *Fleta*, has a whole chapter *de custodia porcorum*, and it appears from the ninth chapter of the *Charta Forestæ*, that *pannage* was considered as being of great profit to those who lived in the neighbourhood of it.

Dr. Whitaker remarks, that though the hog would of course be put up to fatten at that time as at present, he was in his general habits more of a wild animal than now, and very far from the filthy impounded glutton to which civilization and the progress of refinement have degraded him. Swine fattened in the woods formed so considerable a part of the food of former ages, that a scarcity of *mast* was one of the causes of frequent famines.^a The Saxon Chronicle, after describing the extraordinary famine and mortality of the year 1116, records particularly the failure of *mast* in that year.

Seventeen pence, its whole value is forty pounds.—The pound in Domesday Book was actually a pound of silver in weight, and as there were no other coins than “Pennies,” it contained two hundred and forty of those pieces. The shilling was nominal, for there was not any coin of that name for many centuries after the Conquest; but what is called a shilling in Domesday Book, always consisted in reckoning of twelve pennies. The following statement shows the gradual decrease of the weight which the silver penny has sustained since the time of the taking of this Survey. William I. 22½; Edward III. 20; Richard II. 18; Henry V. 16; Henry VI. 12; Henry VII. 11½; Henry VIII. 10; Edward VI. 8; Elizabeth 7½; George III. 7¼.^b

For half the stream, ten shillings.—This probably has reference to the ferry, which in the Domesday Survey of Putney, is rated at twenty shillings. The original word “gurges” means a river, and is thus applied by the ancient poet. “*Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*” We find frequent mention in early times of this ferry. “Roberto Passatori de Puttenheath passante de Puttenheath usque Fulham familiam et officia hospicii negis cum 2 bargiis ultra Tamesis per 2 dies, mensis marcii principio 4s apud Westm.”^c The diffe-

^a Sax. Chron. by Ingram, b, 337. Manning’s Hist. of Surrey, i, 114.

^b Folke’s Tables of English Silver Coins, p. ii.

^c Household Estab. of Edw. I. published by Antiquar. Soc. p. 51.

rent value of the lands in the Confessor's and the Conqueror's time, is expressed by the terms, *valuit et valet*; also by T. R. E. *tempori Regis Edwardi*. There is also sometimes expressed a difference in the value of land, when the tenant received, or had it first granted, (*quando recepit.*,) and at the time of the Survey.^c

In. ead. uilla. tenet Fulchered de epo. Londoniæ. V. hid. Tra. e. III. car. In dñio. I. car. 7 I. car. villos. 7 tcia. posset fieri. Ibi. VI. uilli de dim hida. 7 IIII. cot de VIII. acris. 7 III. cot. ptu. I. bou. Pasta ad pecun villæ. Siluæ. CCC. porc. In totis ualentiis ual. LX. sol. qdo. recep. similit. T. R. E. c. sol. Hanc tra tenuer. II. sochi. hoēs. epi. London. fuer. n̄ potuer dare uel vende absq' litentia epi. T. R. E.

In the same village Fulchered holds five hides of the Bishop of London. There is land to three ploughs. There is one plough in the demesne, and one plough of the villans, and a third may be made. There are six villans of half a hide, and four cottagers of eight acres, and three cottagers. Meadow for one ox, pasture for the cattle of the village, pannage for three hundred hogs. Its whole value is sixty shillings, the like when received in King Edward's time, one hundred shillings. Two sokemen held this land; they were vassals of the Bishop of London; they could not give or sell without leave of the bishop, in King Edward's time.

There are six villans of half a hide, and four cottagers of eight acres.—The villans were subjected to the arbitrary treatment of their lords and were appointed to servile works, for such wages as their masters chose to assign to them; they were absolute slaves in person, in issue, and in stock, and might be removed at pleasure. In the bishops' manors, each of them held thirty acres of land, and worked three days in every week throughout the year.

Cottagers.—This class of tenants in villanage is called by several

^c Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, p. 6.

names in the Survey; Cotarius, Cotmanus, Cotselus, Coterellus, they were apparently cottagers who held a small portion of land, and paid a firm or rent to the lord in provisions or money, with some customary service.^a

When received in King Edward's time one hundred shillings.—In the Saxon numeration, centum is said to mean one hundred and twenty. "Numerus Anglicè computatur 1 cent. pro cxx. Domesday Book, i. 336, in Civ. Line."

Two sokemen held this land.—Sokemen were persons empowered by the lord of the manor to hold courts and administer justice.

Four cottagers' of eight acres—Acre is a measure of land of different value in different parts of the United Kingdom. It appears to have undergone but little alteration in extent since the time of taking this Survey. Its name is derived from *ager*, the Latin for a field. Sir Henry Spelman has not been able to define its extent, as it existed among the Anglo-Saxons.^b

ᷚ. In ead. villa. tene. canonici S. Pauli de Rege V. hid. P. uno Man. Tra. e. V. car. ad. dñiu. ptin. III. hide. 7 ibi sunt. II. car. villi. II. car. 7 tcia pot. fieri. Ibi VIII. uilli. qsq'. de I. uirg. 7 VII. uilli qsq'. de dim. uirg. 7 VII. bord. qsq'. de V. acs. 7 XVI. cot. 7 II. serui. p'tu. V. car. pasta ad pecun uillæ. Silua. C. L. porc. Int. totu. ual. VIII. lib. qdo. recep. similit. T.R.E. 7 ē de victu eos.

MANOR.—In the same village the Canons of St. Paul's hold of the King five hides for one manor. There is land to five ploughs. Three hides belong to the demesne, and there are two ploughs there. The villans have two ploughs, and a third may be made. There are eight villans of one virgate each, and seven villans of half a virgate each; and seven bordars of five acres each, and sixteen cottagers, and two bondmen. Meadow for five ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Pannage for one hundred and fifty hogs. It is worth in the whole

^a Nichols's Leicest. Introduct. p. xlv.

^b Gloss. Voc. Acra.

eight pounds; the same when received in King Edward's time, ten pounds. The same Canons of St. Paul's held this manor in demesne in King Edward's time, and it is for their support.

Seven bordars of five acres each, and two bondmen, or slaves.—The bordarers are frequently mentioned, they are always placed after the villans and were somewhat less servile in their condition. They had a bord or cottage, with a small parcel of land allowed them, on condition that they found their lord in eggs, poultry, and other articles for his board and entertainment. Sir Henry Spelman says, that this word is of Norman origin, but he hesitates as to its etymology. With respect to the *Bordarii* taking their name from living on the borders of a manor, this is sufficiently refuted by Domesday itself, where we find them not only mentioned generally among the agricultural occupiers of land, but in one instance, as "*circum aulam manentes*" dwelling near the manor house, and even residing in some of the larger towns.^a

Two bondmen, or slaves are mentioned.—The general condition of these was wretched in the extreme, they were allowed nothing but subsistence and clothes, all the profits of their labours accrued to their masters, and they were distinguished from freemen by a peculiar dress. Among all barbarous nations, long hair was a mask of dignity and freedom, slaves were obliged to shave their heads, by which practice they were reminded every moment of the inferiority of their condition. For the same reason it was enacted, that no slave should be admitted to give evidence against a freeman in a court of justice. But a law of King Ina's appears to have intended as a mild and equitable provision for their ease and comfort, that they might not be worn out by unceasing labour; by this law it was ordained, that if a servant by his master's command should work on Sunday, he should be made free. This was one favourable point gained by that unhappy race of men, through the mild and benevolent precepts of christianity which had then gained some ground in the kingdom of the west Saxons. These slaves formed an object of Foreign trade for ages after the arrival of William I. who only prohibited the sale of them to infidels.^b

HISTORICAL EVENTS.—The earliest historical event on record, relating to this district, is the arrival of the Danes here in the year 879. In order to elucidate this event, which has been particularly noticed by several of our ancient historians, it may be useful to refer to that remote period

^a Nichols's Leicester, Introd. p. 44.

^b Nichols's Hist. of Leicest. vol. i. p. 44; Willis's Hist. of Bucks, p. 363; Henry's Great Brit. vol. i. p. 479; Chalmers's Dom. Econ. of Great Brit. p. 20.

of our annals. The frequent inroads of the Danes^a held every part of the country in continual alarm, and the inhabitants of one country durst not give assistance to those of another, lest their own family and property should in the mean time be exposed by their absence to the fury of those barbarous ravagers. All orders of men were involved in this calamity; and the priests and monks who had been commonly spared in the domestic quarrels of the heptarchy, were the chief objects on which the Danish idolaters exercised their rage and animosity. Every season of the year was dangerous, and the absence of the enemy was no reason why any man could esteem himself a moment in safety. But in the midst of these scenes of desolation and war, the tutular genius of Alfred arose, like the morning star, to diffuse a light over his unfortunate and benighted countrymen, and, under his paternal influence and dominion, the people found security and happiness, and henceforward this island assumed, and has maintained, a first rank among the nations of Europe; and may its name continue to convey with it the sentiment of every thing great and noble, for ages after the writer and his reader shall have ceased to be numbered amongst its inhabitants. Alfred, though victorious, could not entirely expel the Danes, he was compelled to cede an extensive territory to Guthrum, their king, who became a convert to christianity. Alfred was his godfather, and the Danes followed the example of their king. A treaty was concluded, and such laws were established, by mutual consent, as were calculated to insure a reasonable conformity to the Anglo Saxon policy. During these negotiations another swarm of Danish rovers from beyond the seas sailed up the Thames, and

^a We find the first mention of the Danes about the year of our Lord 570; for about that time they made inroads to France, and the Latin writers of the History of England call them *Wiccingi*, from their trade of piracies, *Wiccinga*, (as we are assured by Alfric,) signifying in Saxon a pirate. They likewise term them *Pagani*, the Pagans, because at that time they were not converted to the Christian religion — *Gibson's Camden's Britan. Danes*, p. 151.

landed at Fulham, where they remained the whole winter, and in the following year, finding the country in a posture of defence, being joined by the turbulent and unquiet part of their countrymen, retreated to their ships, and passed over into France and Flanders.^a The chronicle of Roger de Hoveden particularly mentions their wintering in the *Island of Hame*,^b and those barbarians were, no doubt, induced to fix their repeated residence in this neighbourhood in consequence of the advantages of fishing in the limpid Thames, which in those early ages afforded daily an abundant supply; for the waters were not then either infected with gas or copper, or agitated by daily steamers; and it will be recollected that agriculture was at that time but little known or practised, the mass of the people living chiefly by hunting and fishing, therefore those roving plunderers were glad to find a place that afforded them, at the same time, substantial food and comfortable shelter.

DCCCLXXIX. In this year the Pagans set out for Cirencester, near Chippenham, and there they remained one year; a body of Pagans were collected together in winter quarters, and took up their residence at Fulham, on the Thames. In this year the Pagans departed from Cirencester into East Anglia, and they divided and inhabited that country. Also in the same year, the Pagans who had formerly dwelt at Fulham, emigrated across the

^a Hume, vol. i. p. 83. Echard, vol. i. p. 84. Rapin, vol. i. p. 72.

^b The island here mentioned is in all probability the Willow Ait, situate on the north shore of the river, at the western extremity of the parish adjoining Chiswick; which, in the course of more than nine centuries has much decreased in extent, caused by the constant current of the waters descending the Thames. In the Saxon Chronicle, in the Domesday Book, and in all the early historians, the district now comprising Fulham, Hammersmith, and Chiswick, is designated by the appellations of Fulenham, Hame, and Ham. The word Hyde, or Hythe, subsequently added to that of this Parish, meaning a dock, or harbour, together with its modern corruption, has already been noticed and explained. However unsatisfactory it may be, to continue in error respecting the spelling of the name of this parish, yet the authority of the late Act of Parliament seems imperative, and leaves the historian no other choice but to record his protest, and then to fall into the vulgar tract.

sea, to Ghent, in Flanders, and there they remained one year.^a

The often-mentioned army of Pagans, as it had promised to go away from Cirencester, arrived at the East Angles, and after dividing that region, began to inhabit it. Also in that year an immense army of Pagans arrived from abroad, in the river Thames, and joined themselves together, according to the military customs of those Pagans. The above-mentioned army of Pagans went away to foreign countries, and remained at Ghent for one year.^b

In the year DCCCLXXIX, and in the seventh year of Alfred, after abandoning the cities of Chippenham and Cirencester, which are situated on the southward of the Wicciæ, betook themselves to the territory of the East Angles, whither a great army of Danes had retired, having been repulsed by Charles, King of France, whose territory they had invaded, and upon their arrival at Fulham, joined the rest of the Danish army.^c

In the year 879, the Pagan army marched out of Cirencester, and arrived among the East Angles, and dividing their territory, the Pagans who were then *wintering in the Island of Hame*, began to inhabit it. They began to make incursions into France, and they remained a whole year at Ghent.^d

In the eighth year of Alfred the before-named army went away from Chippenham to Cirencester, and there wintered in peace. In the same year the Wincigi collected a new army and quartered at Fulham on the Thames. In the following year the before-named army of King Guthrum retreated from Cirencester, and overran East Anglia, and conquered and divided that country. In the same year the army which was at Fulham, crossed the sea to Ghent, and there remained one year.^e

^a Chron. Sax. Anno 879. ^b Simon Dunelmensis, p. 146.

^c Chron. Johan. Brompton, Col. 812.

^d Roger de Hoveden, pars prior, p. 234.

^e Hen. Huntingdon, p. 350. inter Scriptores, post Bedam.

An. DCCCLXXIX. Hoc anno profecti sunt Pagani de Cyrenceaster ad Cippenham et ibi commorati sunt uno anno. Eodem item anno in unum coacta est cohors paganorum (in hibernis) residit apud *Fullanham*, juxta Tamesin. Hoc anno discesserunt pagani de Cyrenceaster in orientalem Angliam, eamque terram incoluerunt ac diviserunt. Eodem etiam anno, perrexerunt Pagani, qui olim in *Fullanham*, commorati fuerunt transmare in Franciam ad Gandavum et ibi manserunt uno anno.^a

Anno DCCCLXXIX. Novus Paganorum exercitus in Angliam veniens mansit in *Fullanham* juxta fluvium Tamesiæ.^b

Anno DCCCLXXIX. Sæpe memoratus Paganorum exercitus à Cirenceastre ut promiserat egressus ad orientales accessit Anglos, ipsamque regionem dividentes inhabitare cæperunt. Ipso quoque anno immensus venit Paganorum exercitus de ultramarinis climatibus in TAMESI fluvio, qui adunatus est supradicto cuneo complices effecti quod pravorum est. Prædictus paganorum exercitus eodem anno transmarinus quoque regiones adiit, et apud Gant uno anno demoratus est.^c

Anno Domini DCCCLXXIX et regni Aluredi vij Dacorum exercitus, sicut Aluredi promiserat urbes de Chipenham et Cirencestre quæ sunt ad meridiem *Wicciorum* deserentes ad orientales Anglos se transtulerunt ubi magnas Dacorum exercitus de transmarinis partibus per Karolum regem Franciæ, qui partes suas intraverunt, fugatus, advenit et apud *Fullanham* reliquo Dacorum exercitus se adjunxit.^d

Anno 879, Paganorum exercitus de Syrencestre, egressus ad orientales Anglos accessit ipsamque regionem dividentes inhabitare cæperunt Pagani qui in *insula Hame*, hiemavebant. Franciam visitare cæperunt et apud Gent uno anno perendinaverunt.^e

Alfredi anno octavo ivit exercitus prædictus a Chipenham ad Cyrencestre et ibi hyemavit in pace. Eodem anno Wincigi, collegerunt novum exercitum et manserunt apud *Fulenham* juxta Tamesin. Anno vero sequente exercitus prædictus regis Godrum recessit a Cyrenceastre et pervenit in Eastangliam et terram illam obtinuit et divisit. Eodem Anno exercitus, qui fuit apud *Fulenham* mare transit et ad *Gant* uno anno permansit.^f

In after ages this parish and its vicinity became the theatre of battles, agitations, and negotiations; during that unhappy period of our annals, when civil discord reared its hideous head, and spread desolation and ruin throughout our native land, when the son's hand was

^a Chronicon Saxon. à Gibson, Oxon, MDCXCII.

^b Chronicon de Mailros. Gale. Script. post Bedam, vol. i. p. 144.

^c Simon Dunelmensis Historia de Gestis Regum Anglorum, p. 146, 147.

^d Chronicon Joannis Bromton Abbatis Jormalensis. Col. 812.

^e Roger de Hoveden Annalium, pars prior, p. 234.

^f Hen. Huntingdon, p. 350, inter Scriptores post Bedam.

raised against the father's, and the brother's against the brother's, when our cities were sacked and pillaged, and our cathedrals and churches violated and destroyed, when anarchy usurped the place of good government, and when social order and personal security had become extinct; thus reviving in the seventeenth century, all the horrors of the ninth, and exceeding the conduct of the Pagan Danes, whose sanguinary career has been just detailed, affording hereby a melancholy proof how little influence the divine precepts of Christianity had made over the minds and conduct of the great body of the people, who could be so easily led astray to oppose by fire and sword the established laws, which had so long afforded protection and security to life and property; thus proving clearly that the necessity of human laws exists simply and solely in proportion to our neglect of the divine law: for if we were enabled to write that law in our hearts, revolutions and tumults would be banished from the world, and nothing whatever would be left for human legislation to perform. These afflicting scenes are thus feelingly portrayed by the poet, to the former part of whose aspirations the breast of every true patriot will respond with congenial wishes:

May we, remote
 From the hoarse, brazen sound of war, enjoy
 Our humid prospects, and with seemly draughts
 Enkindle mirth, and hospitable love.
 Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred drench'd
 Our swords in native blood, too oft has pride
 And hellish discord, and insatiate thirst
 Of other's rights, our quiet discompos'd.
 Have we forgot, how fell destruction rag'd
 Wide-spreading, when by *Eris*' torch incens'd
 Our fathers warr'd? What heroes, signalized
 For loyalty, and prowess, met their fate
 Untimely, undeserv'd!

PHILIPS.

But before proceeding with a narrative of these transactions, it will be proper to take a brief view of the state of parties, and of the various opinions of the different factions by whose means this state of things was effected. When two names so lauded in the English

constitution, as those of the King and Parliament, were placed in opposition, no wonder the people were divided and agitated with the most violent animosities and factions. The nobility, and most considerable gentry, dreading a total confusion of rank, from the fury of the populace, enlisted themselves in defence of the monarchy, from whom they received, and to whom they communicated, their lustre. Animated with a spirit of loyalty which they derived from their ancestors, they adhered to the ancient principles of the constitution, and valued themselves on extending the maxims as well as inheriting the possessions of the old English families; and while they passed their time mostly at their country seats, they were surprised to hear of opinions prevailing with which they had ever been unacquainted, and which implied not a limitation, but an abolition, almost total, of monarchical authority.^a The City of London, on the other hand, took part with the parliament, and adopted with zeal those democratical principles on which the pretensions of that assembly were founded. The government of cities, which even under absolute monarchies is commonly republican, inclined them to this party. The small hereditary influence which can be retained over the industrious inhabitants of towns, the natural independence of citizens, and the force of popular currents over those more numerous associations of mankind, all these causes gave there authority to the new principles propagated throughout the nation. Many families, too, which had lately been enriched by commerce, saw that notwithstanding their opulence, they could not raise themselves to a level with the ancient gentry, they therefore adhered to a power by whose success they hoped to acquire rank and consideration.^b

In the year 1642, in the beginning of November, while messages were ineffectually passing between the King and Parliament, the King marched with his whole army to Colebrook, and on the 11th of the month ad-

^a Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 4. ^b Hume's England, anno. 1642.

when they understood that the King and all his army were retreated.

In the year 1647, when the kingdom was divided into three parties, equally jealous of each other, Cromwell resolving to watch the measures of the Parliament, and at the same time to keep an eye over the King, who was then at Hampton Court, fixed his head quarters at Putney, to which place they removed from Kingston, on the 27th of August. The quarters of the general officers are set down in a newspaper printed at that time, by authority, from which it appears that the "agitators were quartered at Hammersmith." The General's head quarters were at Chelsea, and the rest of the army quartered between Hampton Court, Hammersmith, and London; and on the 5th of August 1647, the whole army advanced nearer to London, and the General removed his head quarters from Isleworth to Hammersmith, and at the end of the town was met by the commissioners of the city, who assured him that the city were well satisfied with his Excellency's advance, and that the forts from St. Giles' to the water-side were given up by them and delivered to the forces sent to his Excellency, upon which he returned back to Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, and wrote the following letter:^a

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to find so ready a compliance in answer to my last desire, sent to the Common Council, and have accordingly given orders for three regiments of foot, and two of horse, to possess those forts which you mentioned in your last, and to lay thereabouts. I am with the rest of the army marched into Hammersmith, in order to the security of the Lords and Commons."

"On Friday his Excellency returned to his late quarters at Hammersmith."^b The whole army advanced nearer to London, and the General removed his head quarters to Hammersmith, and when he was at Sir Nicholas Crispe's

^a Clarendon's Hist. vol. ii. p. 75. Whitelock's Mem. p. 52.

^b Kingdom's Weekly Intelligence, Aug. 4, 1647.

house, the head quarters were near the church.^a "The General last night was at Hammersmith, and returned this day to Kingston."^b While Fairfax had his head quarters at Sir Nicholas Crispe's, the following singular circumstance is strangely related:—"A cooke is in custody of the marshall, known to be a shifter, and one that lives by shirking; he had about fortnight since used the Lady Crispe's name to his Excellency, to invite him to dinner at Hammersmith with the lady, and used Sir Nicholas his name to his lady, for the house. It is said the engagement was by some of France, but such audacious fellows deserve to be made examples, he pretended to show his skill with small costs, a poor excuse for so great a contempt. This youth is one of Melancholicus', the mad priest's, disciples."^c

The general officers were quartered, it appears, at Butterwick-house, at that time the property and residence of the Earl of Mulgrave. Here they made free with his lordship's provisions and wine, and after dinner amused themselves with breaking the windows and defacing the paintings and ornaments inside the church, the effects of which are visible to this day; indeed throughout all parts of the country, the Parliamentarians left behind them marks of their hatred to the fine arts, and many of the noblest castles and finest buildings fell a prey to their vengeance.

The fields are ravish'd from the industrious swains,
From men their cities, and from gods their fanes;
The levelled towns with weeds lie cover'd o'er,
The hollow winds through naked temples roar.
Round broken columns, clasping ivy twin'd,
O'er heaps of ruin stalk'd the stately hind;
The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred quires.—WARTON.

The Acts passed in the year 1656, for the security of the Protector's person, were then judged to be highly

^a Perfect Diurnall, Aug. 2, 1647; Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 1647.

^b Perfect Summary, Aug. 16, 1647.

^c Perfect Occurrences, Sept. 10, 1647.

seasonable, since a new discovery was made of a desperate plot against his life. Miles Syndercomb, a leveller, who had been cashiered in Scotland, combined with Cecil and Toope, two of Cromwell's guard, to kill the Protector. This Syndercomb was a resolute stout man, who had formerly been much in the Protector's favour, but who had now joined with a party for his destruction, "and twice or thrice," says Lord Clarendon, "by unexpected accidents, had been disappointed in the minute he had made sure to kill him." They hired a house at Hammersmith, where the road was narrow, on purpose to assassinate him on his journey from Hampton Court to London. Syndercomb being betrayed by one of the conspirators and brought to trial, resolutely denied the plot, but was found guilty and condemned, upon the Statute of the 25th of Edward III. Cromwell was very much disturbed at this accident, for instead of getting a useful confession out of this man, as he expected, he found himself under the reproach of causing him to be poisoned, and though he could not make the discovery he expected, he found that he himself was more odious to his army than he believed he had been.*

The particulars of this affair are fully stated in "Several Proceedings at the Tryal on Monday. Feb. 9, 1657," from which it appeared that they all three went out upon the road five or six times, on purpose, and in Hyde Park, with swords and pistols charged, and had notice given them by Toope of his Highness' coming, that the hinges of Hyde Park gate were filed off, in order to their escape; that they took a house at Hammersmith, to shoot with guns made on purpose, to carry

* Syndercomb, who plotted against Oliver Cromwell, hired a house at Hammersmith of Mr. Henry Busby, coachman to the Earl of Salisbury, close to the road side, where the road is so narrow and bad that carriages were forced to go slowly; he prepared an engine, which was to be loaded with twelve bullets, and to be discharged at Cromwell's coach, as he passed by to Hampton Court, which would have effectually destroyed both coach and passengers.—*Mercurius Politicus*, Jan. 15, Feb. 5, 1657.

ten or twelve bullets at a time, and that Toope was to give notice of his Highness passing that way, and at which end of the coach he sat. It further appears that the first time they rode out to kill him, was the latter end of September, after he had left off going to Hampton Court. That the second time was when he rode to Kensington, and thence the back way to London. The third time when he went to Hyde Park in his coach; the fourth time when he went to Turnham Green, and so by Acton home, at which time they rode out to kill him, and resolved to break through all difficulties; the fifth time he rode into Hyde Park, when his Highness alighting, asked him, the said Cecil, whose horse that was he rode on, Syndercomb being then on the outside of the path, and then Cecil was ready, but doubted, his horse having at that time got a cold. As the behaviour of Syndercomb, at and after the trial, had given reason to suppose that he expected a rescue, the Protector gave particular charge for his being guarded in the Tower, and when his keepers went to call him in the morning he was found dead in his bed. The sentence of the Court was, that the said Miles Syndercomb, alias Fish, be put from hence to the prison of the Tower of London, from whence he came, and thence be drawn upon a hurdle through the streets of London to Tyburn, there to be hanged on a gallows untill he be half dead, and then cut down, and his entrails and bowels taken out and burnt in his face or sight, and his body divided into four quarters, and be disposed of as his Highness shall think fit!" His dead body was afterwards placed upon a hurdle and dragged to the place of execution upon Tower Hill, where it underwent the ceremony of a public execution in the presence of an indignant multitude.*

The house which Syndercomb hired for the purpose of killing the Protector was an inn, much frequented by travellers on the great western road. It was situate at

* Heath's Chron. p. 385—402; Clarendon's Hist. vol. iii. p. 504.

the eastern end of the Gould Hawk Road, which was at that time very narrow, and nearly impassable. This old house was pulled down about sixty years ago.

In close connection with the military transactions of this disastrous period, stands conspicuous the name of Sir Nicholas Crispe, whose loyalty to his Sovereign was equalled only by his affection to the Established Church; and his munificent donations towards the building of the Chapel in his native place, will for ever endear his name to a grateful posterity. Sir Nicholas was the son of Ellis Crispe, Esq., of Hammersmith, by Anne, daughter of Sir George Strode, Knight, of Westerham, county of Kent, grandson of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight, of London, and great grandson of Ellis Crispe, Esq. of Marsefield, county of Gloucester, and Alderman and Sheriff of London in 1562. He was born in the year 1598, and bred in a thorough knowledge of business, though heir to a great estate.* He made a considerable addition to this by marriage, and being a man of enterprising genius, ever active and solicitous about new inventions and discoveries, was soon taken notice of at Court, was knighted, and became one of the farmers of the customs. When the times were dark and cloudy, and the King's affairs were in such distress that he knew not how to act for want of money, Sir Nicholas Crispe and his partners in farming the customs, upon a very short notice, raised him the sum of £100,000. After the war broke out between the King and Parliament, and in the midst of all the calamities and distractions with which it was attended, he continued to carry on an extensive trade with foreign parts, which

* He was well known by his large heart in inventing some new kind of benefaction there, as he was by his large head in finding out new inventions, having done many good works in and about the city while he lived, and left considerable legacies there when he died; deserving a marble monument for his new way of making brick, and an epitaph as clear as he could speak for the obscure way safe to himself and friends, though dark to his foes.—*Lloyd's Memoirs*, p. 689.

produced to the King nearly £100,000 a year, besides keeping the ports open, and ships in them constantly ready for his service. All the correspondence and supplies of arms, which were procured by the Queen in Holland, and by the King's agents in Denmark, were consigned to his care, and by his prudence and vigilance steadily and safely conveyed to their respective destinations. Nothing could exceed the zeal and ardour which he displayed in his Sovereign's cause. In matters of secrecy and danger he seldom trusted to any hands but his own; and sometimes when he was believed to be in one place he was actually at another. When he wanted intelligence, he would be at the water-side with a basket of flounders upon his head, and often passed between London and Oxford in the dress of a butter-woman on horseback, between a pair of panniers. He was the principal author of that well-laid design for publishing the King's commission of array at London, which Mr. Waller, through fear, betrayed. By the discovery of this business, Sir Nicholas found himself obliged to declare openly and plainly the course he meant to take; and having, at his own expense, raised a regiment of horse for the King, he put himself at the head of it, soon distinguished himself as remarkably in his military career, as he had ever done in his civil capacity. When the siege of Gloucester was resolved on, Sir Nicholas Crispe was charged with his regiment of horse to escort the King's train of artillery from Oxford, which important service he most gallantly performed. About this time he was unfortunately engaged in a duel with Sir James Ennyon, which terminated fatally to the latter; and though the circumstances attending it clearly justified his conduct to the world, and he was also honourably acquitted by the sentence of a court-martial, yet the concern it gave him was such as he could not shake off as long as he lived. He continued to serve with the same zeal and fidelity during the year 1644, and in the spring following, when

a treaty was set on foot at Uxbridge, the Parliament thought fit to mark him, as they afterwards did in the Isle of Wight treaty, by insisting that he should be removed from his Majesty's presence; and shortly after they proceeded to an act of greater severity, for, April 16, 1645, they ordered his large house in Bread Street to be sold. Neither was this stroke of their vengeance judged a sufficient punishment for his loyalty, since having resolved to grant the Elector Palatine a pension of £8000. a-year; they directed that £2000. should be applied out of the King's revenue, and the remainder to be made up out of the estates of Lord Culpepper and Sir Nicholas Crispe, which shows how considerable a fortune he had left to their mercy. The King's affairs at length growing desperate, and Sir Nicholas finding himself no longer able to render him any service, embarked with Lord Culpepper and Colonel Monk, and in a few days landed in France. But he did not long remain there, for having good friends, who interfered in his favour with those in power, he was permitted to return home, having first submitted to a composition. Upon his return he began immediately to make every effort to retrieve his shattered fortune, by engaging again in business, with the same spirit and success as before. His principal trade was to the coast of Guinea, where he built, at his own expence, the Fort of Cormantine. In this season of prosperity, he was not unmindful of his royal master's wants, then in exile, but contributed cheerfully and liberally to his relief, when his affairs seemed to be in the most desperate condition. After the death of Cromwell, he was principally concerned in bringing the city of London, in her corporate capacity, to give the encouragement that was requisite, to leave General Monk without any difficulties or suspicion as to the sincerity and unanimity of their inclinations. The city of London sent him as commissioner to Breda, to wait on King Charles II. who embraced him, saying, "Surely the city has a mind to oblige me, by sending over my father's old friend to in-

vite me." After receiving the King's letter, in May, 1660, Sir Nicholas was appointed, with nine aldermen and the Recorder, to wait upon his Majesty, and to tender him the duty and allegiance of the citizens of London. His Majesty received these gentlemen very graciously in their public capacities, and testified to them separately the sense he had of their past services. Upon the King's restoration he was reinstated as farmer of the customs. As Sir Nicholas was now in years and infirm, he spent a great part of his time at Hammersmith. The last testimony he received of his royal master's favour, was his being created a Baronet, April 16, 1665; but he did not long survive it, for he died February 26, the following year, in the 67th year of his age, leaving a very large estate to his grandson, Sir Nicholas Crispe. His body was interred with his ancestors in the Parish Church of St. Mildred, in Bread Street, and his funeral sermon was preached by his reverend and learned kinsman, Mr. Crispe, of Christchurch, Oxford, but his heart was sent to Hammersmith chapel. The character of Sir Nicholas has been thus drawn by a contemporary writer, and though partly a repetition of what has been said, yet it is too curious to omit it altogether:—
" Amongst the worthy citizens of those times, who, in the midst of the most epidemic corruption, escaped the smallest stain of infection, was Sir Nicholas Crispe, a gentleman descended, both by father and mother, from the richest families in the city, in which they had borne the highest offices, to which, however, Sir Nicholas did not aspire. He came very young into business, and with a larger fortune than most men carry out of it. He was very remarkable for interesting himself in all domestic arts and manufactures, for any improvements, in which he gave extraordinary gratuities. All new inventions he also encouraged, and the art of brick-making, as since practised, was his own, conducted with incredible patience, through innumerable trials, and perfected at a very large expense. In 1630, he gave, in

money and materials, towards building the new Chapel at Hammersmith, £700., besides being at the expense of adorning the roof with the arms of the crown, and painting it with roses, thistles, and fleur-de-lis, all of which were effaced in the troublesome times that ensued. When Sir Nicholas was obliged to quit the kingdom, and fly into parts beyond the seas, he made his private misfortunes turn to public benefits, by making such nice inquiries into agriculture, manufactures, and mechanic arts, as enabled him, upon his return, to make vast improvements in England of every kind. By his instructions, and through his encouragement, the farmers and gardeners of Middlesex changed their old system for a better. At his expense the banks of the river were secured, and the channel cleansed; by his communications new inventions, as to water-mills and paper-mills, and powder-mills, came into use. He spent £25,000 in building his noble seat, which attracts all eyes from the river. It was there he spent the calm evening of his days in honour and repose, loved by the great, prayed for by the poor, universally esteemed by all ranks of people; and being full of years and glory, with much patience and piety, he resigned his soul to the mercy of his Creator, in the 67th year of his age.^a

The baronetcy continued with his descendants until the demise issueless, in 1740, of his great grandson, Sir Charles Crispe, Bart. of Oxfordshire.^b

PARISH CHURCH.—The inhabitants of Hammersmith had long felt the want of a place of public worship, in consequence of their living at so great a distance from the mother church of Fulham. Accordingly, about the year 1629, they raised by subscription the sum of £242. 7s. 4d. towards building a Chapel of Ease; in addition to which sum Sir Nicholas Crispe generously

^a Characters of Eminent Citizens of London.—*Biog. Britan.* p. 99.

^b Burke's Commoners.

offered to give the bricks and sand, and some other inhabitants other materials. The inhabitants likewise promised to raise an annual subscription of £28. 13s. towards the maintenance of the clergyman, besides his lodging and diet, which was promised by Lord Mulgrave, as long as his lordship should reside in the parish. A petition was then presented to Dr. Laud, Bishop of London, to grant them a piece of land for this purpose; to which request his Lordship kindly acceded, and having inspected and approved of the plan of the Chapel, it was proceeded with, and finished without interruption, and on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1631, it was consecrated, together with the adjoining cemetery, to the honour of God, and to the use of the inhabitants. But before the consecration, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Rev. Richard Cluet, D.D. Vicar of Fulham, Nicholas Crispe, Esq., and Thomas Martin, gentleman, inhabitants of the village, in their own name and in that of their fellow-parishioners, presented the following petition to his lordship, viz. :—

“To the Right Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Bishop of London, the humble petition of the inhabitants of Hammersmith, in the parish of Fulham, most humbly sheweth, that whereas your petitioners have erected this Chapel, situate in the Village or Hamlet of Hammersmith, and have at their own proper costs and charges adorned and furnished the same with all things decent and necessary for the service of God. May it therefore please your Lordship, by virtue of your pastoral and episcopal office, to separate the said place from all profane purposes, and to dedicate and consecrate the same to the honour and worship of God, and assign it to be perpetually a Chapel for the inhabitants of Hammersmith to the use aforesaid. And your petitioners shall ever pray for your Honour's happiness.”

The following agreement was also at the same time executed in writing, viz. :—

H

That the inhabitants of Hammersmith shall be perpetually liable to the reparation of the Church of Fulham, from time to time, as heretofore they have been.

That all and every the inhabitants of Hammersmith shall, once every year, viz. at the feast of Easter, for ever, receive the Holy Communion at the Church of Fulham, and may at all other times have free liberty to repair to the Church of Fulham at times of Divine Service and Sermons, and there to receive all Sacraments and Sacramentals as heretofore they have done.

That all tythes, oblations, and emoluments whatsoever, to the Church and Vicar of Fulham belonging, shall be yielded and paid by the inhabitants of Hammersmith to the said Church and Vicar as heretofore they have been, without defalcation or diminution, by reason of the erection of the said chapple or otherwise.

And for all marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials, which shall be celebrated and done in the said chapple, or within the precincts of Hammersmith; and all fees, duties, and profits whatsoever, shall be paid to the Vicar of Fulham for the time being, and to the Church and Pariah of Fulham as if they had been celebrated and done in the Church and Churchyard of Fulham respectively; and if any Sermon shall be preached at any the said times, it shall be preached by the Vicar only, without his allowance and consent be obtained, if he be then at Fulham, and his consent may be taken.

And to the intent, the said duties and profits of the said marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials at Hammersmith aforesaid, may be truly and justly paid to the Church and Vicar of Fulham, for ever, the Curate of Hammersmith, and that Churchwarden of Fulham parish which shall be on Hammersmith side, shall weekly, on Saturday, from time to time, bring to the Vicar of Fulham a true note of all such as have been the week before married, christened, churched, and buried, at Hammersmith, together with the fees, profits, and duties, belonging to the said Vicar; and the said marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials, shall be registered in the Register Book of the Church and Parish of Fulham as heretofore they have been.

And the said Vicar of Fulham, for the time being, for ever, shall be freed and discharged from the burden and charge of executing his ministerial office in the said chapple, unless at that time he shall of his own free will and pleasure, repair to the said chapple, and preach and perform any other ministerial act, such as he shall be pleased at any time to do; and for that purpose there shall be a convenient seat, or pew allotted out in the said chapple, which shall belong to the said Vicar for the time being, for ever, to have the said pew to himself, at such times as he shall make repair to the said chapple.

*A Prayer used at the Consecration of Hammersmith Chapel.**

“O Lord, merciful and gracious, this thy people are preparing to build a place for thy service: Accept I humbly beseech thee their present devotion, and make them perfect both in their present

* Summarie of Devotions, compiled by Dr. Laud. Lond. 1667.

and future duty ; that while thou givest them ease to honour thee, they may with the greater alacrity go on in thy service. And now, O Lord, I have by thy mercy and goodness, put to my hand to lay the first stone in this building : 'tis a corner-stone ; make it, I beseech thee, a happy foundation, a durable building. Let it rise up, and be made, and continue a house of prayer and devotion through all ages ; that thy people may here be taught to believe in Jesus Christ the true Corner-stone, upon whom they and their souls may be built safe for ever. Grant this for the merit of the same Jesus Christ our most blessed Lord and Saviour. To whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit, be ascribed all power, majesty, and dominion, this day, and for ever. Amen."

After which the Bishop for himself and his successors signed publicly the perpetual grant of the land, in these words, viz. :—" In the name of God, Amen.—Know all men by these presents, that we, William, Bishop of London, for ourselves and our successors, give and grant to the inhabitants of the town of Hammersmith, a certain piece of land in the said village, within our Manor of Fulham, containing in length 150 feet, and in width 132 feet, to the intent and purpose that the inhabitants may have the said Chapel and Burial Ground, for the purpose of Divine Worship, and for the burial of the dead, for himself and his successors, to the inhabitants of the village of Hammersmith for ever. Dated at Fulham, the 4th day of June, 1631." The Chapel and Burial Ground were then consecrated with the usual ceremonies, the Sermon being preached by the Rev. Edward Martin, one of his Lordship's chaplains, who took his text from Exod. iii. 5 ; which being ended, the above-mentioned consecration and agreement were signed by the following persons :—Mulgrave, Richard Cluet, Nicholas Crispe, John Acton, Carew Saunders, Richard Warwick, Thomas Martin, Samuel Crispe, John Buck, Thomas Holden, Richard Chilton.

[AN ORIGINAL.] " In Dei Nomine, Amen. Sciant presentes et futuri nos Gulielmus, London Episcopus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris dedisse et consicisse et par hoc presens scriptum dare et concedere inhabitantibus ville de Hamersmith, intra parochiam de Fulham in Comitatu Middlesexie certam parcellam fundi

in dicta villa de Hamersmith infra manerium nostrum de Fulham, continentur novem virgulas et tres pedes terre in longitudine a septentrionale ad austram, et tres virgulas terre in latitudine ab oriente ad occidentem, aut eo circiter, ad ejus finem et effectum ut dicti inhabitantes habens dictum parcellum terre ad usum Capelle et Cemeterii pro cultu divino celebrandi verbi Dei predicatione sacramentis et sacramentalibus ministrandis, et sepieliendis de mortuis et non ad alium usum laietum et prophanum, sibi et successoribus suis inhabitantes dicte ville de Hamersmith in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum Episcopali presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum apud Fulham quarto die mensis Junii, Anno Dni millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo primo, et nostre translatione anno tertio."*

The memory of Bishop Laud claims a passing tribute of respect from the local historian. The Bishop kept a Diary of the transactions of his life, which has been published, and the following particulars relate to this parish:—

"1631. Tuesday, June 7. I consecrated the Chapel at Hammersmith."

Dr. Heylin, in his "Life of Archbishop Laud," thus relates his having been present at this consecration: "It was my chance to bestow a visit on his Lordship at his house in Fulham, as he was preparing to set forwards to this last consecration; and one of his chaplains at that time being absent, and that he was of ordinary course to make use of two, he took me along with him to perform the office of the priest in the solemnity, in which his chaplain, Bray, was to act the deacon's."

"The Archbishop," says Fuller, "was low of stature, little in bulk, cheerful in countenance, wherein gravity and quickness were well compounded, of a sharp and piercing eye, clear judgment, and, abating the influence of age, firm memory. He was very plain in apparel, and sharply checked such clergymen whom he saw go

* Regist. Episcop. London; Regist. Laud, fol. 178.

in rich and gaudy clothes." With his failings he had great merit. His industry was great, his learning extensive, and his piety not only sincere but ardent. All his virtues partook of the warmth of his temper, which entered into his religious feelings, and sometimes carried him into bigotry. To the University of Oxford he was a generous and munificent benefactor, by the erection of stately buildings, and by the donation of books and manuscripts, which he had purchased at a prodigious expense. In the year 1640 he was accused in Parliament of high treason, and five years afterwards he was condemned by the House of Peers to lose his head, which atrocious sentence was carried into execution on Tower Hill, January 10, 1645. "In this instance," says Hume, "the public might see that popular assemblies, as by their very number they are, in a great measure, exempt from the restraint of shame, so when they overleap the bounds of laws, naturally break out into acts of the greatest tyranny and injustice." His talents and genius have, in after times, enjoyed the singular felicity of being celebrated by Dr. Johnson, who thus pathetically enshrines his memory, and bedecks his tomb :

Nor deem, when learning her last prize bestows,
The glittering eminence exempt from foes ;
See, where the vulgar 'scape despis'd or aw'd,
Rebellion's vengeful talons seize on Laud !
From meaner minds, though smaller, fines content
The plunder'd palace, or sequester'd rent ;
Mark'd out by dangerous parts he meets the shock,
And fatal learning leads him to the block ;
Around his tomb let art and genius weep,
But hear his death, ye blockheads, hear and sleep.

The Vanity of Human Wishes.

Bowack thus describes this Chapel in 1705. "The very name of a chapel of ease sufficiently points out the causes of its erection ; and indeed the great number of people inhabiting in and near this place, at such a great distance from Fulham church, made the erecting of a chapel long desired, and talked of, before it could be effected ; but about the year 1624, the great number of

gentry residing here being sensible of the inconveniences, as well as the poorer people, began in earnest to think of this remedy; and after several of them had largely subscribed, they set about the work with all possible application. The whole number of inhabitants who were willing to enjoy the benefit of this chapel voluntarily subscribed, and were included within the limits belonging to it upon the division, so that a very considerable sum was secured. The limits of this chapel were divided from Fulham before the year 1622, as appears by a benefaction to the poor of Fulham.

“ About the year 1628, the foundation of the chapel was laid, and the building carried on with such expedition, that in the year 1631 it was completely finished and consecrated; though, at the east end, there is a stone fixed in the wall with this date, 1630, which was placed there when the said end was built, probably before the inside was begun. The whole building is of brick, very spacious and regular; and at the west end is a large square tower of the same with a ring of six bells. The inside is very well finished, being beautified with several devices in painting. The ceiling also is very neatly painted, and in several compartments and ovals were finely depicted the arms of England, also roses, thistles, fleur-de-luces, &c., all of which the rebels, in their furious zeal, dashed out, or daubed over; though this particular act was more the effect of their malice against his Majesty King Charles I. and the sacred kingly office, than their blind zeal against popery, endeavouring, to the utmost, that the memory of a king should be expunged the world. The glass of the chancel-window was also finely painted with Moses, Aaron, &c.; also the arms of the most considerable benefactors; but these have been much abused, (probably by the same ungodly crew,) as relics of popery and superstition; however, the remains of them evince their former art and beauty, which was very extraordinary. In several of the other windows, likewise, there are the benefactors’

coat of arms, particularly Sir Nicholas Crispe's, who may be called its founder, himself giving, in money and materials, the sum of £700. towards its building. It was likewise very well paved, and pewed with wainscot, and made commodious and beautiful within; the whole charge of which was about two thousand and odd pounds. Besides this, ample provision was made for the minister, &c., of which in its proper place. Notwithstanding the ill usages this chapel has met with, it is still in very good condition; beside this, adorned with several stately monuments now standing."^a

Curates of this Chapel.—The Rev. John Dent was appointed in 1631, and he continued to hold it till 1647. It appears he was then succeeded by Isaac Knight, who was afterwards collated to the Rectory of Fulham. In 1661, Matthew Fowler, D.D. was appointed Curate. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Wade, in 1662, who published the following works:—1. *Redemption of Time. The Duty and Wisdom of Christians in Evil Days.* Dedicated to the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of Hammersmith. London, 1692, 12mo. 2. *A Practical Discourse of Confession of Sins to God, as a means of Pardon and Cleansing.* Dedicated to his Grace, William, Duke of Bedford. London, 1697, 8vo. Mr. Wade was very active in detecting the imposture of Susannah Fowles, and assisted in drawing up an account of that impostor under the following title: *The Second Part of the Boy of Bilson, or a true and particular relation of the impostor, Susannah Fowles, wife of John Fowles, of Hammersmith, who pretended herself possessed of the Devil, giving an exact account of the beginning, progress, conferences, discovery, commitment, and confession of the said impostor*, London, 1698. In 1717, Michael Hutchinson, D.D. was nominated, but it appears that the inhabitants raised an opposition to him, and put in nomination Mr. Lyttleton Burton. An appeal was made in consequence to the Court of Chancery, and by a

^a Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 3.

decree of Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper, on the 7th of May, 1711, Dr. Hutchinson's appointment was confirmed, and the right of the Bishop of London to the nomination to the Curacy was established in consequence of the original agreement between Bishop Laud and the parishioners. In 1740, the Rev. Francis Allen. In 1751, the Rev. Thomas Mayne. In 1757, the Rev. Thomas Sampson. In 1769, the Rev. Mr. Sampson brought an action against Michael Impey, Esq. Treasurer of the Pews, and Stephen Bland, the Collector, to establish his right to the south gallery, which was erected at the sole expense of the inhabitants. The cause was tried before Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's Bench, who confirmed the decree of 1711, wherein the Bishop of London, and the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, were against Lyttleton Burton and others, and which proved the right of the perpetual Curate to all the pews. Damages, One Shilling; Costs, £195. 8s. 3d The inhabitants presented Mr. Fell, the parish solicitor, with a piece of plate for his attention to this cause. The solicitor's bill, including all expenses, amounted to £685. 14s. 9d. In 1783, the Rev. Dr. Smith. In 1788, the Rev. Thomas Stephen Atwood, M. A. In 1826, the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood, M. A. Vicar. The Vicar receives the Vicarial tithes, which amount to about £250. and one moiety of the Pew Rents, which amount to about £150. a year, and the fees.

PROPERTY OF THE CHURCH.

*Chappell goods delivered by me, George Burton, late Chappell-warden of Hamersmith, this 16th day of May, 1670.**

- 1 Pulpit with a Cloth and Cushion of welwet.
- 1 Hourglas with a branch.
- 3 Service bookes and a great Church Bible.
- 1 Chest bound with iron and a till in it.
- 1 Communion Table with a Greene Cloth and a linnen Dieper Cloth.
- 2 Pewter flagons.
- 6 Bells with Roapes.
- A Clock with waites.

* Parish Records.

- A font with a wooden Cover.
- 2 Burying Clothes and a Coffin for the poore.
- 4 Winscot Railes for the Communion Table.
- 6 formes for the Chancell.
- A spade and Pickax and a shovel for the Sexton.
- A surplus for the Minister.
- A Booke of Accounts for the Chappell wardens.
- A Booke wherein is Registered the gifts of sundry benefactors.
- A Register Booke in the hands of Robert Goodier.
- 2 Silwer boles Guilt with Gould with two Covers and 2 caces belonging to them, late the gift of Mr. Smith, and other Silwer bole not guilt with a Silwer plate.

The word church is derived from the Saxon *Circ*, a name still retained in the northern parts of England. In Latin it is called *Ecclesia*, and in Greek *Ἐκκλησία*. In the Bible it has several acceptations, sometimes it is taken for the people of God; for the Christian people; for a council or synod, and sometimes for the structure or fabric.

When parish churches were originally built, the founder first applied himself to the Bishop for his license, which being granted, the churchyard was set out, and then they also set up a cross. When the building was finished, it was endowed and afterwards consecrated. But now, by the common law, any individual may build a church or chapel, but the law takes no notice of any church or chapel, nor of any privilege which they may possess, until they have been consecrated by the Bishop, which ceremony by ancient constitutions was ordered to be performed within two years after the building was completed. The reason why all churches do not point to the East, is owing to the time of the year at which their foundations were laid; for, if begun in June, they of course pointed to the north-east, the sun being in that quarter; if in the spring or autumn they were full east, and by the direction of these churches may be known the season of the year when they were built.*

At the first building of this Church the resident gentry

* Hooker's *Eccl. Pol.* lib. v. p. 151; Ridley's *View*, 4to. p. 58; *Stav. Hist. of Churches*, p. 15, 262.

seem to have vied with each other in the embellishment of it in various ways; the pew doors were curiously ornamented with heraldic and other carvings, some of which still remain; the windows were enriched with painted glass and armorial bearings, and the ceiling and walls were painted with appropriate devices;* but, unfortunately, the Church lay in the midst of the scene of action between the contending parties during the civil wars, and the Parliamentary soldiers exercised, as usual, their unholy zeal by inflicting every indignity and profanation to this holy place, as to every other, which the piety of our ancestors had consecrated to the service of God. Such a lamentable tendency has the violence of civil faction to render the mind callous to every finer feeling, and to stop up every avenue to sensibility; yet to grieve on account of what is destroyed and gone is useless, while to display that which remains is the pleasing task of the local historian. The approach to the Church is by three entrances with iron gates. The north or principal entrance is through an avenue of lime-trees, the branches forming a picturesque and natural arch; the Churchyard and the walks are kept in excellent order.

Until the year 1834, this sacred edifice was considered as the Chapel of ease, but in consequence of the ecclesi-

* The day is indeed gone by when liberal grants were made to the Church for the good of the soul of the donor, but the influence of more rational motives surely now might be sufficient to induce all lovers of our Church to show their regard for the places of worship by contributing largely to their repairs. The address of the Prophet to the Jewish people, when their temple was in ruins, may, with equal justice, be applied to the Christian population of our land, and especially to the wealthier members of our communion. "Is it time for you to dwell in your ceiled houses, and the Lord's house not regarded." The language of our venerable compilers of our Homilies is too strikingly applicable not to be quoted in conclusion: "If ye have any reverence for the service of God, if ye have any common honesty; if ye have any conscience in keeping of godly and necessary ordinances, keep your Churches in good repair, whereby ye shall not only please God and deserve his manifold blessings, but also deserve the good report of all godly people."—*Prickett's Hist. of Bridlington Church*, p. 10.

astical division of the parish from Fulham, which was then made, it has now become the Parish Church, and will be henceforth considered accordingly.



Its length, from east to west, is eighty feet, and its breadth, from the north to the south transept, is forty-eight feet. The interior comprises a nave, chancel, and aisles, separated by four octagonal stone pillars, cased with wood, which the support galleries. On the front panels of the galleries are recorded in gilt letters, the numerous parochial benefactions. The Church is paved and well warmed, by a fire stove put up in the year 1816, on which is inscribed "The Rev. T. S. Atwood, Minister, W. Marshall, Churchwarden."

In the year 1825, the Church was repaired, the galleries newly painted in imitation of wainscot, the monuments cleaned, and the inscriptions re-cut. In 1827, the Rev. Mr. Atwood gave two chairs of antique form for the communion service. In that year the Church

was broken into through the window near the north door, and robbed of the black cloth hangings and escutcheons which had been put up to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The feelings of the most indifferent spectator cannot fail to be excited in a high degree, on entering the Church for the first time, by the south door, which opens into the chancel; the elaborate altar-piece with its carvings and paintings, the surrounding antique monuments, and the painted windows, "casting their dim religious light," all contribute to produce on the mind emotions which all can feel yet none describe.

The east end of the Church formerly contained a large window of painted glass, which was defaced, as mentioned by Bowack, before 1705; the exterior wall, till within these few years, shewed its form and dimensions. It was removed when the present altar-piece was painted. The paintings on the walls and ceiling of the chancel represent adoring angels, with rich drapery, sustained by angels and cherubs, and two large figures representing Faith and Hope. In the compartments of the ceiling are painted the Evangelists St. John and St. Matthew. Underneath are the figures of Moses and St. Paul. The artist was Cipriani, who painted the ceiling at Brandenburg house. The altar-piece is justly admired by every lover of taste, it is composed of wainscot, and contains some beautiful carving, supposed to be the work of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, who had been previously employed upon the monument of Lady Clark, in Fulham Church.^a It consists of three stories of the Corinthian order, with fluted columns, surmounted with a cornice and circular pediment. On the top and sides are seven large candlesticks, carved and gilt, standing on square pedestals. The respective pilasters and compartments are tastefully decorated with richly carved foliage and cherubs. In the lower division are the

^a See my Hist. of Fulham, p. 83.

Decalogue, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed; above which is an elaborate specimen of carving, representing a pelican feeding her young, surrounded by cherubs, wheat ears, &c. On each side of the middle division are two elegantly carved consoles or brackets. The upper division contains the glory, and the descending dove, with the Bible, on which is written, "THE WORD IS TRUTH."

Monuments were so denominated from *muriendo*, because they were first erected to defend the bodies from insult, for in those early days all persons were buried in the fields near some highway, in order to put strangers in mind of their mortality.^a The early Christians continued thus to bury until the time of Gregory the Great, about the year 599, when the priests began to offer sacrifices for the souls of the departed. At length they obtained churchyards for this purpose, and in process of time procured license to bury in churches, which indulgence was granted by Gregory, from a consideration that "their friends and relations, when they came to the sacred places, seeing their sepulchres, might remember them and pray for them." When once the churches had been thus opened for burial, the progress of innovation was rapid, and the distinction was successively extended from princes and metropolitans, to bishops, abbots, and thanes, but greater distinction was allotted to those who could sustain a reputation for extraordinary sanctity. While the bodies of their brethren, whose virtues had been more dubious, were permitted to moulder in the earth, those of the saints were raised from their graves, and richly enshrined in the interior of the Church.^b Thus it became, at an early period, the custom of the English

^a Monumenta enim in sepulchris secundum viam sunt quæ prætereuntibus admoneant et se fuisse, et illos esse mortales.—*Var. l. v. de Ling. Lat.*

^b Docemus etiam ut nemo quempiam in Ecclesia sepeliat, quem non constat eo vita probitate Deo placuisse et ex eo iudicetur hujusmodi sepultura dignus.—*Can. Reg. Edgar. Spel. Concil. I. 451.*

to bury in churches.* In after ages the practice seems to have been carried to a greater excess in this country than in any other in Europe, and it is productive of many evils. It was judiciously observed by Bishop Compton, that "the church was for the living, and the churchyard for the dead." The practice of burying in churches had increased to such an extent that it gave occasion to a canon made sometime before the time of Edward the Confessor. "*De non sepeliendo in Ecclesiis.*" At that time it was used in the nave or body only of the church, and afterwards under arches by the sides of the walls. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, appears to have been the first who introduced the use of vaults in chancels under the very altars, when he rebuilt the Church of Canterbury about the year 1075. But it is said that the first cemeteries being very small soon became full, and then they were obliged to bury within the churches, both for want of room without, as well as from a general principle not to expose the living to the dangers of infection from the dead. However, the idea that the smallness of the first churchyards occasioned the early burying inside of churches does not seem entitled to credit, nor could this custom arise from a desire or wish to avoid exposing the living to infection from the dead; for, by thus bringing the former in daily close contact with the latter, they, in fact, perpetuated the evil, and likewise set a bad example to posterity. In the year 1786, the Spanish government appointed a commission to investigate the means of avoiding contagion from this practice, and for the purpose of putting a stop to it. They afterwards published a learned dissertation on this subject, in the course of which the opinions of the early Christian fathers are copiously cited, together with the decrees and canons of the various councils,^b all clearly proving the danger and

* Bede Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. c. 19, 30; Kennet. Paroch. Antiq. p. 529; Neucombe's St. Alban's Abbey, p. 109.

^b Otra de las causas de la novedad fué la pequenez, y estrechura que tenían en algunas partes los cementerios, que no permitiendo

impropriety of continuing this usage. A modern poet thus alludes to this practice :—

Slow to the vault they come with heavy tread,
 Bending beneath the lady and her lead ;
 A case of elm surrounds that ponderous chest,
 Close on that case the crimson velvet's press'd.
 Ungenerous this, that to the worm denies
 With niggard caution, his appointed prize ;
 For now, ere yet he works his tedious way,
 Through cloth and wood, and metal, to his prey,
 That prey dissolving shall a mass remain
 That fancy loaths, and worms themselves disdain.

Crabbe's Parish Register, p. 19.

MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS form the cementing link between the past, the present, and the future, in local history, for probably the names of many of the persons here mentioned may be connected with matters of greater range than their mere association with this place, and as the preservation of an inscription may thus be of importance, it has been deemed proper to record at length those existing here, in order likewise to preserve the pious memorials of parental and filial affection, as well as to assist the laudable enquiries and researches of the historian, the biographer, and the antiquary. Monuments and their inscriptions may also be considered in another point of view, as tributes of surviving relatives and friends who labour to preserve a name from oblivion: this is a wish natural to the human heart, a desire congenial to the best and purest of our species. Under the greatest bodily sufferings, man still feels the endearing tie of life, and is solicitous not to be forgotten, and he who preserves a monument from mouldering into ruin, who records a name, or rescues an inscription that is nearly effaced, encourages a useful propensity, the universal passion, and he is entitled in his turn not to be overlooked as a trifle, or as a labourer who has busied himself about nothing.* “*Operosè nihil agendo.*”

hacer en ellos nuevas sepulturas por el principio general, de no exponer à los vivos à la infeccion, obligó por necesidad à enterrar à algunos dentro de las Iglesias.—*See Inform. sobre el lugar de las Sepult.* p. 25, 8vo. *Madrid*, 1786.

* It is certainly desirable that some plan should be adopted for

“ For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
 This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd,
 Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
 Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind.
 On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
 Some pious drops the closing eye requires ;
 E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries ;
 E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires. ”

EPITAPHS.—The invention of epitaphs proceeded from the sense of immortality impressed in all men, and were so called because they were first sung at funerals, and afterwards engraved upon the monuments as memorials of filial affection and piety. They are of extensive use in tracing descents and pedigrees, as well as in ascertaining the time when the party deceased ; on this account any person may erect a monument in any church or churchyard, so that it does not hinder the celebration of Divine Worship, and the defacing of it is punishable at common law.

In epitaphs the deceased person is sometimes introduced by the way of *prosopopœia*, speaking to the living, of which the following is an instance, wherein the defunct wife thus addresses her surviving husband :

“ Immaturè peri ; sed tu, felicior annos
 Vive tuos, conjux optimè, vive meos. ”

The following are remarkable for their brevity and effect :—That of Tasso,—“ Ossa Tassi.” Similar to which is that of Dryden in Westminster Abbey,—“ Dryden.”

The following, by Dr. Johnson, on a musician much celebrated for his performance, will bear comparison with any thing of the kind in the English language :

preserving monumental inscriptions from the influence of time and chance, and it is probable that the following plan would be adequate to the purpose. A printed copy of every inscription, furnished at the expense of the individual who erects the monument, should be provided and deposited in a book to be kept for the purpose in the vestry, and arranged according to the dates of the inscriptions. In order to render this plan extensively useful, all inscriptions should be admitted, and the book should be at all times accessible.—*Dyer's Hist. of Camb.* vol. ii. p. 96.

Philip, whose touch harmonious could remove
 The pangs of guilty pow'r and hapless love,
 Rest here, distrest by Poverty no more,
 Find here that calm thou gav'st so oft before,
 Sleep undisturb'd within this peaceful shrine,
 'Till angels wake thee with a note like thine.

The following on Sir Philip Sydney's sister, the Countess of Pembroke, said to be written by the famous Ben Jonson, is remarkable for the noble thought with which it concludes :

On Mary, Countess Dowager of Pembroke.

Underneath this marble hearse,
 Lies the subject of all verse,
 Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,
 Death, ere thou has kill'd another,
 Fair, and learn'd, and good as she,
 Time shall throw a dart at thee.

The following is also from the same celebrated poet, and has always been much and deservedly admired :

Underneath this stone doth lie,
 As much virtue as could die,
 Which when alive did vigour give,
 To as much beauty as could live.

Sometimes the Roman Epitaphs were full of moral expressions, and adorned with fine carved work. It has been much disputed by the learned, whether or not epitaphs were in use among the ancient Hebrews ; however this may be, it is certain the Jews have, from a very ancient date, received this custom, of which Buxtorf produces several instances in his "*Synagoga Judaica*."

On the upper part of the south wall of the chancel is placed an elegant marble monument, supported with fluted pilasters, over which is an open pediment, with a funereal urn in the centre, surmounted with a gilt flame, and the following inscription :—

Elizabeth Lannoy,
 died 19th January, 1700-1,
 aged 38.

Sir Timothy Lannoy,
 died 12th September, 1718,
 aged 73.

Arms.—*Az.* a chevron between 2 swans in chief, and a pair o. sheers in base, arg. impaling arg. a fesse az.

Near the preceding, on a marble tablet, with the arms on the pediment,

Sacred to the Memory of Richard Alexander, Esq.
Late of this Hamlet, who departed this life
the 14th of January, 1794, aged 74 years.
Also Bridget his wife, who died 14th February, 1770, aged 32.
Also of Rachel, daughter and Co-heiress of the above,
who died the 4th of September, 1832.
And three of their children, who died in their infancy ;—viz.
Ferdinando Alexander, in 1798, Robert Proctor, 1800, Edward, 1800.
And of her husband, Ferdinando Anderdon, Esq. also of
this Parish, who died 24th Sept. 1834, aged 72.

Arms of Anderdon over the Tablet on two shields :

1st Shield.—1 & 4—Sab. 3 pair of shackbolts arg. "Anderdon."
2 & 3. Sab. a star of 6 points or, between 2 flaunches erm. On an
escutcheon of pretence az. a Chevron between 3 talbots' heads
erased arg. for "Alexander." On the 2nd shield, "Alexander,"
imp. az. a chev. between 3 storks arg. *Crest.*—A Lion's head
erased arg.

Underneath the above is an altar tomb of black and white marble, enclosed with iron rails, on the top is a marble tablet, with the motto and order of the garter, thus inscribed, and surmounted with an Earl's Coronet :

To the lasting Memory
of the Right Hon^{ble} Edmond Lord Sheffield
Earle of Mvlgrave, Baron of Butterwicke, and
Knight of y^e Most Noble Order of y^e Garter.
w^{ch} honor of the Gart^r was confirmed on him
by Queene Elizabeth, for his valiant service in 88
against the Spaniard ; he being then Captaine
of the ship, called the Beare, and Comander of
a Squadron of Ships. After that he served her
Mas^{ty} in the Irish warres, where God so blessed
Him, that he gayned much honor.
By King James, he was made President of y^e North
where he governed many yeares with such
Integritie, that Injustice was never layd
to his charge.

He was a good Patron to his Country, endeavouring
to advance the Chvrch and Comonweale, He was
Trlvly pious, openhanded to feed the poore, and
Cloath the Naked. As he lived, he died the Death
of the Righteous. on the VI. of Octobr M.DCXLVI.
in the 83rd yeare of his age, and lyeth
Here under interred.

Underneath, in an Italian hand :—

The virtuous, pious, and truly noble
Lady Mariana, Countess of Mulgrave
His dearly beloved Wife surviving him, in
Expression of her coniugal Love
Erected this monument,
D. S. P. F. C.

The Lady Sheffield repaired this Monument, Anno Domini 1682.

Arms.—Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs gules, impaling az. 3 holly leaves, vert. for "Irvine."

The character of this noble Peer, here interred, is very well known to all who are acquainted with our history, as far as a century past; his grandson John, succeeds him, not only in his title, but was created Marquis of Normandy, by King William III. and Duke of the same place, and also of Buckinghamshire, by Her present Majesty, having by his great parts, faithful council, and stedfast adherence to the true interest of his country, justly merited the character of a great statesman, and zealous patriot.*

On the same wall, on a marble tablet,

Sacred to the Memory of
Mr. John Brown,
late of
Brandenburg Cottage,
Who departed this life
November the 8th, 1823,
In the 56th Year of his Age.

Mr. Brown was a native of Holt, in Cheshire, of humble origin, and of a benevolent heart; he bequeathed the sum of two hundred pounds in the three per cents., the interest to be given in bread, on the 25th of March, to the poor of Hammersmith; and he also left similar sums to Fulham and to Holt.

Nearly adjoining, on a marble tablet,

Sacred to the Memory
Of the Rev. George Bathie, D.D.
Who departed this life on the 24th of April, 1825,
Aged LXVI.
And of Jane Lindsey his Wife,
Who died on the 30th of June following, aged LXVII.

* Bowack's Antiq. of Hammersmith, p. 40.

Dr. Bathie carried on successfully, for many years, an establishment for the education of pupils destined for the Universities, at Walborough-house. He printed a work entitled, "The Journey to Eternity, or the Path through Death, the Grave, the Resurrection, and final Judgment." London, 1823, 8vo.

On a marble tablet, surmounted with an urn,

In the Vault beneath are deposited
the remains of

William Dawson, Esq^{re}.

Son of Richard Dawson, of York, Esq^{re}.
who departed this life the 26th of July, 1830,
in the 87th year of his age.

In whom were united the kindest of fathers,

The sincerest of friends,

And the most strictly honorable of men.

Deeply imprest with the sense of

The worth and virtues of his departed Parent,

This Tablet was erected to his Memory

By his sorrowing and affectionate Son.

Arms.—Az. on a bend engrailed or, 3 Martlets Gules.

Crest.—A Talbot passant. *Motto.*—SI DEUS QUIZ CONTRA.

On a tablet beneath,

In Memory of

Mrs. Sophia Davies,

Widow of Major Arthur Davies,

of the

Honourable East India Company's Service,

who died July 9th, 1816,

Aged 40 years.

On an elegant marble tablet, surmounted with an urn
and foliage,

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth,
the Wife of Anthony Askew, M.D. and
Daughter of Robert Holford, Esq.

Master in Chancery.

She exchanged this life for a better, on the 2nd of August, 1773,
in the 39th year of her age.

Dr. Askew did not long survive his wife, he died at Hampstead, Feb. 27, 1774. This gentleman was very conspicuous among the *literati* of the last generation, and was possessed of considerable classical erudition, but he is better known in the present day as a victim to the

disorder lately arranged in the catalogue of human woes, under the name of *Bibliomania*. See a circumstantial memoir of him in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, iii. 494.^a

The chancel has been in all ages considered as the most sacred part of the church. Anciently none were admitted into it but those of the priesthood during the oblation, and women were totally excluded. Proceeding up the chancel we ascend two steps, where once stood the high altar, and now the communion table. The altar was of stone, and was consecrated by the Bishop. The ends were termed its horns, that on the right being the "*Cornua Epistolæ*," from the Epistle being read there, as the Gospel was on the left: anciently both these names, altar or holy table, were used for the same thing, though most frequently the fathers use the word altar. At the time of the Reformation, a dispute arose, whether the communion tables, of the altar fashion, should be still continued; and it was ordered, by the King in council, that they should be pulled down. But, by an injunction of Queen Elizabeth, it was ordered that holy tables should be decently made, and placed where the altars had formerly stood, that is, at the upper end of the chancel, where they stand to this day.^b It was the most highly enriched and splendid part of the furniture of our ancient parish churches; but the destruction of them, during the frenzy of the puritanical party in the seventeenth century, was so general throughout the kingdom, that it is said there is not at this time, in England or Wales, one to be found of greater antiquity than the Restoration.

On a Gothic tablet, on the south wall of the nave, facing the pulpit:

^a See his Epitaph in Park's Hampstead, p. 340.

^b Gibson's *Codex*, vol. i. p. 175; *Archæolog.* xi. 388; *Sparrow's Rational.* p. 329; *Antiquar. Repert.* vol. i. p. 162; *Durand de Altæ.* p. 22.

Sacred to the Memory of
George Kinnaird Bathie, Esq.
Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company,
who departed this life at Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1834,
aged 38.

Also, William Bathie, Esq. Barrister of Law,
of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,
who died at the Neilgherry Hills,
Dec. 24, 1834, aged 37.

The above were second and third sons of the Rev. G. Bathie, D.D.
of this Parish.

The step leading to the altar is thus inscribed :

Lady Neville,
who lies buried in the chancel,
gave this marble pavement and communion rails to the Chapel of
Hammersmith. A.D. 1714.

On the same wall, and underneath the preceding, on
a handsome marble tablet, is the following inscription to
the memory of Dr. Hutchinson, who was, for thirty-two
years, Curate of this Church, and his first wife, who was
the fourth daughter of Sir Timothy Lannoy :

In Spe beatæ Resurrectionis
prope jacent Reliquiæ
Mariæ Hutchinson,
Tim. Lannoy Equitis, Filiæ natu quartæ
Michælis Hutchinson, S. T. P.
Conjugis Dilectissimæ,
Pietate in Deum Summa, Moribus Suavissimis,
Vultu venusto, forma eleganti, gestu decoro,
Cælitus dotatæ :
Vixit Siqua alia, universis chara,
Universis flebilis occidit,
XXIV die Decembris,
A.D. MDCCXVIII.
Ætat. XXVI.
Juxta cineres Conjugis
Sepeliri se voluit
Michæel Hutchinson, S. T. P.
Hujus Ecclesiæ per 32 Annos Pastor,
Ob. Maii 10^{mo}. 1740. Æt. 63
Tenor hoc Elogium exsculpsi curavit.
E. H. Vidua Mæstissima.

In Uxoris Optimæ memoriam,
et sui luctûs tenue levamen
Hoc Monumentum
Mœrens Posuit
M. H.

Arms.—Per pale Gul. and Az, a Lion ramp. Arg. between six
crosslets or, impaling Lannoy.

On a handsome marble tablet, surmounted with an urn :

Sacred to the Memory of
Susan Clark, relict of Thomas Clark, Esq.
of Sion House, in the County of Somerset,
who departed this life, at Hammersmith, Sep. 8, 1818, aged 68 ;
and also of Harriet Tierney Clark, their only daughter,
who survived her beloved parents only eleven months.
She bore a long and painful illness without one repining tear,
the retrospect of a life and every duty fully performed,
gave them a rational hope of acceptance
from a just and merciful Creator,
who enabled them to bear the dispensations of his will,
as a trial of their reliance on his promises of an eternal reward,
to those who practice virtue.

This tablet is erected by W. T. Clark, the disconsolate survivor of
his beloved mother and most affectionate sister.

Mr. Clark was the engineer of the Hammersmith
Suspension Bridge, and holds the same situation to the
West Middlesex Water Works Company. At a cottage,
near the Water-side, the two ladies above-mentioned
died, and both lie in the vault under the great pew.

On the north wall of the chancel is a highly-enriched
and variegated marble monument, having a handsome
carved border of gilt drapery, with an open pediment,
surmounted with arms. Beneath the pediment is the
representation of a human skull. The following inscription
is underneath :

Neere this place resteth, in
expectation of a glorivs
Resurrection, the mortall part
of Mrs. Mary Greene, daughter
of Edward Trussell, Esq. and
wife of Mr. John Greene, of
London, Merchant, who dyed
in childbed, the 23d of Nov. 1657,
aged seventeen, leaving behind
her one sonne. For whose pivs
Memory her hvsband erected this
Monument.

Fœmina chara viro, superis dilecta, parentum
Deliciæ, rapidâ morte preempta iacet,
Quæ famam meritis superavit, moribus annos,
Et sexum ingenio, et religione suum
Gemmam hanc ostendit mundo natura, sed illâ
Indigno, rapuit, Cœlicolisq ; dedit,
Sit brevis in terrâ quamvis mora ne puta (lector)
Vitam, quæ fuerat non nisi sancta brevem.

Etiam post funera vivit,
In suorum disiderijs
In Bonorum præconijs
In Cælorum gaudijs.

Matt. Fowler Sac. hujus min^r. veritatis et amoris ergo P.

Dr. Fowler, the author of the above Latin verses, was appointed Curate of Hammersmith Chapel, in 1661, after the Restoration of Charles II.

On the base of the monument :

Tu multum dilecta Deo, quam corripit æther,
Ante diem, et fati dignam melioris, amica
Vis rapuit cœli, gestitq; ornata triumphis
Neptis ave felix Terrena mole soluta
Angelicis permista choris super astra volantes
Perge triumphali curvus educere pompa — *Guli. Chadwicke.*

Arms.—Of Green obliterated; the impalement is Arg. a cross, flory gules, for Trussel.

These Latin verses may also be acceptable in an English poetical garb :

Here lies a wife unto her husband dear,
Belov'd of heav'n, and to her friends sincere,
By sudden death was early snatch'd away,
Her virtuous life excelled her mortal stay :
Indignant nature here this jewel placed
With every virtue—every talent graced,
Short though her stay, with God she now remains
Preserved by Friendship, free from earthly pains,
The will of heav'n releas'd her happy soul,
With angels plac'd her free from all controul,
O'er choirs angelic, she ev'ry day presides,
And there triumphant—she her chariot guides. T. F.

Matthew Fowler, Minister of this Chapel, has erected this Monument, in accordance with affection and truth.

On the north side of the chancel, on a handsome marble tablet, is the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
The Reverend
Thomas Stephen Atwood, M.A.
Rector of Buckworth and Mortborne,
in the County of Huntingdon,
and upwards of thirty-eight years
Perpetual Curate of this Hamlet,
who lived

In Christian charity with all men,
Beloved by his family, his friends, and his Parishioners,
and died

In Christian faith and hope,
on the thirteenth day of November,
In the year of our Lord, 1826, aged sixty-six.

Arms.—1 & 4. Arg. on a fess raguly az. 3 fleurs-de-lis, or. Atwood. 2nd Gu. a cross between 4 Falcons, or. 3rd Vert. 3 Boar's heads proper, 2 & 1. impaling Arg. a wyvern Gules.

Crest.—On an oak stump, or. leaves proper, a fleur-de-lis az.

Motto.—TANDEM.

Mr. Atwood was twice married; by his first wife he had no family; he married secondly, the widow of Capt. Loveday, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters. He was Rector of Buckworth and Mortborne, in the County of Huntingdon, which living was presented to him in the year 1798, by one of his pupils, R. E. Duncombe, Esq. A short time previous to his decease, the inhabitants proposed the engraving of his portrait, from a painting by Cragan, which was executed by Mr. Knight, who was then in his eightieth year. On the 28th of November, his funeral took place, attended by a large portion of the inhabitants and friends, in the following order:—Clerk and Sexton, Mistress of the Female Charity School, Charity Girls, Master of the Latymer Boys, Charity Boys, Latymer Alms Men, the Rev. Messrs. Uppardine, Washborn, Floyd, and Daniels, the Inhabitants, to the number of ninety-four, the Churchwardens and Overseers, the Trustees of the Latymer Charity, the Hearse, Two Mourning Coaches, followed by the Carriages of G. Scott, Esq., H. Stoe, Esq., and Mrs. Van. The Rev. George Chisholm performed the funereal service.

On December the 17th, the Rev. F. T. Atwood, his son, read from the desk his presentation to the vacant Curacy, by Dr. Howley, Bishop of London, dated Dec. 15, 1826; and he performed the morning and evening service of the day, and took his text from St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, iv. 14.; he alluded to the loss which he had sustained as a son, and to the Hamlet in its pastor, and he thanked the inhabitants for the respect shewn to his late father.

On the same wall, adjoining, on a white marble oval slab,

To
The Memory of
Christopher Thomson Maling,
late of West Herrington,
In the County of Durham, Esquire,
A Commissioner of Excise,
Born 22nd November, 1741,
Died XXIXth of January, 1810,
Aged 68 Years.

His daughter Sophia married, October 20th, 1795, Henry Phipps, first Earl of Mulgrave in England, and third Baron Mulgrave, of New Ross, County of Wexford, in Ireland.

Martha Sophia, widow of C. T. Maling, Esq. died whilst on a visit to her daughter, the Countess of Mulgrave, and was buried in the same vault with her husband, in this Church, in the year 1832, aged 84 years.

On the same wall, and underneath the preceding, on a marble tablet,

A sacred tribute of affection,
To the beloved Memory
of
Mrs. Mary Gibbes,
Who died 23rd March, 1834,
Aged 57 Years.
and whose remains lie interred in the vault beneath.

On the same wall is a stately monument of black marble; on the apex of the pediment is placed a blocking, on which stands the bust of Alderman Smith, in his gown, with a laced falling band, a flowing curled wig, whiskers, and beard, supported by two female weeping figures, of incongruous grouping and attitude. Under the pediment is a black marble tablet, within a fluted border, with the following inscription, and in the centre of the pediment is the family coat of arms. This monument derives additional interest by the display of the official costume worn by the person whose resemblance it is intended to preserve. It is thus that the produc-

tions of the chisel become useful, by displaying authentic documents from which the future historian and sculptor may be enabled to describe and delineate faithfully, the fugitive fashions of by-gone ages.



To the lasting memory of James Smith, Esq. Cittizen and Salter and sometimes Alderman of the City of London, who fined also for the Office of Sheriff and was one of the Governors of Christ's Hospitall of the said City. A good benefactor to his country in erecting Almes Houses for ye releife of the poore in the Parish of Cookeham, near Maidenhead, where he was born. He was also very liberall to the poore Children of Christ's Hospitall, and to the said Company of Salters, and very free in many other charitable vses for the good of the poore. He had the blessing of many Children, whereof five by Mary, his first wife, deceased; and by his second wife, Sarah, now living, fifteen, who, out of love to her deceased husband, hath erected this monument. He dyed the 10th of October, 1667, and in the 80th yeare of his age.

Here also lyeth the body of Sarah Smith, widow of the abovesaid James Smith, the only daughter of Robert Cotton, late of West Barn Holt, in the

County of Essex, Gent. deceased, and one truly joyned to her husband, not only in conjugal love and virtue, but also in bountiful charity, having largely augmented the gifts of her late husband, and then changed this life the 29th of January, 1680, and in the 76th year of her age.

Arms.—Az. a lion ramp. or, on a chief, arg. a mullet, gu. between two torteaux.

On the same wall, adjoining, is an elegant monument supported by two Corinthian columns, surmounted with funereal urns, between which are the arms on an elevated shield, with the following inscription :

This
Monument
was erected by the Lady
Nevill, to the Memory of her
beloved Husband, Sir Edward
Nevill, Knt., Second Justice of
her Maj^{ty}s. Court of Comon Pleas,
who died, the 7th of August, 1705,
in the 77th year of
his age.

In the same grave with her husband,
at her own request, lies buried the
s^d Dame Frances Nevill,
who died 12th of October, 1714, in
the 73rd yeare of her age.

Arms.—Gu. on a Saltier, Arg. a rose of the field, a mullet for difference. The female arms are defaced, they seem to be paly or. and az.

On the pavement below is the following inscription, nearly obliterated :

Here lies interred
the body of Sir Edward Nevill, Knt.
who departed this life the 7th of May, 1705,
in the 77th year of his age.

In the year 1830, Fell's vault, which lies under the north window of the chancel, was opened for the purpose of interment, when the following inscription was copied from a curious brass plate :

Here lyeth
the body of Francis Lucy, Esq.
youngest son of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlcott,
in y^e County of Warwick,
died Jany. y^e 30th, in y^e 90th year of his age,
Anno Domini 1696-7.

The following was on a square brass plate :

Elizabeth,
the Widow of Francis Lucy, Esq.
who dyed Feb. 26, 1690.

And on another brass plate, much corroded,

Dame Constance Meadows,
late Wife of Sir Philip Meadows,
and Daughter and Heiress of Francis Lucy, Esq.
Died 1710, in the — year of her age.

Underneath the preceding, on a large black square tablet, is the following inscription in antique capital letters :

Post. } Tenebras Lucem.
 } Pugnam Pacem.
 } Vulnere Vitam.

Heic latet Franciscus Wolley, patris
Edvardi, D. D. Theologiæ, et Mariæ matris,
Filius obæquentissimvs medii Templi Londini
Alumnvs, in terram cecidit decimo septimo
Die mensis Januarii, vigesimo tertio Ætatis suæ.
Annoque Domini MDCLIX.

In gremio matris cineres requiescite, cœli
Dum tuba de gelidâ vos revocabit humo,
Cras nos iterabimus.*

Edvardvs, }
Maria, } Wolley sine teste dolentes.
Jana. }

Arms.—Arg. on a chevron, Sab. an eagle displayed of the field.

Crest.—Two human arms holding an open book, gu.

Motto.—TAM MENTE QUAM MARTE.

TRANSLATION.—Here lies Francis Wolley, the most dutiful son of Edward Wolley, D. D. and of Maria, his wife, Student of the Middle Temple, London. He departed this life on the 17th of January, in the year of our Lord 1659, and in the 23rd year of his age. May his ashes rest in the bosom of his mother earth, until the last trump shall recall them from the cold ground. We shall meet to morrow again. Edward, Maria, and Jane Wolley, have, with silent grief, erected this monument.

* Cras ingens iterabimus æquor. Hor. car. lib. i. od. 7.

On a black stone on the floor of the chancel is inscribed, but now mutilated:—

Depositum	Et
Radulphi Box, Militis,	Elizabethæ uxoris ejus
Qui obiit XXIII die Martis	Quæ obiit XXV die Januarii
Anno Domini MDCXCIII.	Anno Domini MDCXCIII.
Ætatis suæ LXVII.	Ætatis suæ LIV.

Arms.—Sab. a Lion's face, between three Griffin's heads. Arg.

Ralph Box, Esq. was chief warden of the Grocers' Company, in the reign of King William, and was knighted by him in the year 1689.

PULPIT.—The pulpit,^a which is placed at the eastern extremity of the nave, is of an octangular form, diminished off, and supported by a slender octagon column, the whole being composed of wainscot oak, inlaid. It was formerly placed against the column that supports the south gallery. It is to be lamented that the Church of England, having formed her excellent Liturgy and ritual closely on the model of the primitive Church, did not, at the same time, adopt the form of the ancient *ambones*, or desks, which stood on each side of the nave, of equal height, and from which, in turn, the different parts of the service were read; instead of huddling into one incongruous group, the clerk's desk, the reading desk, and the pulpit, to which the art of man cannot give either dignity or grace.^b The modern custom of placing the pulpit in the centre of the nave, as is the case in this Church, is also subject to a great inconvenience, in preventing the Clergyman being properly seen or heard by the congregation, during the solemn performance of the Communion service.

In the inventory of the Church goods,^c anno 1670, mention is made of an "Hourglas." With respect to

^a In the year 1789, a crimson Genoa velvet hanging, with glory, for the pulpit, and a covering for the communion table, was presented by a few of the inhabitants, who, for this purpose, subscribed the sum of £32. 18s.

^b Sir H. C. Englefield's Walk through Southampton, p. 24.

^c See page 104.

their use in churches, it is said that the ancient fathers preached, as the old Greek and Roman orators declaimed, by an *hour-glass*; on the contrary, it has been remarked, that the sermons of several of them were not of this length, and it is particularly said, that there are many of the sermons in St. Austin's ten volumes, which might be delivered with distinctness in eight minutes, and some almost in half that time.^a Mr. Fosbrooke says, Preaching by the hour-glass was put an end to by the Puritans.^b It however appears that they were made use of in the times of Cromwell, when the preacher, on his first appearance in the pulpit, and naming the text, turned up the glass, and if the sermon did not last till the glass was out, it was said by the congregation that he was idle, and if, on the other hand, he continued much longer they would yawn and stretch till the discourse was finished. Butler alludes to them as being used by the Puritans,^c and by whom it is probable their use was greatly increased. It seems that they were finally discontinued in the time of Charles II. Lecturer's pulpits had an hour-glass on one side, and a bottle on the other.

On the pavement near the pulpit,

D. O. M. S.

Nobilissimo viro Ludovicó de Saint Delis

Marchi soni de Heucourt, Natione Gallo,

Fide sincerâ, Pietate eximia

Probitate singulari conspicuus

Morum amœnitatē amabili

relictis quas amplias habebat opibus

Religionis causa in Angliā profugit

Eliz. Nobilissima Le Compt de Normant

Familia Oriunda, Uxor Moerens

H. M. P. C.

Vixit annos 67. Ob. die Decemb. 17. A.D. 1693.

Arms.—A double shield, with a coronet of 6 balls, in the first an eagle. In the second a chevron, in base 3 pellets. Supporters, two greyhounds.

^a Bingham's Antiq. Christ. Ch. b. iv. c. 4. s. 21; Archæolog. i. p. 16, 22.

^b Ency. of Antiq. vol. i. p. 273, 307.

^c Hudibras, part 1. can. iii. v. 1061.

This nobleman brought with him a sufficiency from his native country, not only to support the dignity of his title, but also to relieve the necessities of his poor countrymen, which he always did very liberally; and died, in an old age, very much lamented.*

Facing the pulpit, on the north wall of the nave, at a considerable distance from the floor, is a fine bronze bust of Charles I., placed on a monument of black and white marble, about eight feet high and two feet broad, with the following inscription within an oval border :

This Effigies was
erected by the special appointment
of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight and Baronet,
as a grateful commemoration of that
Glorious Martyr, King Charles
the first of blessed
Memory.

Beneath, on a pedestal of black marble, in form of a column, is placed an urn, enclosing the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe, on the pedestal is inscribed, in gilt letters :

Within this urn is entombed the heart of
Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. and Baronet, a loyal
sharer in the sufferings of his late and present Majesty.
He first settled the trade of Gold from Guinea,
and there built the Castle of Cormantine.
Died the 26th of February, 1665,
Aged 67 Years.

Arms.—Arg. on a Chevron, Sab. 5 horse shoes, Or.

The bust of King Charles was placed here by Sir Nicholas Crispe, in his life time, in grateful commemoration of his royal master. He himself was interred in the family vault, in the parish Church of St. Mildred, in Bread Street, London, but he directed that his heart should be deposited in an urn, beneath this bust.

It was the custom to take out the heart on the anniversary of its entombment, and to refresh it with a glass of wine; at length, after the expiration of more than a century and a half, it became decayed, and it was finally

* Bowack's *Antiq. of Middlesex*, p. 55.



enclosed in a leaden case, and deposited agreeably to his directions.

Underneath the preceding monument is a marble tablet, thus inscribed :

Ric juxta placidè requievit
 Georgius Shee, Bart^{us}
 Claris natalibus ortus
 Vitæ integer et honestus.
 In Indiâ et Hiberniâ et postea in Britanniâ
 Variis amplisque muneribus
 Per XL. annos egregiè functus patriæ profuit.
 Rem familiarem auxit,
 Domum antiquam restituit,
 Nomen ornavit,
 In omnibus vitæ officiis
 Cum publicè tum privatæ,
 Tam civilis quam militaris,
 Fidelis, strenuus, humanus,
 Qualis Maritus qualis fuerat parens,
 Testator hoc marmor ;
 Quod piè posuerunt Vidua et filius.
 Quali in Deum, fide testatur, vitæ probitas, pietas, virtus.
 Obiit III. diei Februarii, A.D. MDCCCXXVI.
 suæ vero ætatis LXXIV.

Translation.

Near this place, peacefully rest, the remains of
 Sir George Shee, Bart.
 who was descended from an illustrious family,
 he was of upright and honourable conduct in life.
 In Ireland, as well as in India, and afterwards in Britain,
 he greatly benefited his country,
 after fifteen years of well-performed services ;
 for which he received various and ample rewards ;
 he improved his estates, restored his ancient mansion,
 and gained honor to his name.
 In all the various duties of life, whether public or private,
 whether civil or military, he was faithful, strenuous, and humane.
 That he was as good a husband as he was a father,
 this marble bears witness,
 which was piously placed here by his widow and son ;
 thus probity, piety, and virtue, attest what may be done by
 Faith in God.

Sir George Shee lies interred near the north door within the church, under a flat stone, thus inscribed :

Underneath this stone is the entrance to the family vault.

Arms.—1 & 4. per bend embattled, az. and or. 2 fleurs-de-lis,

counter-changed of the same. 2 & 3. Arg. on a chevron, sab. 5 horse-shoes, or. for "Crispe." *Crest*.—A swan ducally gorged, Arg. *Motto*.—VINCIT VERITAS.

Lady Shee, the relict of Sir George Shee, was interred in the month of October, 1838, with the following inscription on a brass plate :

Within the same Vault
Are deposited the mortal remains
of
Elizabeth Maria Shee,
Widow of the above named
Sir George Shee,
She departed this life on the 13th of September, 1838,
In the 74th year of her age.
A faithful wife,
a tender mother,
a kind considerate friend,
a devout and practical Christian.
She has been released from protracted sufferings
To receive,
Through the merits and mediation
Of her Redeemer,
The consummation of a Christian's hope,
A blessed immortality.
"Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Sir George Shee, first Baronet of Dunmore, county Galway, in Ireland, was so created in January, 1794.

About the year 1798, the Earl of Chichester, at that time Mr. Pelham, and Secretary of State for Ireland, having had reports made to him relative to the abilities and personal character of the late Sir George Shee, proposed to him that he should undertake the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, in Ireland, for the purpose, in the first instance, of effecting reform in the administration of that department.

Sir George accepted the offer, and, with much labour and at some personal risk, worked out the reforms required. He introduced economy into the public expenditure of the department, and reduced into reasonable bounds the pecuniary demands of many of its officers. He invented, moreover, some valuable improvements in the machinery of the ordnance; and Lord Chichester, having occasion afterwards to speak of the

services of Sir George Shee, as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, felt it his duty to state, that the reform and improvement which he had made were "such as few men would have had the courage to undertake, or the ability to carry through." Sir George held the office until the year 1799, when Mr. Pelham's successor, Lord Castlereagh, informed him that it would be more advantageous to the public service, if he would resign the office of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and accept one of higher rank and importance, but of less emolument, that of Secretary to the Treasury; he at once agreed to this proposal, notwithstanding the sacrifice of income which it involved, and incurring, moreover, some additional expenses contingent upon his entrance into Parliament for the borough of Knocktopher. He held the office of Secretary to the Treasury throughout the whole of the stormy period during which the Union between Great Britain and Ireland was discussed and settled. He continued to hold it until the end of Mr. Pitt's administration, in 1801, and his family are in possession of abundant attestations from the late Lord Castlereagh, as to the efficiency with which he had, during that whole period, discharged its duties.

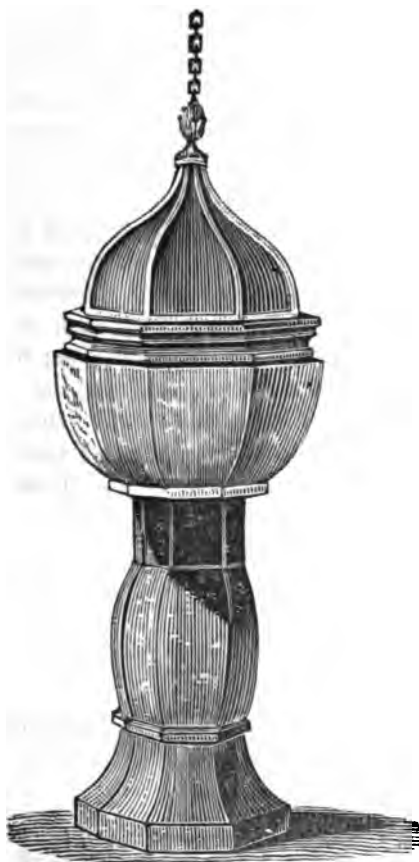
In 1801, Lord Chichester having become Secretary of State for the Home Department in England, as a member of Mr. Addington's Government, Sir George was induced to accept the office of Under-Secretary of State, and held it till 1803, in which year Lord Chichester was removed.

In the year 1805, he again entered public life, at the request of the late Mr. Windham, as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and continued to hold that office until Mr. Windham's retirement, in 1807. Subsequently to this period, he for many years held an office in Ireland, being appointed Receiver-General of the Revenues of that country.

Sir George married in 1783, Elizabeth Maria, daughter of James Crispe, Esq. a lineal descendant of Sir Nicholas

Crispe; by her he had issue, Sir George, the present Baronet, born in 1784, married February 5, 1800, Jane, daughter of Wm. Young, Esq. of Hoxton-house, Herts.

FONT.—The font is usually placed near the door at the west end of the church. They are to be seen of very ancient forms, many, as may be conjectured



from their decorations; have descended from the Saxon and Norman times, and great attention appears to have been paid to the preservation of these venerable remains of sacred antiquity, though the reason of their vast capacity is as yet, in some measure, to be freed from conjecture and doubt.^a By a constitution of Archbishop Edmund, the font should be placed in every church where baptism might be performed;^b also the font or "baptisterium" must be of stone, or other suitable

^a In the Cotton MSS., in the British Museum, is the "Life of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick," in which he is represented as being baptized naked, by a bishop dipping him in a font of water.—*Bibl. Cotton. Julius, E. iv.*

^b In qualibet ecclesia baptismalis sit fons lapideus, decentes amplitudinis et profunditatis.—*Wilkins, Concil. vol. i. p. 666.*

material," so that the person to be baptized should be plunged into it, and the word "*competens*," in the canon, is interpreted, by Lyndwood, to be of a size large enough for emerging the baptized infant, which is well expressed in the constitution of William de Cantilupe, that it should be of a proper circumference and depth for this purpose.^a It should also be enclosed within a lattice, nor should the water be kept in it, according to the same canon, above seven days. The mode of baptizing was thus:—Let the minister baptize him with three immersions; at the same time invoking the Holy Trinity, and saying, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, giving him one immersion; in the name of the Son, immersing a second time; and in the name of the Holy Spirit, immersing a third time. About the sixth century, fonts were placed inside the church, had oratories and altars, and were adorned with various pictures, such as John baptizing our Lord, Peter and Cornelius; the whole being composed of very rich work, and one is described as being supported by twelve silver oxen. They were anciently locked up in Lent, because Easter and Whitsuntide, (except upon peril of death,) were not seasons of baptism.

On the floor of the middle aisle :

Underneath lie the remains of
Peter Brushell, Esq.
who died 27th of Sept. 1769, aged 64 years.

Also of
Louisa Durone, his sister.

A benefactor to the Parish. He lived opposite the Rectory House, in Queen Street.

Sacred to the Memory of
William Cottee,
of Beaumont Place, Shepherd's Bush, Esq.
who departed this life, Nov. 3, 1824, in the 64th year of his age,
deeply lamented and beloved by his family, to whom
he was most affectionate and kind.

Also,
Susanna Cottee, wife of the above William Cottee, Esq.
who departed this life, Oct. 11, 1832,
aged 70 years.

^a Competens, quod baptizandus, possit in eo mergi.—*Lyndwood*.

On another, adjoining,

Here lies the remains of
Timothy Walker,
of Saint Giles in the Fields, London,
who died Dec. 10, 1788,
aged 52.

Harriett Hay died Sept. 5, 1792, aged two months.

Catherine Walker died August 8, 1795, aged 22.

George Walker died April 21, 1802, aged 37.

Mary Walker died June 20, 1807, in the 83rd year of her age.

Thomas Farren Hay departed this life July 21, 1835, aged 75 years.

On the east wall of the north aisle is a large marble tablet, with this inscription :

M. S.

Richardi Loveday Armigeri
Qui hac in villa per annos fere quadraginta
In arte medica felicissime et humanissime sese exercuit

Vir fuit si quis alius
mores cujus faciles, innocentes, simplices
ingenium, liberale, sinarum, pium
omnes sibi devincerunt.

In humili spe beatæ resurrectionis
Obiit X^{mo}. diei Decembris Anno Christi MDCCCXII.
Ætatis suæ LXXXI.

Maria

Richardi Loveday Uxor
Ex ingenua prosapia Brainbrigiorum in agro Leicestriensi ortæ
Denata est XIX diei Maiæ A. D. 1801. Ætat. suæ LXIII.

Anna Loveday

Fœmina verè pia, benevola, omnibus cara,
Soror dilectissima, Amita spectatissima
decessit XXI^{mo}. die septembris A. D. MDCCCXXIII.
Ætat. suæ LXXXIII. Hoc marmor
piè faciendum curavit.

Longis demum in India stipendiis confectis
Lambertus Loveday filius redux.
A. D. MDCCCXXVII.

On the wall of the stairs, leading to the north gallery, is a large tablet erected to the memory of several members of the Impey family :

James Impey, 1750 ; Elijah Impey, 1756 ; Michael Impey, Esq. 1765 ; Ann, wife of Michael Impey, Esq. 1773 ; Martha, widow of Elijah Impey, Esq. 1770 ; Mrs. Jane Sarah Impey, 1791 ; Michael Impey, Esq. 1794 ; Elijah Matthew Impey, Esq. 1805.

Arms.—Gules on a chevron between 3 leopards' faces, as many crescents, or. imp. quarterly 1 and 4. Arg. 3 ducal crowns, or. 2 and 3. az. 3 cinque foils, arg. for "Fraser."

Against the wall of the north aisle, on a handsome marble tablet, is the following inscription :

In the Family Vault within this Chapel are deposited the remains of
Sir Elisha Impey, Knight,
Who closed his mortal career on the first day of October, A.D. 1809,
aged 77 years.

He was distinguished through life by a superiority
of natural and acquired talents, which elevated him to a station
of primary rank and importance in the legal profession
on the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of the British Provinces in the East Indies.

He was the first appointed to preside at that Tribunal,
a trust which he executed with integrity, and resigned with reputation.

Besides those qualities which eminently marked his public life,
he was endowed with a rectitude of principle, and a liberty of action,
which, added to the graces of a cultivated mind,
constituted his character as a gentleman and as a scholar ;
and which combined with a peculiar tenderness of disposition,
in the nearer relations of society,
rendered him, while living, beloved ; and, when dead, lamented as
a kind master,

a steadfast friend, an indulgent father, an affectionate husband.

In pious remembrance of his virtues,
and in sorrowful testimony of her attachment, this Monument is
erected by his afflicted Widow.

Sir Elijah Impey was appointed Supreme Judge of
Fort William, Calcutta, in the year 1774, during the
administration of Lord North. Whilst he resided in
India, he amassed great wealth ; and, in the year 1784,
Sir Gilbert Elliott charged him with " high crimes," &c.
in the administration of justice in India. He appeared
at the bar of the House of Commons, and defended him-
self against the charge, which was the trial and execution
of the Hindoo Bramin, Nundcomar, for forgery. He,
however, got clear ; the Attorney and Solicitor-General
lending him a helping hand.

Adjoining the preceding, on a similar tablet :

In the same vault and close to his beloved remains
are deposited those of Dame Mary Impey,
widow and relict of Sir Elijah Impey, Knight.

To him she was

a most faithful and affectionate wife ;
to their joint and numerous issue the tenderest of mothers.
Pious to God and benevolent to mankind.

In reverence for religion and in diffusion of charity ;

in meekness of spirit, in singleness of heart ;
 She lived and died a true Christian.
 Born 1749. Deceased 1818.

This tablet was erected in filial respect to her memory by her afflicted family.

Arms.—Gu. on a chevron, or. between 3 leopards' heads, as many crescents. Imp. gu. a saltier, or. between 4 wheat sheaves of the same, for " Reade."

Crest.—A leopard's head, gu., between a pair of wings erect, or.

Near the preceding, eastward, on a marble tablet, with a fluted border of black marble :

In Memory of
 John Taylor Holland,
 who departed this life January 23, 1811,
 aged 15 years.

On an adjoining tablet, of the same form as the preceding :

Near this place lie the remains of
 Mr. Robert Taylor,
 of this Parish, who departed this life Feb. 8, 1803, aged 78 years.
 Also, Deborah,
 wife of the above Robert Taylor,
 who departed this life January 16, 1807, aged 78.
 Likewise Mrs. Elizabeth Holland,
 daughter of the above Robert and Deborah Taylor.
 She died 27th of June, 1809, aged 42 years.

On the floor :

Here lyeth the body of
 Mrs. Hannah Bowden, wife of Mr. John Bowden,
 late of Uxbridge, in the County of Middlesex,
 and daughter of Mr. Pannett, of this Parish,
 who died January 10, 1750,
 aged 63.

Also the body of
 Mr. John Bowden, who departed this life March 12, 1744, aged 78.

Also Mr. Thomas Bowden, Apothecary,
 late of St. Margaret's, Westminster,
 son of the above, who died October 9, 1761, aged 63.

Mr. John Bowden
 died July 16, 1767, son of the above John and Hannah, aged 64.

Mrs. Hannah Bowden,
 daughter of John and Hannah, died 12th of April, 1771, aged 62.

Mrs. Hannah Bowden, daughter of the above,
 died Nov. 4, 1788, aged 75 years.

On a blue ledger, adjoining :

Underneath this stone lies interred the body of
William Gouge, Gent.,
of this Parish, who departed this life the 9th day of April, 1738,
in the 77th year of his age.

Also the body of Mrs. Sarah Gouge,
widow of William Gouge, Gent.
who departed this life Dec. 14, 1759, aged 80 years.

Also the body of Sarah Cowley,
daughter of William Roffey, Esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames,
who died y^e 7th of June, 1767, aged 32 years.

Also the body of William Roffey, Esq.
who died 5th of September, 1785,
aged 72.

This family resided at the house, opposite Bradmore Lane. Mr. Gouge was a benefactor to this Parish, and in the year 1738, he paid £5. 5s. for liberty to bury in the Church, and £5. 5s. for laying down a stone.

Against the east wall of the north gallery is a handsome monument of white and veined marble, in the form of a pyramid, surmounted by an urn with flowing drapery, and arms, with this inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
George Pring, Esq. of Hammersmith,
Surgeon,

who died November 7, 1824, aged 45.

Professional skill, active benevolence, and zeal for the public welfare, were eminently united in this excellent man.

The various plans for rational amusement and public benefit, which originated with and were promoted by him, will long endear his name to the inhabitants of this Hamlet.

His numerous friends, deeply lamenting his loss, have erected this tablet as a tribute of their esteem.

Arms.—Or. a fess engrailed, az. between 3 escallop shells.

This gentleman, who was buried at Hurley, near Henley, was the projector of Hammersmith Suspension Bridge. The monument was erected by a subscription among his intimate friends, and the amount was raised in sums not exceeding twenty-one shillings each.

Near the west door, on a slab :—

Jane Murphy,
daughter of Arthur French, Esq.
of Cloonequier, County of Roscommon, Ireland,
Departed this life on the 4th of February, 1761, aged 60 years.
Her remains are deposited in this Vault.
Best of Mothers, most affectionate of Women, farewell, farewell !
In the hands of God, Amen.
Arthur Murphy, son of Jane Murphy,
departed this life on the 18th of June, 1805, aged 78.

On the west wall, under the gallery, a marble tablet
is thus inscribed :—

Sacred
To the Memory of
Arthur Murphy, Esquire,
a barrister of Law of distinguished Character ;
a dramatic Poet of great Celebrity,
A Classical Scholar of rare Attainments,
a Political Writer of no common consideration ;
a Loyal Subject,
And a Sincere Christian.
This eminent Man died on the 18 day of
June 1805 in the 78th year of his age, and
is interred in the same vault with
His Mother, Mrs. Jane Murphy.

On a marble tablet, over the preceding,

Near this place
Are deposited the mortal remains
of Applewhaite Frere, Esq.
of
Stamford Brook,
in the
Adjoining Parish of Chiswick.
who died October 31st 1830
aged 78.

“ The Son of man is come to seek and
to save that which was lost.” *Luke* xix. 10.
“ For my thoughts are not your thoughts,
neither are your ways my ways, saith
the Lord.
“ For as the heavens are higher than the
earth, so are my ways, higher than your
ways, and my thoughts than your
thoughts.” *Isaiah* lv. 8, 9.

The funeral of Mr. Frere, was accompanied with
seven mourning coaches, in which were his relatives
and friends, and upon their entrance into the Church,

appropriate music was performed on the organ, and after the funeral service, the charity children sang the following hymn, composed by the eldest son of the deceased :

" Absent from the body and present with the Lord."

2 CORINTHIANS, v. 8.

- 1 Absent from flesh ! O blissful thought !
What unknown joys this moment brings !
Freed from the mischiefs sin hath brought,
From pains and fears, and all their springs.
- 2 Absent from flesh ! illustrious day !
Surprising scene ! triumphant stroke,
That rends the prison of my clay,
And I can feel my fetters broke.
- 3 Absent from flesh ! then rise, my soul,
Where feet nor wings could ever climb,
Beyond the Heavens, where planets roll,
Measuring the cares and joys of time.
- 4 I go where God and glory shine,
His presence makes eternal day,
My all that's mortal I resign,
For Angels wait and point my way.

John Frere, Esq., of Frere Plantation, Island of Barbadoes, President of the Council and Governor of that island in 1720, died in London in 1721, aged 47. He married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Col. Thomas Spire, of Mount Sandford, in Barbadoes, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. John, his eldest son, married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Applewhaite, of Barbadoes, Esq. ; he died in 1756, and his wife died in 1759, aged 48. Tobias, the second son, as well as the two daughters, also died young. John had three sons, Tobias, Henry, and Applewhaite. The latter settled at Hammersmith, and died at his house at Stamford Brook, in 1830. He married and had two sons, Tobias and John. The former married Cassandra, daughter of the late Thomas Atwood, Esq. Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands. John resides at Stamford Brook, and is in the Commission of the Peace.

On the south wall, eastward, on a handsome marble tablet, with the arms of the family, is the following inscription :

This Monument
is erected to the memory of
James Scott, Esq.
whose life was beautified with those amiable and estimable qualities
which benefit society and form the benevolent friend.

A sudden visitation of the Almighty
took him from among us, leaving many to mourn for him,
on the 29th day of Nov. 1793,
in the 64th year of his age.

Arms.—On a tablet, party per pale, indented, arg. and sab.
a saltier of the 1st and 2nd. An annulet for difference.

At the east end of this aisle, on a white marble tablet,
with a border of dark-coloured marble :

Stephen Wright, Esq. died 1797, aged 57.

Mrs. Louisa Wright, his widow, died 1809, aged 50.

On a tablet, adjoining :

To the Memory of
James Smith, Esq. formerly of Rotterdam,
but late of this Hamlet,
who died 25th of December, 1798, in the 75th year of his age.
Mr. Thomas Smith, (Son of James Smith, Esq.)
who died the 30th of May, 1821, aged 35 years.
Also of Mary Smith,
wife of the above James Smith, Esq.
who died July 22, 1831, in the 63rd year of her age.

On the east wall of the south aisle :

Sacred to the Memory
of Robert Jones, Esquire,
of St Mary Hill,
in the City of London, Merchant,
who died the xix day of June,

MDCCCVIII.
aged LXVIII years.

Also
of his mother,
Mrs. Blunt Jones,
who died the xxvii day of Augt.

MDCCCLXII.
Aged LVIII years.

And
of his sister,
Mrs. Catharine Peach,
who died the xv day of June,

MDCCCIII.
Aged LXIV years.

Mr. Jones was originally a wine merchant of Mark Lane, and a well-known eccentric character on the Custom-house quays. He realized a fortune of upwards of £500,000., which he bequeathed to his numerous poor relations; one of whom, a female, named Roberts, a first cousin and next of kin, was a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune. For nine years she had received relief from the Parish of Llanderval. With the assistance, however, of some friends, she commenced a suit in Chancery against the Executors of Mr. Jones. After the delay which cases of this kind are subject to, she obtained a decree from the Chancellor, which put her in possession of a moiety of the estate, amounting to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. She died at Bala, in Wales, in the year 1834. Part of the property subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Ambrose Price, of Denbigh.

At the west end of the south aisle, on a mural tablet, with arms :

Thomas Clarke, Esq.
1786, aged 70.
Sarah, his wife,
1792, aged 80.

Arms.—Arg. on a bend, gules between 3 pellets, as many swans, ppr. impaling Arg. on a bend cotticed, 3 eagles' heads erased or.

On a small marble tablet, adjoining :

Here lies
the body of
Thomas Worlidge,
Painter,
who died the 23d of September, 1766,
aged 66 years.

He who had art so near to nature brought,
As ev'n to give to shadows life and thought,
Had yet, alas ! no art, or power to save
His own corporeal substance from the grave :
Yet tho' his mortal part inactive lies,
Still Worlidge lives—for genius never dies.

Thomas Worlidge was brought up a painter, and for

the greater part of his life painted portraits in miniature, but not meeting with sufficient employment in that line, he applied himself to engraving, or rather etching. He was a very ingenious man, and his works have much merit. They are executed chiefly with the point, in imitation of Rembrandt's stile, and are very numerous; yet he could scarcely live upon the money they produced. His principal work is a set of gems from the antique, which was published in two volumes, quarto, and which went through a second edition. He was celebrated for drawing portraits on vellum. His finest print extant is the copy of "The Hundred Guilders," print after Rembrandt. In the latter part of his life he resided at the Vineyard, at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's, and died there in 1766.

In the west gallery is placed the Organ, built by George King, of Westminster, and put up in the wardenship of Mr. William Farmer, in the year 1797, by a subscription of the inhabitants, and which cost two hundred and eighty-four pounds. The organist is chosen in vestry, and has an annual salary of £20. The organ may be justly called the king of instruments, as it imitates and includes them all; hence a place has universally been assigned to it in our churches, as being from its unquestionable superiority, the instrument most suitable to the majesty of Divine Worship.* The early history of this ancient and venerable instrument is involved in obscurity, and has afforded ample exercise for the learning and ingenuity of musical antiquaries. It seems to have been derived originally from the Greeks. Vitruvius describes one in his tenth book, but his ac-

* The practice of singing psalms in Divine Worship, may be traced back to the times of Moses, David, and Solomon. The early Christians constantly introduced psalms and hymns in their worship, particularly in the Eastern and Greek Churches. A Canticle, by Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, is still extant among us. In the Western Churches, Boethius in the sixth century, Pope Gregory the Great, and Luther, also contributed largely in various ways to the improvement and general diffusion of singing.—*Hamilton on the Organ*, p. 24.

count is quite unintelligible, he has in all probability described what he had never seen. St. Jerome mentions one with twelve pair of bellows, which might be heard at the distance of a mile, and another at Jerusalem, which might be heard to the Mount of Olives. St. Augustin says that the name of organ was given to all musical instruments in general, but that custom had restrained this appellation to that great instrument which is inflated by the means of bellows. Cassiodorus has also described our organs in one of his Epistles,^a and the Emperor Julian has given an exact description of it in an Epigram^b preserved in the Greek Anthology. Venerable Bede, who died in 795, says that the organ is like a tower, built with a variety of pipes, from which, by the blast of bellows, a very copious voice is obtained, and by means of divers wooden tongues, which are skilfully pressed down by the fingers of the master, a high sounding and sweet cantilena is produced. According to Mabillon, organs began to be common in Italy and Germany during the tenth century, about which period they had obtained admission into the convents throughout Europe. The use of organs began sooner in England than in France: many authorities might be cited to confirm this fact, but it will be sufficient to produce some verses by Wolstan, a monk of Winchester, in a poem which describes the magnificent organ executed by St. Elphege, Bishop of that city, and which was placed in his cathedral. These verses lead us to suppose that the bellows of this organ were very large, and its machinery very rude, and that the pipes suffered much wind to escape, since there were twenty six pair of bellows for 400 pipes, in this organ; whereas they now play an organ of 30,000 pipes with four or five pair of bellows; but what is most surprising of all, seventy strong men were required to move these twenty-six pair of Winchester bellows, the wind of which was received

^a Lib. i. Epist. 45.

^b Lib. i. Epig. 86.

into a large chest or reservoir, whence it was distributed through the 400 pipes. The following translation of these verses is given by Mr. Mason :

Twelve pair of bellows, rang'd in stately row,
Are joined above, and fourteen more below,
Here the full force of seventy men require,
Who ceaseless toil, and plenteously perspire,
Each aiding each, till all the winds be prest,
In the close confines of the incumbent chest,
On which four hundred pipes in order rise,
To bellow forth the blast the chest supplies.

This curious description gives the idea of an instrument of complicated machinery, large dimensions, and great power of sound. We remain, however, in extreme uncertainty as to its scale, and the manner in which it was played. William, of Malmsbury, a writer of the 12th century, tells us that, in his time, they still had an hydraulic organ in some church in England. He says, positively, that this organ was sounded by means of steam, and that the pipes were of brass : his own words are well worthy of preservation.^a In the cabinet of Queen Christina is a beautiful and large medallion of Valentinian, on the reverse of which is seen one of these hydraulic organs, with two men, one on the right, the other on the left, seeming to pump the water which plays it, and to listen to its sound. It has only eight pipes placed on a round pedestal.^b It appears from the testimony of Gervase, of Canterbury, who flourished

^a Extant etiam apud illam ecclesiam organa hydraulica, ubi mirum in modum aquæ calefactæ violentiæ ventus emergens implet concavitatem barbiti, et per multi foralites transitus æneæ fistulæ modulatos clamores emittunt.—*Wilhel. Malm. apud Ducange, Voc Organ.*

^b The use of the *hydraulic organ* had become common in the declension of the Roman empire in the fifth century, and the historian inveighs, in appropriate language, against the depravity of the age, when the theatres and music had banished learning and the cultivation of the sciences from Rome.

Denique pro philosopho, cantor et in locum oratoris, doctor artium ludicarum accitur et bibliothecis sepulchorum ritu in perpetuum clausis organa fabricantur *hydraulica*, et lyre ad speciem carpentorum ingentes, tibique et histrionici gestus instrumenta non levia.—*Ammian. Marcellin.* l. xiv. c. 5.

about the year 1200, that organs had been introduced more than one hundred years before his time, and in his description of Lanfranc's church he has these words. *Cruæ australis supra fornicem organa gestare solebat.* Organs were common in our abbeys and cathedrals before the end of the fourteenth century. Chaucer, in his Tale of the "Cock and Fox," speaking of Chanticleer, the hero of the poem, says,

His vois was merrier than the merry orgon
On masse days that in the churches' ygon.

It would appear upon the whole that the organ had made great progress towards its present state of perfection long anterior to the time of the Reformation. As far back as the fourteenth century there existed organs of great power and celebrity, but they did not rise to perfection till the fifteenth century, when they became common in our parish churches. During the civil wars, the organs throughout the country were sold or destroyed, and the organists of our cathedrals and churches were compelled to seek other means of subsistence. Cromwell himself, however, appears to have had some love of music; for when the organ of Magdalen College, Oxford, was taken down, he had it removed to Hampton Court, where he often entertained himself and his friends by having it played. This noble instrument, which must be considered as one of the greatest inventions of human genius, has been the work of a great number of artists who have successively contributed to bring it to that degree of perfection in which it is now found. In its present state it comprehends every sound distinguishable by the ear. In our churches it ever forms an agreeable object, by its richly-ornamented case, and by the symmetry of its exterior pipes.

The entrance into the south-west side of the Church is through the porch, which is a very ancient appendage to the Church, and it had especial uses. In that part of the will of King Henry VI., relative to the foundation of Eton College, there is this article: "Item in the south

side of the body of the Church, a fair large door with a porch, and the same for christening of children, and weddings." Sumner relates that in 1299, Edward I. was married, at Canterbury, to Margaret, sister of the King of France, by Archbishop Winchelsea, in the porch of the Church, "*in ostio ecclesie versus claustrum.*" The following rubric occurs in a Missal, *secundum usum Sarum*, printed at Paris, in 1515, "Let the man and woman be placed before the church porch, in the face of the congregation before God, and the priest, and the people." This clearly points out the use of the porch in the performance of the marriage ceremony.^a But the most particular use of the porch was in administering the sacrament of baptism. "The priest, standing at the entrance of the church, interrogates the catechuman, who stands at the church door." Here the necessary questions being asked, and prayers being said, the priest led him or her into the church, saying, "Enter into the Holy Church of God, that you may receive the blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ." By ancient canons, burial, inside its walls, was strictly forbidden.^b However, at the Reformation, all the uses to which the porch had been hitherto applied were transferred to the church, as being, in every respect, more agreeable to the sacred purposes above-mentioned.

Painted Glass in the Windows.—In the north window of the chancel are the Royal Arms,^c finely emblazoned: also those of Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave,

Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs, within a bordure gobony, arg. and az. encircled with the motto and order of the garter.

^a Royal Wills, p. 279. Hist. of Canterb. p. 167. Gent. Mag. 1787.

^b Non licet in Baptisterio corpora sepelire. Concil. Bracar. Can. 15. Anno 561.

^c Coats of arms painted in the windows, or elsewhere, pennons and hatchments, put up in the Church for the memory of the deceased buried there, if regularly set up with the consent of the minister, who hath the freehold, cannot be pulled down again, either by the churchwardens, minister, or ordinary, because they belong to the heir, and he will have his action upon the case against any that meddle with them.—2 Cro. 366, Noy, 104, Bulst. 150. 3 Inst. 202.

Russell, Earl of Bedford,

Arms.—Arg. a Lion rampant, gu. on a chief sab. 3 escallops of the field.

Crest.—A goat, passant arg. horns. or. *Motto.*—CHE SARA SARA.

Cave,

Arms.—1 and 6. az. fretty of 8 pieces, arg. 2nd. arg. on a bend, gu. 3 swans. *Motto.*—GARDEZ.

Prescott,

Arms.—Sab. a chevron between 3 owls, arg. supporters 2 camels.

Motto.—CONCORDIA RES CRESCUNT.

Zouch,

Arms.—Or. 10 torteaux, 4, 3. 2. 1. for "Zouch," of Haringworth, 1. a chevron between 3 garbs. 2 quarterly, 1 and 4 ermine, 2 and 3 checky, or. and az. 3 quarterly or. and gu. within a border sab. bezanty 4. gu. on a bend gobony arg. and az. 3 leopards' faces, or. a border gobony of the second and third. These coats have been displaced, and are not the quarterings of "Zouch."

In the window of the south aisle, Bishop Laud,

Arms.—Sab. on chevron between 3 estoils or. 3 crosses pattee pitchy, gu. imp. the see of London, gu. 2 swords in saltier, arg. pomels and hilts, or. The City of London, arg. a cross gu. in the dexter chief a dagger in pale.

Sir Nicholas Crispe,

Arms.—Arg. on a chevron sab. 5 horse shoes or. imp. Prescott.

It seems probable that painted glass was introduced into our churches in the thirteenth century. The numerous and beautiful specimens which yet remain in our cathedrals, and many of our parish churches, form an interesting display of the progress of art and refined taste. It will, however, be deplored, by the lovers of ecclesiastical magnificence, that so little opportunity or skill was found, during the civil commotions of Charles I., to preserve them, or to prevent their sacrilegious destruction by Cromwell's soldiers, whose rage against windows was insatiable. After the Restoration some care was taken, as may be still seen in the windows of this Church, to replace the fractured pieces, or such as had been concealed, in a more perfect state in their original stations, so as to complete their designs. But it must be confessed, that the persons thus employed either despaired of success or were incompetent to the task, and therefore fitted the pieces together in haste, and without arrange-

ment. Those who were employed to refit the mutilated window were mostly incapable of any original work, and the first evidence that occurs of any good artist is of Henry Giles, of York, who established a school of glass painting in that city. During the last century a new stile of stained glass has been practised, which is the boast and peculiar invention of our own artists. The deviation from the hard outline of the early Florentine or Flemish school to the correct contour of Michael Angelo, or the gorgeous colours of Reubens, is not more decidedly marked than the design and execution of the Van Hinges, and the master performances of Jarvis. Amongst modern artists, Jarvis was first distinguished for exquisitely finishing small subjects; but of modern proficient in this beautiful art, one of the most eminent was Eginton, of Birmingham. His excellence was progressive, and his industry duly encouraged. It may be observed, that glass is the most perfect vehicle both of sound and colour. How much have the expressive tints of the most celebrated painters gained by their being transferred over the surface of the storied window?^a

The tower at the west end of this Church is quadrangular, surmounted with battlements, and supported with graduated buttresses. It is fifty-eight feet in height, above is a wooden turret, with a clock made by Moore, of Clerkenwell, and put up in the wardenship of Mr. William Bird. It is said, by Stowe, that Sabianus, Bishop of Rome, in the year 605, commanded clocks and dials to be set up in churches; but certainly they were not known in England in that age, for in the time of Alfred, who began his reign in 871, and who died in the year 900, the use of neither sun-dials nor clocks was known, as that king was accustomed to burn six tapers by him for his daily use, of seventy-two pennyweights in wax, each taper containing in length twelve inches, twelve pennyweights, and of equal proportion in

^a Ornaments of Churches Considered, p. 94; Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts in England; Walpole's Anecd. of Painting, vol. ii. p. 16.

breadth, marked by twelve inches, every three inches to burn an hour, and the whole taper four hours, so that all the six tapers, lighted one after the other, gave a light for the whole twenty-four hours."^a Mr. Strutt confesses that he has not been able to trace the invention of clocks in England. "But when we consider that the first inventors of them cannot be known; that nothing excellent is invented and perfected at once; that time has a great, if not the chief, influence in ripening such productions, and when we remember that Rabanus Maurus sent a clock and a bell to his friend, which must be about 840, according to the Chronology of the Magdeburgenses and Bellarminus, which all must acknowledge to have been long before yesterday, the invention may not be so new as some have imagined, and the conclusive prolepsis of the painter's fancy in some measure excused." Thus the learned Dr. Brown considers them to be of great antiquity, but of dubious origin. They are supposed to have had their rise in Germany, within less than three hundred years; however, but little is to be found concerning them till the sixteenth century, when they were revived in that country as is generally thought, because the most ancient pieces are of German make. To their inartificial construction we may suppose that Shakspeare thus alludes:

———— "that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of frame."

Love. Lab. Lost. Act 3. sec. 1.

The clock at Hampton Court, which was set up in 1545, is said to be the first fabricated in this country.

This tower^b is furnished with a peal of eight bells, the

^a Spelman's *Life of Alfred*, 8vo. p. 206; Gloss. Voc. Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* p. 14; Secund. Scaliger, p. 383; Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, p. 219.

^b I am indebted to Mr. William Walker, of Albion-house, Hammersmith, for the latitude and longitude of the tower of this Church. The mean of many observations has been taken; but the weather had been such during the last two months of the year 1838, as to preclude the possibility of giving the mean of a sufficient number of observations, to be within a *second* of the truth:

present treble and second were added in the year 1814. The following inscriptions are on the bells :

Treble.—By subscription of the inhabitants. The Princess of Wales. T. Mears, of London, fecit.

Second.—By subscription of the inhabitants, 1813. The Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington. T. Mears, fecit.

Third.—Inscription defaced. 1657.

Fourth.—Ex dono Nicola Crispe Armigeri Deo Ecclesiaz. 1690, and the Arms of Crispe.

Fifth.—The same.

Sixth.—The Town Bell. 1639.

Seventh.—The same as the fourth.

Eighth.—The Gift of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Anno 1639. Recast by subscription of the inhabitants, 1747. Richard Colton, fecit.

In the belfrey are recorded remarkable peals rung here at various times :—viz.

On Sunday, April 24, 1774, the Hammersmith Youths did ring in this steeple, a peal of 5040 plain bob, in three hours and twenty-five minutes.

April 22, 1814, was rung in this steeple, 5040 Grandsire Trebles, in three hours and eight minutes.

In commemoration of the glorious victory of our gracious Queen Caroline, over her vindictive and unrelenting enemies, the bells of this steeple were rung on the 10th, 11th, 13th, and 14th of Nov. 1820.

The College Youths did ring in this steeple, on the 1st of Dec. 1826, the whole peal of Grandsire Trebles, consisting of 5040 changes, in two hours and fifty-nine minutes.

The introduction of the use of bells into the service of the church, has been generally ascribed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, hence the names *Nolæ* and *Campanæ* ; yet bells of a smaller size are of a much earlier date, and probably their form was first suggested by the sound of empty pots, or other vessels, which were more ancient, as well as serviceable for domestic use.

Latitude of the Tower of St. Paul's Church 51° 29' 28" North.

Longitude (in space) 0 13 45 West.

Longitude (in time) 0^h 0 55 West.

One degree of longitude in the latitude of Hammersmith, is 37.35 geographical miles.



KING DAVID PLAYING UPON BELLS.

Their great antiquity is clearly proved by Adrian Junius,^a who shews, out of the ancient scholiast upon Theocritus, that they used to be rung at the hour of dinner. Strabo likewise says, that the Persians convoked an assembly before day light, by the sound of a bell.^b Concerning the material of which they were made, we read of the citizens of Cæsarea, that upon an occasion of joy, they went *ligna sacra pulsantes*, whereby is meant that they used some hollow vessels of wood instead of bells. Some gold bells, intermixed with pomegranates, are mentioned in Scripture as ornaments

^a Advers. lib. iii. c. 2.^b Lib. xv. Durand, lib. i. c. 22.

worn upon the hem of the high priest's robe. Among the Greeks we find hand-bells used in camps; patrols went round in the night to try if any were asleep. Plutarch mentions the use of bells in the Grecian fish market. The Romans had three chief appellations for the little bells, *petasus*, *codo*, and *tintinnabulum*, the last was probably intended to be imitative of its sound. The hour of bathing among the Romans was announced by a bell; it was also in domestic use, and was fastened to the necks of cattle, that they might be traced when they strayed.

The first large bells are mentioned by Bede, in the year 680.^a Before that period the early British Christians made use of rattles (*sacra ligna*) to call the congregation of the faithful together. Ingulphus records that Turketul, Abbot of Croyland, who died about the year 871, gave a bell of very large size to the abbey, which he named Guthlac. His successor cast a set of six others, which were esteemed the best peal of bells in all England. The pious benevolence of St. Athelwold and St. Dunstan, should not be passed over,^b who conde-

^a Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. c. 23. This has been considered as the most ancient passage (anno 680) in which the word *Campana* occurs; but it is used by Cuminius, Abbot of Icolmkill, who wrote before Bede; Vit. S. Columbæ, c. 22. Alfred translates *clugga*, a clock, (p. 595): and the same term, with the Latin terminations, is frequently used by the Anglo-Saxon missionaries in Germany (Ep. St. Bonif. ix. 89). It is also to be found in the French and German writers of these ages. See the lives of St. Liudger, and St. Angibbertus, Act. S.S. Benidict. Sæc. iv. tom. i. p. p. 33, 57, 116. Also in Adom. lib. i. c. 8. l. iii. c. 23. Ethelwold, an Anglo-Saxon poet, mentions the materials of which bells were made.

Nec minus ex cipro sonitant ad gaudia fratrum
Ænea Vasa, cavis, crepitant quæ pendula sistens.

Ethel. c. xiv. p. 314.

^b Fecit etiam (Athelwold) duas campanas propriis manibus, ut dicitur, quas in hoc domo posuit, cum aliis duabus majoribus, quas etiam beatus Dunstanus propriis manibus fecisse perhibetur. Præterea fecit vir venerabilis Athelworldus quandam rotam tintinnabulis plenam, quam auream nuncupavit, propter lamina ipsius deauratas, quam in festivis diebus ad majoris excitationem devotionis redeundo volvi constituit.—*Mons. Angl. vol. i. p. 104.*

scended to be the fabricators themselves of certain bells which they presented to the Monastery of Abingdon ; one of which was called the golden bell, being composed of gilt metal, which was rung on festivals, to excite a greater degree of devotion.

Baronius informs us, that Pope John XIII. in the year 968, consecrated a very large bell, and gave it the name of John. Brand quotes some monkish rhymes on bells, thus imitated by Dr. Fuller :

Men's death I tell, by doleful knell ;
Lightning and Thunder, I break asunder ;
On Sabbath all, to Church I call ;
The sleepy head I raise from bed ;
The winds so fierce, I do disperse ;
Men's cruel rage, I do assuage.

Before the bell was used in church service, it was consecrated with much ceremony ; it was placed at the lower end of the church, hanging upon two gudgeons, covered, as was the bell itself, with velvet. Two theatres were built on each side of it for the musicians, and for the ladies to see the ceremony. The walls of the church were adorned with pictures, and an altar was erected near the bell, a white satin robe was laid upon it, velvet chairs were set round the altar for the priests who were appointed to perform the ceremony, and a throne was erected for the godfather and godmother of the bell. The bishop being seated in his chair, sang the first Psalm, which being ended, he blessed the holy water, many prayers were then repeated, to purify, sanctify, and consecrate it. This being done, the bishop demanded of the godfather and godmother what name they desired to be put upon the bell ; afterwards he pronounced with a loud voice, the consecration, and the office was concluded with a great many psalms, the music playing all the while.*

* Bells seem to have retained a great affection for the church in which they had received this baptismal right. Giraldus Cambrensis relates a wonderful story of a bell, which having been brought from its original church, and placed in a distant situation, used frequently

Durand, who flourished about the end of the twelfth century, says, that when any one is dying, the bells must be tolled, that the people may put up their prayers, twice for a woman, and thrice for a man ; if for a clergyman, as many times as he had orders, and at the conclusion, a peal on all the bells, to distinguish the person for whom the people are to put up their prayers. Bede in his Ecclesiastical History, speaking of the death of the Abbot of St. Hilda, says, that one of the sisters of a distant monastery, as she was sleeping, thought she heard the well known sound of that bell which called them to prayers when any of them was departing this life ; she no sooner heard it, than she roused all the sisters, and called them into church, where she exhorted them to pray fervently, and sing a requiem for the soul of their mother. We have also a remarkable mention of it in the narrative of the last moments of the Lady Catharine,* sister of Lady Jane Grey, who died a prisoner in the Tower of London, in 1567. Sir Owen Hopton, Constable of the Tower, perceiving her draw towards her end, said to Mr. Bokeham, were it not best to send to the church, that the bell may be rung, and she herself hearing him, said, "Good Sir Owen, be it so," and immediately died.

The tolling of the passing bell certainly continued in use as late as the time of Charles the Second, and Nelson in his "Meditations for the holy time of Lent," speaking of the death of a good Christian, says, "If his sins hold out so long, he can hear his passing bell without disturbance." Till the time of Charles the Second, the tolling of this bell formed one of the inquiries in all articles of visitation ; there seems to be nothing intended by the tolling it at present, but to inform the neigh-

in the course of the night to take a trip to its old place of residence, unless it were exorcised by its keeper in the evening, and secured with a chain or rope. It was an *Irish* bell.—See *Topog. Hibern. apud Camdeni Script.* c. 33. p. 729.

* See Brayley's Hist. of the Tower, p. 460.

bourhood of a death. The *sanctus* was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a lantern in the springing of the steeple, or in a turret at an angle of the tower, and sometimes, for the convenience of being more readily rung, within a pediment between the church and the chancels, the rope in this situation descending the choir, not far from the altar.

Bells being at first of small size did not require a separate building for their suspension, but after the eighth century their immense weight rendered towers indispensable. Pope Stephen III. was the first who caused a tower to be annexed to the Church of St. Peter, as we learn from the following passage: "Stephanus III. ordered a tower to be built upon the Church of St. Peter, in which he placed three bells to call the clergy and people together to Divine service."^a Alfred is said to have first introduced a tower^b for them at Athelney. The towers of the early Saxon churches were never lofty; they frequently consisted of one story only, sometimes of two, and there are not wanting examples of three. But the united elevation of these, in the latest and most improved works, bears no proportion to the towers which succeeded to the pointed style. The term belfrey is applied not only to that part of the tower which holds the bells, but also to the framing on which the bells are suspended. The word belfrey is probably derived from *belfredus*, a low Latin term of the middle ages, a compound of *bell*, a Teutonic word, and *fried*, peace. The old French word is *belfroit*. Belfrey is synonymous with *campanile*. The name of *belfredus*, which was applied to a wooden tower used in attacking fortified places, was afterwards given to any elevated tower in which a bell was hung.

Ringing, says Sir John Hawkins, is a practice which is said to be peculiar to England, which, for that reason, and the dexterity of the inhabitants in composing and

^a Anastast. Biblioth. in Vit. Steph. III. p. 62.

^b Fosbroke, Ency. of Antiq. p. 108.

ringing musical peals, wherein the sounds interchange in regular order, is called the "Ringing Island." It is, however, asserted by a learned antiquary, that our ancestors do not seem to have attained to any perfection in the science of bell-ringing, but to have jingled them indiscriminately together, without paying any regard to the gradations of sound, a practice which even now is common in Normandy.^a Dr. Burney mentions a work, entitled, "Tintinnalogy, or the Art of Ringing," published in 1768, which work, he assures us, is not beneath the notice of musicians, who wish to explore all the regions of natural melody, as in this little book they will see every possible change, in the arrangement of deutonic sounds, from two to twelve, which, being reduced to musical notes, would point out innumerable passages, which, in spite of all that has hitherto been written, would be ever in melody and musical composition. In the art of ringing, melody, however, has never been studied; mechanical order and succession have been all in all. The treatise at present in high repute upon this subject is "Campanalogia Improved," or the art of ringing made easy, which will be found to explain all the terms of single, plain bob, single bob major, grandsire bob, grandsire triple, bob major, caters, ten in or bob royal, cinque, and twelve in or bob maximus, with all their regular formations.

The curfew is rung in this Church every night from the 29th of September to the 25th of March, and every morning at five o'clock. The curfew,^b or couvre bell, the name of which is almost proverbial with us, is commonly supposed to have been introduced by William, the Norman, and to have been imposed upon the English as a badge of servitude; but this opinion does not seem

^a See Dr. Ducarel's *Ang. Norman Antiq.* p. 72.

^b Curfew, al. coverfu, a Gall. couvrir, tegere; feu, ignis. Latinè, ignitegium. Edixit Willelmus I. ut hora octava vespertina, ignis ubique obstrueretur, pulsareturque, tunc in ejusdem admonitionem, per oppida et civitates campana, quæ à munere curfu bell est appellata.—*Spelman. Glos. Voc. Du Cange, Gloss. Voc. Ignitegium.*

well founded, for there is sufficient evidence to prove that the same custom prevailed in France, and in other countries of Europe, at the same period, and was intended as a precaution against fires which were then very frequent and very fatal, when so many houses were built of wood. The practice of ringing the curfew bell, that all people should put out their fires and light at eight o'clock, is said to have been observed to its full extent only, during the reign of the first two Williams. Spelman asserts that he merely proclaimed the strict observance of this custom, not that he introduced it into this country.*

In Sherbourn Church, Dorsetshire, is the largest bell in England ever rung in a peal. It was given by Cardinal Wolsey, and bears this inscription :

By Wolsey's gift I measure time for all ;
To mirth, to grief, to church, I serve to call.

In the clochier, near St. Paul's, stood the four greatest bells in England, called Jesus's bells; against these Sir Miles Partridge staked £100. and won them of Henry VIII. at a cast of dice. The City of Nankin, in China, was anciently famous for the largeness of its bells, as we learn from Father le Compte, but they were afterwards far exceeded in size by those of the churches of Moscow. A bell in the tower of St. Ivan's church, in

* The law, far from being tyrannical was only an ancient police established in all the towns of the North, and which has long been preserved in the convents. The houses were all built with wood, and the fear of fire was one of the most important objects of general police. Anciennement dans la plus part des villes policées on avertissoit par le son d'une cloche les habitans de se renfermer chez eux et d'éteindre leur feu, precaution que la quantité de bois employée dans la construction des maisons de nos aïeux rendoit nécessaire : on sonnoit cette cloche à sept heures du soir dans l'hiver ; c'est ce qu'on appelloit l'heure du *couvre-feu*. Il n'étoit plus permis alors d'aller dans les rues à moins qu'on n'eut une lumière, afin de prévenir les brigandages qui auroient pu se commettre, pendant l'obscurité ; la garde des plus grandes villes n'étant pas alors exercée avec cette régularité qui fait aujourd'hui la sûreté de nos cités les plus tumultueuses.—*Voltaire. Hist. Univ. tom. i. p. 240 ; Velley, Hist. de France, tom. ix. p. 352.*

that city, weighed 127,836 English pounds. A bell given by the Tzar Boris Godenof to the cathedral weighed 288,000 pounds, and another, given by the Empress Anne, probably the largest in the known world, weighed 432,000 pounds. The height of this last bell was nineteen feet, the circumference at the bottom sixty-three feet eleven inches, and its greatest thickness twenty-three inches.

The following are the weights of the principal bells in Europe :

	Pounds.
Empress Anne's, at Moscow	432,000
Boris Godenof's, do	288,000
Novogorod great bell	70,000
Sherbourne Church, Dorsetshire . . .	60,000
Amboise bell, at Rouen	40,000
Vienna bell, cast from Turkish cannon .	40,000
Erfurt, Prussian Saxony	30,000
Great Tom, of Oxford	18,000
St. Paul's, London	11,400
Ghent, in Flanders	11,000
Great Tom, of Lincoln	10,000
Worcester great bell	6,600
York do	6,600
Gloucester do	6,600

The CHURCHYARD was first enlarged in the year 1685, by a piece of ground, containing thirteen perches, lying on the west side, being the gift of Francis Lucy, Esq,^a and, in the year 1754, another addition

^a 1685. At a Court Baron of the Manor of Fulham, holden the 27th day of February, in the year 1685, came Philip Morley, gentleman, who prayed to be admitted to that piece of customary land adjoining the West corner of the Chapel and Burial Ground of the Chapel, containing, by estimation, thirteen perches, more or less; according to the tenor of a certain surrender made by Francis Lucy, Esq. and Elizabeth, his wife, and enrolled at a Court holden the fourteenth day of October, 1685. To the use of the aforesaid Philip Morley and Wm. Leasy, to which same Philip Morley, the Lord, by his Steward aforesaid, granted siezen thereof, to have and to hold the aforesaid piece or parcel of customary land, with the appurtenances, to the aforesaid Philip Morley, according to the tenor of the aforesaid surrender.—*Copy of Court Roll.*

was made to it by the purchase of a piece of ground for £60. of Mr. Fell, containing, in length, from west to east, 110 feet, and from north to south about 100 feet, upon part of which stands the Latymer School. In the year 1828, another piece of ground, containing three rods and twelve perches, was purchased of Dr. William Black, for £786. and in the following year it was enclosed with a brick wall, which cost £512. To meet this demand, and other necessary expences, the sum of £1000. was raised by way of annuity on the life of Mr. G. White, aged 58 years, at £10. per cent. per annum, and the further sum of £400. on the life of Frances, his wife, aged 56 years, at £9. per cent. per annum, making a total of £136. per annum, to be paid out of the Church Rate. On the 15th of July, 1829, this ground was consecrated by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London. After the service in the Church, the Bishop, attended by his Chaplain, Chancellor, Proctor, the Rev. F. T. Atwood, the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, and the Parish Officers, proceeded to the New Ground, and perambulated it, being preceded by the Charity Children, and the members of the Committee, with the usual ceremonies.

There are two small yew trees standing in this churchyard: in some places they are of great magnitude,^a and by their spreading and umbrageous branches form appropriate ornaments of the surrounding solemn scenery, and may be also considered as bulwarks and safeguards to the church itself,—“*et præsidium et decus.*” This tree has been considered as an emblem of mourning from the earliest times. The primitive Greeks planted round their tombs such trees only as bore no fruit, as the elm,

^a Within a mile of the town of Dunmanny, in Ireland, is a perfect wall, a mound of rocks, running a considerable way; a yew tree grows out of the crevices of these rocks, the body of which is seventeen feet in circumference, and grows in a reclining manner.—*Smith's Hist. of Cork*, vol. i. p. 256.

In the churchyard of Dibdin, in the New Forest, in Hampshire, there is a yew tree which measures above thirty feet in girth above the roots.—*Gilpin's Forest Scenery*, vol. i. p. 280.

the cypress, and the yew. This practice they received from the Egyptians, the Romans adopted it from the Greeks, and the Britons from the Romans. From long habits of association the yew acquired a sacred character, and therefore was considered as the best and most appropriate ornament of consecrated ground. The custom of planting it singly, in rows, is equally ancient; Statius calls it the *solitary yew*, and it was at one time as common in the churchyards of Italy, as it is now in those of South Wales. In many villages of that principality the yew tree and the church are coeval with each other. Our forefathers were particularly careful in preserving this funeral tree, whose branches it was usual to carry in solemn procession to the grave, and afterwards to deposit them therein. "Formerly," says Mr. Gilpin, "the yew was what the oak is now, the basis of our national strength. Of it the old English yeoman made his long bow, which he boasted none but an Englishman could bend. So great was the demand for yew in the days of archery, that our own stock could not supply the bowyers, and they were obliged by statute to import staves of it for making bows, sometimes at a very high price. By the fifth of Edward the Fourth, it was directed that every Englishman in Ireland, and every Irishman dwelling with Englishmen, shall have an English bow of his own height, made of yew, witche, hazel, or ash. The eighth and thirteenth of Elizabeth, chapter 10, regulates the price of bows, and enacts, that bow staves shall be brought into England from the Hans Towns, and the Eastward, but from that period archery seems to have been considered merely as a pastime.*"

On the north-east side of the Churchyard is the monument of Christopher Weltjie, Esq. who died in 1816, aged 55 years; and in the same vault is deposited the body of his daughter Elizabeth, who was cut off at the

* Burke's Harmonies, vol. ii. p. 329. Gilpin's Forest Scenery, vol. i. p. 92.

early age of 15, by the small pox, March 10, 1796; on the north side of the tomb is the following inscription :

In beauty's bloom, adorned with every grace,
Here a meek virgin consecrates the place ;
Ye fair approach, nor check the rising sigh,
She once with all your rarest charms could vie.
Her parents' pride now mourning o'er her bier,
In fond regret they shed the heartfelt tear,
They feel their loss, yet own the chast'ning rod,
And yield in grief, their daughter to her God.

At the entrance of the walk leading to the north door, is a tomb with iron rails, thus inscribed :—

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. George Seaborne,
who departed this life the 5th day of November, 1805,
aged 47,
the greatest part of which he spent in the arduous employment of
educating youth,
of whom many now employed in the arts and professions, and in
trade, and proffering by the observance of his precepts,
lament his death.
As a man he will be long remembered for his disinterestedness,
friendship, strict integrity, and abhorrence of the
smallest deviation from truth.

This gentleman kept Burlington-house school.

Against the east end of the Church :

Thomas Turner, of this Parish,
1676, aged 60 years.

Also,
J. Turner, his son, 1666, aged 8 years.

At the east end of the Churchyard is a head and foot stone, thus inscribed :

Here lies interred the mortal remains of
Richard Honey, Carpenter,
aged 36 years, and of
George Francis, Bricklayer, aged 43 years,
who were slain on the 14th of August, 1821, while attending the
funeral of Caroline, of Brunswick,
Queen of England.

The details of that melancholy event belong to the history of the country in which they will be recorded, together with the public opinion decidedly expressed relative to the disgraceful transactions of that disastrous day. Deeply impressed with their fate, unmerited and unavenged, their respective trades interred them at their general expense on the 24th day of the same month. Richard Honey left

one female orphan. George Francis, a widow, and three young children.

Victims, like these, have fall'n in every age
To stretch of power or party's cruel rage,
Until even-handed justice comes at last
T' amend the future and avenge the past.
Their friends and fellow-men lament their doom,
Protect their orphans, and erect their tomb.

At the south-west angle of the Churchyard lies buried Lady Gertrude Cromie, wife of Sir Michael Cromie, Bart., and sister of Ford, the fifth Earl of Cavan. By Sir Michael, (created a Baronet in 1776,) she had a son, W. Lambert, who succeeded him in 1824, and a daughter, Louisa, who married Witney Melbourne West, Esq. a surgeon, at Hammersmith. Lady Gertrude resided at Brook Green, in a very retired and secluded manner, and died May 21, 1806, and was buried as plainly as she had lived. The following lines were written by Mrs. Pilkington, the author of a small volume of poems, upon passing the spot where she was buried, previously to the erection of any monument to her memory :

This humble hallow'd spot contains
The pious Gertrude's pure remains ;
But shall no stone proclaim that worth
Which shone transcendant on this earth !
Shall not the poet's pen declare
That virtue was her daily care,
That gentleness and worth, combined,
Irradiated her placid mind,
And, like the moon's soft silvery beam,
Displayed a mild yet lovely gleam ?
That born to honour, rank, and state,
She envied not the proud or great ;
But, in retirement, passed her days
Unaided by ambition's blaze ;
Whilst friendship's rays displayed a light,
That made the frowns of fortune bright ;
Thus drooping nature sinks to rest,
And her pure spirit joined the blest !

Epitaph on the Tombstone.

Tho' born to honors, titles, pomp, and state,
Her mind disdained the pageants of the great ;
The paths of humble piety she trod,
Her hope and wishes center'd in her God !

Near the tomb of Lady Cromie lies Mrs. Pilkington, the governess of her Ladyship's daughter, Mrs. West, at whose house she resided many years; from thence she removed to Grove Place, Hammersmith, where she died Nov. 1825, aged 65 years.

On the west of the preceding :

To the Memory of
Mr. Alexander Green, son of Mr. James Green,
of Lincoln's Inn Fields,
who died the 17th of July, 1836,
aged 20 years.

Untimely, sudden, violent, his death,
Whose poor remains here rest interr'd beneath;
Who, like the frail condition of a flower,
Gather'd to wither in its opening hour,
In the glad year that leads to man's estate,
Healthful and prosperous he met his fate;
Drown'd while returning home from Erith's shore,
Where safe his bark arriv'd the hour before.
His parents and nine brethren thus were doom'd
To see their youngest birth the first entomb'd.

There are also, among many others, memorials of the following persons :

Rev. William Allen, aged 81, 1814; E. Bland, 1741; E. Bland, 1764; John Bland, 1791; Stephen Bland, 1810; James Bland, 1832; Mary De Ville, 1809; Hannah De Ville, 1821; Edward Faulkner, aged 82, 1832; Stephen Shields Gomme, 1822; Mary Gomme, 1832; John Foyle, 77, 1832; Bridget Forbes, 89, 1818; Rachel Galand, 89, 1756; David de Charms, 1783; Ann Cloud, 1798; Thomas Cope, 75, 1807; Francis Cotton, 77, 1808; Theodosia Halley, 72, 1800; Patrick Hevey, 78, 1778; Elizabeth Hevey, 90; Daniel Humbert, 74, 1826; Elizabeth Holwell, 80, 1781; Elizabeth Holman, 84, 1797; Thomas Hollis, 81, 1831; Mary Hopkins, 83, 1817; Mary Hughes, 73, 1810; Mary Hubert, 73, 1808; Ann Knight, 85; Elizabeth Newcomb, 77, 1803; Thomas Norman, 74, 1765; Louisa Parr, 71, 1810; Mary Pater, 1805; Mary Pater, 1806; William Pater, 1810; Martha Pater, 1825; Susannah Perrott, 92, 1774; Francis Perigall, 75, 1817; Alice Randall, 71, 1774; Mary Rowley, 84, 1788; Catherine Record, 64, 1813; Betty Ruff, 1795; Edward Speer, 60, 1756; John Speer, 64, 1826; Edward Speer, 81, 1820; Elizabeth Watson, 74, 1815; John West, 62, 1767; Sarah West, 76, 1804; John West, 75, 1819; William Wimpey, 87, 1821; Giles Vincent, 70, 1764; Sarah Vincent, 60, 1762; Robert Teesdall, 64, 1804; Esther Thrispe, 70, 1791.

On the 15th of October, 1780, a storm, which came from south to north, beat open the south door of this Church, though a very strong one, and the chandelier becoming a conductor to the lightning, it passed directly through the Church, and beat out the large Gothic window on the north side, which was full of strong workmanship in iron and stone, and did other considerable damages. The whole expense of the repairs, occasioned by this disaster, amounted to nearly £1300.



CHARITIES AND BENEFACTIONS.

The numerous and valuable charities of this parish are as honourable to the memory of those who first bestowed them, as their administration is to those who have their present management. To record these faithfully, constitutes the first duty, as well as the pleasing task of the local historian.

DR. EDWARDS' AND BISHOP KING'S CHARITIES.—1618-20.

The following minute respecting these charities, is extracted from the Fulham Donation Book : Dr. Edwards, sometime Chancellor of the Bishop of London, by a codicil annexed to his will, dated the 9th of

January, 1618, gave the sum of £100. to the poor of Fulham, to buy them lands. The Right Reverend Father in God, John King, late Lord Bishop of London, by his will, dated the 4th of March, 1620, gave to the poor of Fulham parish £20. to be bestowed upon them in bread, beef, and money, at the discretion of his executors.* The said sum of £20. was added to the £100. given by Dr. Edwards, and made up the sum of six score pounds, with which there was purchased £6. a year for ever, to the use of the poor of the said parish. The particulars of this purchase are found in a Court Roll of the manor, dated the 13th of May, 1623, by which it is recorded that at a Court Baron held on that day, Peter Cripps, and Ann his wife, came and surrendered two acres of customary arable land, lying at the Perry, otherwise Parr Bridge, Fulham-fields; and also two closes of pasture land, lying near Counter's bridge, containing three acres, to the use of Sir Edward Powell, Knt. and others, who were admitted at the will of the Lord, and it was declared that they were admitted on trust, to permit the Churchwardens and Overseers of Fulham to dispose of the rents of the lands to the use of

* The codicil to the will of Thomas Edwards, late of London, Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of the Diocese of London, deceased, dated 9th January, 1618. "There is three hundred pounds due to me, or will shortly be due to me, but it shall not be received to be part of my other estate, but disposed thus, one hundred pounds to the poor of Fulham, to buy them land; one hundred pounds to the schools of Oxford, to be delivered into your Lordship's hands; four-score pounds to the church of Fulham; and twenty pounds to my poor kinsman, Mr. Harries, whome he likewise said he would have to take his diet with his wife, until he were otherwise provided for, his Lordship further saying, that he doubted not but that he had already ordered and disposed of his worldly estate for the good of his wife, who had been a loving wife to him, and to his sweet children; his answer was, that he was out of the world, (meaning, as was conceived, that this three hundred pounds was no part of that worldly estate which he had formerly disposed of.) All which words were spoken the day and year aforesaid, in the presence of the said Right Reverend Father, Mr Henry Kinge, his sone, one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, Mrs. Thomas Edwards, and others."—*Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Chancery.*

the poor, according to the intent of the wills of the late Bishop King, and of Dr. Thomas Edwards.

The land at Parr Bridge is at present occupied by the executors of Sir James Sibbald, as assignees of two several leases granted to Peter Douglas, miller, for the respective terms of twenty-one years, from Christmas, 1804, at the respective rents of £31. 10s. and £21. with covenants for two other successive terms of twenty-one years, at the like rents, from the expiration of the leases, so as to make it in the whole two several terms of sixty-three years. These leases purport to have been granted in consideration of the lessee having erected new, and repaired old buildings on the lease. The premises at present consist of a large mansion-house and garden, enclosed by a handsome brick wall, and estimated at the annual value of between two and three hundred pounds, and are now in the tenure of the widow of the late Alexander Copeland, Esq.

The land at Counter's Bridge is at present held by William Vale, under a lease for twenty-one years, from Lady-day, 1806, at the annual rent of £63. This lease was granted in pursuance of a covenant contained in a former lease, for nineteen and three-quarter years, from Michaelmas, 1786, to grant three further successive terms of twenty-one years, and one of sixteen and a quarter years, so as to amount in the whole to a term of ninety-nine years. This first lease demised the premises by the description of a messuage, called the "Rose and Crown," with the stables and gardens, containing 2A. 3P. and a piece of ground, containing 2A. 3A. 13P.; and it contained a covenant, on the part of the lessee, not to dig any gravel, until he should have laid out £300. in repairs and improvements. The ground is now wholly covered with new and substantial houses, which are estimated to produce a rental of about £1200. a year.

The remainder of the Counter's Bridge land, being a small slip near the turnpike, containing 42 poles, is at present under a lease granted to James Meadowcroft

PAYNE'S CHARITY.—1626.

It appears by the recitals in a new trust deed of the 10th of October, 2nd of Charles I., anno 1626, that by indenture, dated October 22, in the tenth year of the reign of James I. and enrolled in Chancery the 7th of December, in the same year, between William Payne, Esq. of the one part, and Richard Franklin, Esq. and George Needler, of the other part, the said William Payne covenanted and granted that a fine should be levied in the Common Pleas, of a parcel of land, being an island or twig-ait, situate in the River Thames, commonly called Mackinshaw, within the Parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, by which fine the said William Payne should acknowledge the premises to be the right of the said Richard Franklin and George Needler. And it was agreed that they and their heirs and assigns should stand seized of the said twig-ait, to the use of William Payne, for life, and then to the use of certain persons named in the indenture, to pay the first half-year after the death of William Payne, the sum of 30*s.* to twelve of the poorest men and women of the Parish of Fulham, on Hammersmith side, being lame or blind, to each of them two shillings and sixpence, and to pay the second half-year next, after the death of William Payne, the like sum of 30*s.* to twelve of the poorest men and women of the Parish of Fulham, on Hammersmith side, being lame or blind, to each of them two shillings and sixpence, and to bestow the second year next, after the death of William Payne, £3. towards binding apprentice some poor man's child, in the said parish of Fulham, on Hammersmith side, if there should be any such poor man's child, to some good and honest trade, if not, then towards the binding apprentice of such poor man's child, on Fulham side, so he should be of the age of twelve years at the least, and that the trustees their heirs and assigns should, every first year, pay the

yearly sum of £3. to twelve poor men and women; and every second year, should employ the yearly sum of £3. for and towards the binding apprentice a poor man's child, in manner and form aforesaid, and so to continue the several payments every year, successively, and by turns for ever, and that the surplusage above £3. by the year, if any, should be bestowed upon the poor of the said Parish of Fulham side, by the said trustees their heirs and assigns, and by the Vicar of Fulham for the time being, and he further ordained and desired the next justice of the peace to the Parish of Fulham, together with the trustees, and the Vicar of Fulham for the time being, to be overseers, to see the aforesaid yearly sum of £3. should be truly disposed and distributed in manner aforesaid.

And William Payne, by the same indenture, charged the trustees and their heirs, whenever the island should be out of lease, to let and devise the same to some sufficient person, for a yearly rent and no fine, or a lease, but from year to year, to the uttermost value that it could be reasonably worth, and only for the benefit of the said poor persons, and he further provides that when any of the six trustees should be dead, the survivors should appoint six other persons, so that there might always remain, at the least, six sufficient trustees for the performance of the trust.

In the Court Roll, which records the grants just mentioned, the premises are designated by the description of a "certain parcel of land or island planted with willows, called Mackinshaw," which does not materially differ from the terms used in the original deed of the 10th of James I., viz. "a parcel of land, being an island or twig-ait," importing, it should seem, in both instances, that a whole island was intended to be the subject of the grant. A similar description is given in the subsequent Court Roll, until the 17th of April, 1762, when, in a surrender of the premises to new trustees, they are described as consisting "of all that piece of

land, being *part* of an island or twig-ait, then in the occupation of Henry West, fisherman, abutting north, south, and east, on the River Thames, and west, on ground other part of the said island, belonging to Henry West." The title of West to that part of the island has been distinctly traced as far back as the 11th of May, 1608, (being two years antecedent to Payne's deed,) when we find it surrendered by the description of "one island lying in the River Thames, between the island of John Hudson, on the west, and the island of William Wheatley, (a tenant of William Payne,) on the east." The next surrender of the 24th of June, 1658, describes it as "a little island abutting east on Mr. Payne's ait, and next on Mr. Perkin's ait." On the subsequent surrender, in like manner, gives it the appellation of an island, until the 14th of April, 1737, when it is described as "all that copyhold half acre of ozier ground in the isle or ait." As there appears no reason to doubt the identity of the respective premises, which have thus been variously described, we are left to infer that the term island was, in the earlier instances, carelessly used to denote part of the island, or that there were originally two distinct islands, which, by some means, became subsequently united. There exists at least no ground that we have been able to discover, upon a careful examination of the Court Rolls, for entertaining any suspicion that the whole of the land, originally granted by William Payne, has not been regularly transmitted to the present trustees of the Charity. That portion of the island, which has been thus transmitted as the property of the Charity, was ascertained by admeasurement, in 1806, to consist of 1 A., 3 R., 35 P.

It is at present held, (together with a house erected upon it many years ago,) by certain trustees for the use of his late Majesty, George III., under an assignment of a lease, granted to Robert Hunter, Esq. for twenty-one years, from Michaelmas, 1811, at the annual rent of £20. (of which £3. was made payable to trustees for the

Hamlet of Hammersmith, and the remaining £17. to trustees for Fulham side,) the lessee further covenanting to lay out £200. within two years in substantial repairs. These terms appear to have been very advantageous to the Charity.* The £3. reserved to Hammersmith, is placed by the founder, as we have seen, under the superintendence of special visitors.

Names of the Trustees, admitted August, 1829 :

<i>Hammersmith.</i>	<i>Fulham.</i>
REV. F. T. ATWOOD.	REV. R. G. BAKER.
WILLIAM EMBLYN SMITH.	JOHN KNIGHT.
WILLIAM SMITH.	WILLIAM MATTEAR.
STEPHEN GOMME.	JAMES KING.
S. N. COOKE.	WILLIAM HOWARD.
HENRY ROBERTS.	WILLIAM PATTENDEN HOWARD.
	CHARLES WHITE.

COLLOP'S CHARITY.—1645.

Thomas Collop, by will, dated June 17, 1645, gave his two tenements, and one acre of land, called Vicar's Well, situated in the parish of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, to his Niece, Elizabeth Hemmings, and her heirs for ever, on condition that she, or her heirs, should yearly, from his decease, for ever pay out of the said tenements and land, one yearly rent of twenty-six shillings, to be distributed in bread, among the poor dwelling in Hammersmith, by sixpence every Sunday, by the Overseers.

The premises charged with this annuity are at present in the occupation of Mr. Austin, of Winchmore-hill, by whom the payment is duly made.

* The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are in treaty for the purchase of this property on the following terms : " That the sum of £800., stock, be invested in the names of the trustees in the 3 per cent. consols, as the purchase money ; and that the trustees be exonerated from all expences of the sale.

DAUNCER'S CHARITY.—1656.

Nathaniel Dauncer gave by his will to the poor, the yearly sum of thirty shillings, for ever, twenty shillings thereof to be given to forty poor inhabitants in bread, and ten shillings in money, at the Chapel, every first day of June, by the Churchwardens and Overseers ; and he gave to the Minister, the yearly sum of ten shillings, for his pains in preaching a sermon, every first day of June ; and he willed that the said forty shillings should be paid out of the profits of the house called the "White Horse."

The house chargeable is a public-house, now known by the name of "The George," and is the property of the *Messieurs Sich, of Chiswick, brewers*, by whom the ten shillings is regularly paid to the Minister, that is to say, the Vicar. The sermon is now preached on the first of January. The whole of the bequest to the poor, is given away at Christmas, in bread.

SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE'S CHARITY.—1662.

Sir Nicholas Crispe, Bart., by his will dated February, 1665, gave to the poor of Hammersmith one hundred pounds, to be distributed in such manner as his executors should think fit. It appears by an entry in the gift book, dated the 1st of August, 1692, that the legacy having till then remained in the hands of the executors, at interest, had been on that day paid into the hands of Edward Hemmett, churchwarden, by order of the inhabitants, for the purpose of being applied to the purchase of two cottages, and half an acre of land, already contracted for, to be settled upon trustees, for the use of the poor, for ever. The subsequent consummation of this purchase is evidenced by a Court Roll of the manor of Fulham, dated the 14th of October, 1692, which re-

cords that a Court Baron held on that day, it was found by the homage, that on the 8th of April, Nicholas Baxter surrendered out of court "two brick cottages, situated in Hammersmith, and half an acre of land, which was enclosed, and abutting north upon the King's highway, and south upon the maple way, and lying between the footway, upon the west side, and half an acre of land, called Latymer's land, upon the east side, which cottages and land were then in the occupation of Mary Strange, widow, E. Beadle, and S. Watts, to the use of H. Marsh and S. Leasy, their heirs and assigns, for ever, to dispose of the rents of the premises among the poor, according to the will of Sir Nicholas Crispe. New trustees have been since from time to time admitted on the Court Rolls, the latest admission having taken place on the 12th of April, 1819.

The rent received for the land described in the preceding admission, under the will of Sir Nicholas Crispe, and on which the Workhouse now stands, was £2. 10s. per annum, up to Lady-day, 1822, which was distributed in bread; but the Trustees admitted in the year 1819, having directed a survey to be made, demanded from the Overseers an increased rental, which was refused at a public vestry. The trustees were subsequently called upon before the Commissioners for Public Charities, who strongly recommended the payment of the rent demanded, but the inhabitants still resisting the claim of the trustees, a Report was made to His Majesty's Attorney-General, in reply to which the following letter was received :

3, *Essex Court, Temple*, 13th Sept. 1823.

Gentlemen,

The Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, having, according to the provisions of the Act of 59 George III. chap. 91, certified to the Attorney-General the particulars respecting the land belonging to Sir Nicholas Crispe's Charity, occupied by the Overseers

of Hammersmith, the following letter was, in consequence, ordered by them to be written to the Overseers:

"I am directed, by the Attorney-General, to apprise you, that he will feel it his duty to bring the subject before the Court of Chancery, by filing an information, under the above Act, unless the necessity for such a measure shall be removed by some arrangement to be made, with his sanction, between the Trustees of the Charity and the Hamlet, for the payment, by the latter, of an adequate rent, and their acceptance of a lease of the land and the building thereon, or their delivering up possession thereof. In order to allow time for effecting such arrangements, the Attorney-General will, if it should be signified to him that the Hamlet is disposed to enter into it, suspend filing the information for two months."

On the receipt of the above, a vestry was called on the 15th day of November, 1823, to take the same into consideration, when it was agreed that the Overseers should pay the rent demanded, as per survey, viz. thirty-five pounds per annum, which sum has since been annually distributed in blankets and small sums of money to the deserving inhabitants; and, in the year 1828, the trustees gave £12. to the inmates of the Waste Land Almshouses, and eighty-six blankets to poor families residing in the Hamlet.

Trustees.

REV. T. S. ATWOOD.

REV. JOHN LEGGETT.

T. W. C. PERFECT.

WM. PATER.

THOS. SAWYER.

JOHN FOWELL.

GEORGE BIRD.

RICHARD HOWELLS.

ROBERT SIMPSON.

THOMAS COCKET.

And the CHURCHWARDENS and OVERSEERS for the time being.

ALLEN'S CHARITY.—1666.

John Allen, by his will, dated the 5th of December, 1666, directed that £10. should yearly be given among

twenty poor housekeepers or inhabitants of Hammersmith, to each of them 10s. on Christmas-day, which £10. per annum should be paid out of the rents of his three tenements in Hammersmith, but it was his wish that no scandalous person should have any part thereof, but that it should be given to such persons only as should be honest and of sober lives, and such as should constantly repair to the Church on the Lord's day; the nomination of which persons he left to the Minister and Churchwarden, with the assistance of forty of the most substantial inhabitants, who should be well-affected to the Common Prayers enjoined by public authority to be used.

The whole sum thus bequeathed by Mr. John Allen, has been for many years paid by Thomas Wetherell, Esq. and Richard Elwell, Esq. the successive occupiers and owners of premises situated in Queen Street. The £10. are divided after morning service on New Year's day, in equal shares, to twenty poor inhabitants, according to the judgment of the Vicar and Churchwardens, and the recommendation of such substantial housekeepers as take an interest in this Charitable distribution. If those who have in former years received the 10s. continue needy and of good character, they are usually preferred in the distribution to new claimants.

LADY DIANA ALLINGTON'S CHARITY.

1706.

The Right Hon. Lady Diana Allington, daughter of the Duke of Bedford, gave by will, dated February 14, 1700, and proved by William Betts, Esq. executor of Lady Allington's will, the 19th day of May, 1702, the sum of £100. for the use of the poor of Hammersmith,

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to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor for the time being, which £100. was received of the executor by Henry Marsh, churchwarden, the 6th day of March, 1705.

MR. THOMAS MOORE'S CHARITY.—1706.

Mr. Thomas Moore gave, by his last will, £50. in manner following :—I order and appoint the sum of £50. to be secured and laid out either on some purchase, or in some security, and the income and profits thereof I appoint, give, and direct, to be yearly laid out in bread, and on Christmas-eve yearly distributed unto and among the poor of Hammersmith, by the Minister and Churchwarden as they shall think fit. Proved January 3, 1706. The last allusion to this gift occurs in the year 1715, when this money was paid into the hands of Robert Kent, churchwarden.

MR. POWELL'S CHARITY.—1773.

The sum of £114. three per cent. consols, was invested in the year 1773, by John Powell, Esq. in pursuance of an agreement made between himself and the vestry, whereby he was permitted to enclose a piece of the parish waste, for his own use. It was at the same time resolved, by the vestry, that the dividends amounting to £3. 8s. 6d. annually, should be applied to the benefit of the poor of Fulham and Hammersmith, equally, which

has accordingly been since received, and the amount is appropriated to the bread fund.

MR. HENRY WEBB'S CHARITY.—1793.

Mr. Henry Webb, by will, gave in the year 1793, the interest of £50. four per cent. consols, to the poor, to be given in bread, two pounds per annum.

This stock was invested in the names of Mr. G. Bird, Mr. W. Bird, and Mr. W. Pater; and the amount is now £52. 1s. 5d. in the three-and-a-half per cents.

MR. JOHN BROWN'S CHARITY.—1822.

Mr. John Brown, of Brandenburg Cottage, gave by will, bearing date the 27th of July, 1822, £200. three per cent. consolidated annuities, to the Curate and Churchwarden of Hammersmith, and the Overseers and their successors, to be transferred to them by his executors, within twelve months after his decease, and that they should receive the dividend from time to time, and purchase such a quantity of loaves as they should see fit, and distribute the same to such of the poor of the Hamlet only, on the 25th day of March, in every year, in such manner as they should see proper.

Out of this £200. was sold the sum of £26. 7s. to pay the legacy duty, thus reducing the amount to £173. 13s., the dividends of which amount to £5. 4s. 2d.

Trustees.

REV. T. S. ATWOOD, <i>Curate,</i>	
RICHARD SPEER, <i>Churchwarden,</i>	
EDWARD GARDNER,	} <i>Overseers.</i>
JOHN TILLOT,	

MR. JOHN BROWN'S CHARITY.—1833.

Mr. John Brown, late of Bradmore, in this parish, by a codicil in his will, dated November 13, 1833, left a moiety of the rent of a house on the north side of King Street, near the Windsor Castle, then in the occupation of Mr. Holmer, to be laid out by the Vicar and Churchwardens in the purchase of blankets, which are to be distributed by them among the poor on New Year's day.

Trustees.

GEORGE DOBSON.

EDWARD LEE.

MR. EDWARD LATYMER'S CHARITY.

EDWARD LATYMER.—This gentleman, whose liberal charities to this parish entitle him to the gratitude of posterity, was born at Ipswich, in the reign of Mary, but the time of his birth has hitherto eluded research. In his will he is described as a citizen and feltmonger, and he desired to be buried in St. Dunstan's church, in the West, near to the place where he was accustomed to worship. He acquired large property, and bequeathed lands to the use of the poor of Edmonton, to the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, and to this parish. He died in 1626.

Freston, a village in the county of Suffolk, anciently belonged to a family who took their name from this place, and who owned it till about the time of Henry VIII. when it devolved by marriage to the Latymers: William Latymer marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Wolverston, of Freston.

In the Parish Registers of Witlesham and Freston, near Ipswich, the following entries occur, relative to this family:—

“1358, October 5th. William Latymer, presented by Dame Eliz. Audeley.”

It also appears that the Latymers were at one time patrons of the living, for the three first entries stand thus :—

“ April 29th, 1349. Simon de Ashley, presented by Warren Latymer, Miles.”

“ Sept. 20, 1352. William de Northwoode, presented by Dame Kath: Latymer.”

“ May 23, 1360. Wm. de Dauntre, presented by Dame Kath: Latymer.”

Freston Registry,

“ The 23. day of May, in ye year 1540, Mr. Edward Latymer, esquier, was buried.”

Deans of Peterborough,

“ 1560. William Latymer, S.T.P. succeeded in 1560. He died in July or August, 1583, and was buried in the Cathedral.”^a

The Dean of Peterborough was the father of our Latymer.

In the eighth of Charles I. Bertram Themilthorpe claimed to be heir-at-law of the property of Edward Latymer, undisposed of, and commenced a suit in Chancery, against two of the trustees of the property left for charitable purposes, which suit was referred to arbitration, and the Lord-Keeper decreed that the land given by the will of Edward Latymer, to the parish of St. Dunstan's, and to other parishes, should be settled with those parishes, according to the will and intent of Edward Latymer.

LATYMER SCHOOL.—1624.

This School was first established by the will of Edward Latymer, dated the 16th of March, 1624, from an abstract of which in the Minute Book of the charity, it appears that he devised several parcels of land, all being in the parish of Fulham, to the trustees

^a Le Neve's Fasti. p. 240.

and executors of his will, the rents to be employed by feoffees, to the following charitable uses:—1st. To elect and choose eight boys, inhabitants of Hammersmith, within the age of twelve, and above the age of seven years, and to provide for every boy a doublet, and a pair of breeches of frieze or leather, one shirt, one pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes, to be made and delivered on the first of November; and also to provide yearly, against Ascension-day, a doublet and pair of breeches of coarse canvass, lined, and to deliver them to the boys, and also a shirt, and a pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes, and that on the left sleeve of every poor boy's doublet, a cross of red cloth should be fastened and worn; and that the feoffees should cause the boys to be put to some petty school, to learn to read English, till they attain the age of thirteen, and to instruct them in some part of God's true religion. The allowance of clothing and schooling to cease at thirteen years of age. 2ndly. To elect six poor aged men of honest conversation, inhabitants of Hammersmith, and provide every one of them a coat or cassock of cloth or frieze, to be delivered on the first of November in every year, a cross of red cloth to be fastened on the left sleeve; and to pay yearly, on Ascension-day, to each man ten shillings in money.

The school-room is situated at the north end of the Churchyard, and was erected at the joint expense of the feoffees of Mr. Latymer, and the trustees of the Female Charity School, in the year 1756. It was enlarged in 1814, and consists of a capacious school-room, sixty feet by seventeen feet; at the east end is the committee-room, underneath is the Female Charity School-room, twenty-nine feet by seventeen feet. Over the entrance of the doorway, on two shields, are the arms of the founders. On the dexter side those of "Latymer," and on the sinister shield,

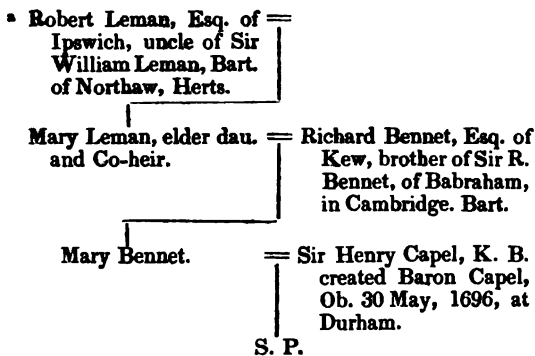
Gules, a lion ramp. between 3 crosses crosslet fitchy, or. "Capel," on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1 & 4; Gules, a bezant

between 3 demi lions ramp. arg. "Bennet." 2 & 3 az. a fess. arg.
between 3 dolphins, embowed vert, "Leman."^a

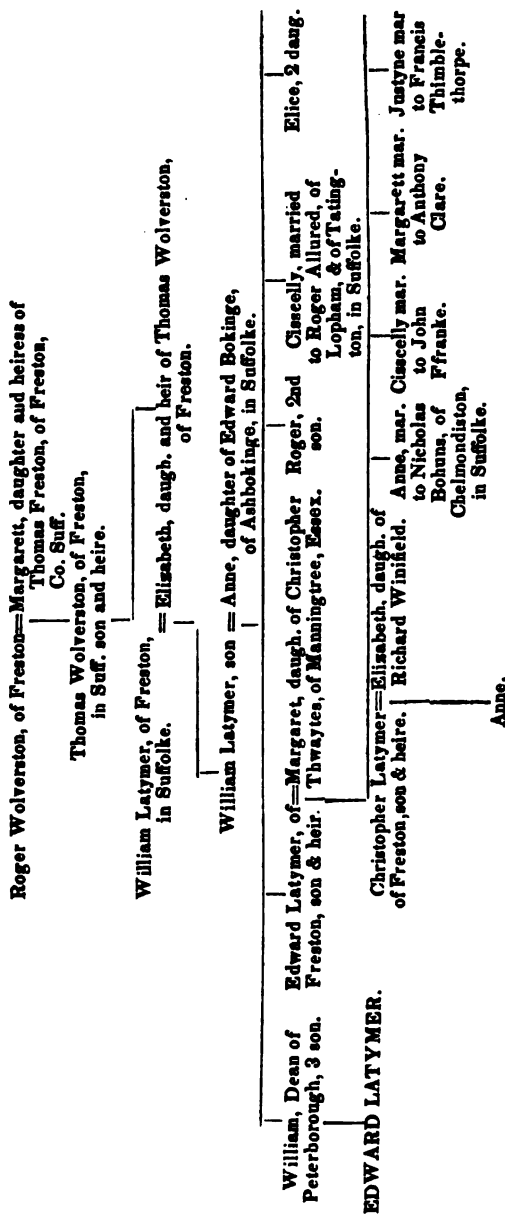
In 1816, the number of boys educated in this school, was only thirty; in May, 1817, it was increased to fifty; in September, 1818, to seventy; and finally, in July, 1820, to eighty.

The trustees individually, in their turn, nominate the children to this school, and the appointment is made by the body of the trustees. The children enter and leave the school at the period prescribed by the will. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography; and psalmody, by the organist, who is allowed an annual salary of £10. The school is in connection with the National Society. Each boy has a Bible and Prayer Book given to him on leaving the school; and he is also permitted to retain his clothes.

Forty alms-men receive annually ten shillings each, and a suit of clothes.



The GENEALOGY of EDWARD LATYMER, Esq. of Ipswich and Freston, in the County of Suffolk.



Arms—First and fourth. As. a chevron between 6 crosses crosslet, fitchy arg. in the dexter chief, a cinque-foil of the 2nd. (Latymer.) Quartering, 1 and 4. Sab. a fess wavy or. between 3 wolves' heads, or. (Wolverston) 2nd. and 3rd. Arg. on a chevron, sab. 3 cinque-foils, arg. (Freston.)

(Signed,) CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, York Herald.
WM. WOODS, Bluemantle.

*The Statement of the Funds of this Charity, received during the
Treasurership of the Rev. F. T. Atwood, in the year 1837.*

	A. B. P.				£. s. d.		
Land at Shepherd's Bush ^a	3	3	25	..	Graham	37	15 0
Ditto ditto ^a	3	3	25	..	Beaumont	33	15 0
Land in Wood's Place	14	3	8	..	Beaumont	148	0 0
Land, London Road, N. S. ^b	1	0	2	..	Hartley	7	0 0
Cottages & Land, Fulham Rd. ^c	1	1	0	}	W. Matyear	30	0 0
Land, in Fulham Field	2	2	0				
House & Gard. Lond. Rd, S. S. ^d	0	3	0	}	Spike	76	0 0
Land, back of do. cross Church La.	0	2	0				
House & Gard. Hammer. N. S. ^e	}	0	2	15	Colley & Hill	60	0 0
Cottages & Land, ditto ^f							
Land, (only) at Shepherd's Bush	3	1	28	..	Scott	17	0 0
Land, Fulham Lane	0	3	35	..	Yeldham	10	0 0
House & Gard. Lond. Rd. S. S. ^g	1	0	0	..	Wright	85	0 0
House & Garden, Church Lane	0	2	0	..	Humbert, ^h	28	0 0
Workhouse and Yard	}	0	2	0	Overseers, ⁱ	35	0 0
Garden, behind ditto					Ditto	2	0 0
House & Garden, Mall, (Moiety)	..				Hamilton, ^j	20	0 0
Lord Mulgrave's Vault ^k	..				Churchwar.	2	10 0
£100. South Sea Annuities	..					3	0 0
Total						£605	0 0

^a Let on Building Leases from Michaelmas, 1810.

^b Land, north side of the London Road, near the Rose and Crown, extending to Brook Green, both frontages of which are now built upon. Mr. Montefiore paid to the trustees of the Charity £60. for which they granted him a lease for twenty-one years from the expiration of Mr. Rutt's term, viz. Lady-day, 1853, of that part lying between Brook Green and the Cross Lane, at a rental of £3. per annum, which term will expire in 1874.

^c Let on Lease, for 21 years, from Mich. 1827.

^d Let on Lease. for 42 years, from Michaelmas, 1826.

^e Near the Plough and Harrow public-house.

^f Let on Lease for 21 years, from Lady-day, 1836; behind, being north of Bradmore.

^g Let on Lease to Miss Wright, for 21 years. House and Land, on the south side of the London Road, between which and the Red Cow is Fairlawn House, and also a piece of land, south of Great Church Lane.

^h Tenant at will.

ⁱ Guardians of Kensington Union, late Overseers.

^j Le Gooch's gift. Let on Lease to Hamilton, late Dunnage.

^k Gregg's gift.

MR. RALPH GREGG'S CHARITY.—1679.

Mr. Ralph Gregg, by his will, dated March 22, 1679, gave and devised to the trustees of the Latymer Charity, at the time of his death, the sum of £50., to be laid out in the purchase of land, the produce of which was for ever to be applied towards the clothing and educating one poor boy, born in the town of Hammersmith, for such time and such manner as the other children. It appears that the said £50. was paid to the trustees, August 24, 1681, and that on the 10th day of October, 1729, it was by them paid into the hands of Robert Kent, churchwarden, towards the building of a vault in the Chapel of Hammersmith; in consideration of which £50. the Minister and the Parish Officers covenanted and agreed that the sum of Fifty Shillings should be paid by the Churchwarden out of the church rate or burial fees, to the trustees for the time being, yearly, for ever, to be by them laid out as aforesaid.

MR. I. LE GOOCH'S CHARITY.—1685.

By the will of Mr. I. Le Gooch, it appears that his house, on the Mall, was to be let by his trustees, for the most rent that could be got, and that "one moiety or full half-part thereof, was to be paid by the trustees to the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the poor of the Dutch Church or congregation of London, for the time being, or some of them, whereof ten pounds, per annum, is yearly to be paid to the said Minister and Ministers of that Church or congregation for the time being, and the residue of that moiety to be by the said Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the poor, distributed unto and amongst the poor of that Church or congregation, and out of the other moiety of the rent and residue of the said rents, issues, and profits, the said trustees were, from time to time, to pay unto the

Reader of Divine Service in the Chapple of Hammersmith, for the time being, the yearly sum of ten pounds, which is to be in lieu and satisfaction of the ten pounds, per annum, which the Reader of Hammersmith usually receives from the Curate or Minister there. And all the rest and residue of the said last-mentioned moiety were to be from time to time expended and laid out in and for the educating and maintaining of so many more scholars at the school in Hammersmith aforesaid, in the same manner and form, and at and by the same proportions and allowances, as the scholars there, commonly called the Latymer boys or scholars, have been and are educated and maintained, as the said residue of the said last moiety will extend to do; the said scholars to be nominated and chosen, and to be used and ordered by the same persons, and in the same manner, as the said Latymer boys or scholars are, or shall be. And my mind and will is, and I do hereby limit, devise, and appoint the said messuage, or tenement and premises, to the uses thereof herein before limited."

COLONEL GOODWIN'S CHARITY.—1727.

Item. I give to the Trustees of the Charity, heretofore given by Mr. Latymer, deceased, and known by the name of Latymer's Gift, in Hammersmith, the sum of £20. to be disposed of as the Trustees, or the major part of them shall think fit.

MR. PETER BRUSHELL'S CHARITY.—1767.

I give and bequeath unto such persons who shall, at the time of my decease, be the surviving feoffees of Latymer's Charity, the sum of £100. capital stock, in the 3 per cents. in trust, that they, or the survivor of them, shall from time to time dispose of the interests and dividends thereof, for and towards the maintenance and

education of one poor boy, born either within the town or hamlet, in such manner and form as the other poor children supported by that charity have been maintained, or as near thereto as may be.

THE GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

This School has been established more than a century and a half. The school-room is situate under the Latymer school-room. The number of girls now educated and clothed amounts to fifty. The gross amount of income now amounts to about £180. arising from the following sources :

1. A share under the will of Lady Capel, in the rents of an estate near Faversham, in Kent, devised by her to be divided among twelve schools, of which this is one, and which share now nets annually £31. 12s. 11d. 2. An annual payment of £6. from the trustees of Lady Neville's charity. 3. Land left by Mr. Thomas Gouge, the rent of which now produces £6. per annum. 4. Mr. Lewis's bequest of £104. 3s. 4d. which now produces annually, £3. 12s. 10d. 5. A dividend of £210. stock. These funds are increased by three subscription annual sermons, producing about £80. a year, and an annual subscription of about £30.

1837.	£.	s.	d.
Dividend of £210, Stock, to Christmas & to Midsummer	7	7	0
Lady Neville's Bequest	6	0	0
Amount of the Collection at Charity Sermon	33	10	0
Subsequent Contribution	2	0	0
Amount of Second Charity Sermon	24	8	0
Subsequent Contributions	2	10	0
Produce of Childrens' Work, to November	16	14	3
Land at Chiswick, Gouge's gift	6	0	0
Lady Capel's Gift, at Kew Chapel	31	12	11
Lewis's Gift,—Dividend of £104. 3s. 4d. New $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent.	3	12	10
Amount of Charity Sermon at St. Peter's	43	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£	176	15 0

MR. THOMAS GOUGE'S CHARITY.—1712.

Mr. Thomas Gouge bequeathed to the use of the Charity School of Hammersmith, the sum of £50. to be paid by his executors to the treasurer of the school "as soon as he shall be able to procure, to the satisfaction of my executors, a purchase on good security of land, or ground rents of inheritance, of sufficient value for securing the payment of three pounds yearly, for the use of the Charity School, for ever. But if it shall happen that the Charity School be discontinued, then my will is, that the £50. or yearly sum of £3. so intended for the benefit of the Charity School, shall be paid to the use of the poor of the Hamlet, to buy bread for them annually, for ever.

1829. October 7th. An advantageous change of land has been offered by the trustees of the Duke of Devonshire, and has been accepted by the trustees of this Charity :

" On the part of the Trustees of the Female Charity, and the Duke of Devonshire, we agree to the following exchange :—The Trustees of Latymer, and other charities, take, in lieu of their land in Corneymead, three acres of land in Little-hay-lands, near Strand-on-the-Green, late in the occupation of Samuel Wells."

J. PURDON,
M. DEWSNAP,
F. T. ATWOOD,

G. BIRD,
W. SCOTT, Jun.
W. BIRD.

LADY CAPEL'S CHARITY.—1719.

Dorothy Dowager Lady Capel gave the twelfth part of a farm at Feversham, in Kent, to be demanded yearly at Kew Green Chapel, on the 12th of May, exactly at twelve o'clock, or else to be forfeited. In the year 1719, this farm produced £30. per annum ;

it now brings in, upon a renewed lease, £450. per annum.

This estate is called Perry Court, and contains 150 acres of land. The parish of Chiswick takes one-twelfth, and in the Vestry Room of that Church is preserved a plan of this property. The Hammersmith portion amounted to £31. 12s. 11d. in the year 1838. In the year 1823, the lessees of these farms applied to the Vice-Chancellor, praying a reference to the Master, to ascertain what reduction should be made in the rents, stating that the present rent of £405. a year, according to the fall in the value of all sorts of commodities, was much too large. This petition was resisted on the part of the trustees, and the Vice-Chancellor directed the petitioners to pay costs unless they could prove that the application was made with the approbation of the trustees.

Lady Capel was the daughter and heiress to Richard Bennett, Esq. of Kew. She married Henry, afterwards Lord Capel, of Tewksbury, Deputy Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who died in 1696, when the barony became extinct. Lady Capel resided many years at Kew after the death of her husband, and died there in the year 1721, and was buried in Kew Green Chapel.

DAME FRANCES NEVILLE'S CHARITY.—1719.

In the year 1719, Lady Frances Neville bequeathed £100. towards the support of the Female Charity School, which now produces £6. per annum.

Lady Neville's Trustees in 1829 :

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH,
DR. HODGSON, Dean of Carlisle,
ARCHDEACON POTT,
SIR RICHARD CAPEL DE BROOKE,
REV. DR. MARTYN,
REV. J. G. WARD,
W. GOSLING, Esq.

MR. WILLATTS, *Secretary*, Stoke Newington Buildings.

MR. GEORGE LEWIS'S CHARITY.—1786.

George Lewis, distiller, who had been educated at this Charity School, gave £100. stock, in the 4 per cents., now £104. 3s. 4d. new $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest towards the support of the Charity Children of this Hamlet, but if this Charity should cease, the interest to be given in bread to the poor in the winter, the said interest to be received by the treasurer of the Latymer Charity.

This bequest was paid for forty years after the death of Mr. Lewis to the Latymer Boy School, viz. till the year 1831, when it was discovered that Mr. Lewis intended this bequest for the benefit of the Girls' School so long as it exists.

The Latymer Trustees.

The VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS of Hammersmith, for the time being.

REV. F. T. ATWOOD.
 REV. DR. CHISHOLM.
 G. SCOTT.
 T. W. C. PERFECT.
 G. BIRD.
 G. DOBSON.
 R. WEST.
 J. BOWLING.

W. BIRD.
 M. DEWSNAP.
 J. PURDON.
 W. SCOTT.
 W. SMITH.
 W. CLEMENTS.
 J. WRIGHT.



Chronological List of Charities.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>NAME.</i>	<i>BENEFACCTIONS.</i>	<i>APPROPRIATION.</i>
1594.	Bishop Aylmer	£20.	Distributed at the time
1617.	Dr. Dewport	4s. yearly	Ditto ditto
1618.	Dr. Edwards	£100.	} See p. 165.
1620.	Bishop King	£20.	
1626.	William Payne	Twig-alt	Poor and Apprenticeship
1624.	Edward Latymer	Land	Education and Clothing
1631.	Widow Stevenson....	£2. 10s.	Distributed at the time
	Sir H. Barker, Knight	£10.	Ditto ditto
1635.	Thomas Isles, Esq....	Almshouses, Brook Green	See postea
1639.	Mr. Joseph Yeardye..	£40.	Lost
1640.	Mrs. Mary Ewbank..	10s. 6d.	Supposed to be distrib. at times
1645.	Mr. William Edwards	10s. yearly	Lost
	Mr. Thomas Collop ..	£1. 6s. yearly	Bread
	Mr. Bond.....	10s. yearly	Distributed at the time
1656.	Mr. N. Dauncer.....	£1. 10s. yearly.....	Bread
	Mr. E. Trussell	£10.	Distributed at the time
	Sir Nicholas Crispe ..	£20.	Ditto ditto
	Commissioners of Charities	£100.	Apprentices, and Poor-Houses
1665.	Sir Nicholas Crispe ..	£100.	Blankets and Apprenticeships
1665.	Mr. John Allen	£10. yearly	Poor-Housekeep. 10s. at Christm.
1667.	James Smith, Esq.....	£44.	Distributed at the time
	Sir Thomas Bonfoy....	£10.	Ditto ditto
	Mr. Thomas Smith....	£10.	Ditto ditto
1674.	Mrs. Jane Oulgar	£50.	Ditto ditto
1682.	Maximilian Bard, Esq.	£10.	Ditto ditto
1685.	Mr. Ralph Gregg ...	£50.	Latymer's School
1698.	Henry Elwes, Esq.....	£100.	Poor-House, in Church Lane
	Mr. Goodwin	£100.	Building Workhouse in 1729
1700.	Lady Diana Allington	£100.	{ Directed by the will to be dis- tributed by the Churchwardens (and Overseers
1706.	Mr. Thomas Moore ..	£50.	Lost
1709.	Elizabeth Richardson	£50.	Isles's Almshouses
1712.	Mr. Thomas Googe ..	£50.	Female School
1719.	Dame Frances Nevill..	£100.	Female School
	Lady Capel	Rent from Land	Ditto
	Mr. I. Le Gooch.....	Moiety of Rent	Latymer's School
	P. Brushell, Esq.	£100.	Ditto
	Mrs. Sarah Plukenett	£2s. yearly	Isles's Almshouses
	Col. Goodwin	£20.	Latymer's School
1780.	John Powell, Esq.	£100.	Bread
1783.	Mr. George Lewis....	£104.	Female school
1793.	Mr. Henry Webb	£50.	Bread
1822.	Mr. John Brown.....	£200.	Bread
1833.	Mr. John Brown.....	Moiety of a House	Blankets

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Faculty.—To the Reverend Francis Thomas Atwood, Clerk, to erect two School Rooms, dated May 5, 1836:

“ Charles James, by Divine permission, Bishop of London, to all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, or whom they shall or may in any wise or at any time concern, and more especially to the Vicar, Churchwardens, parishioners, and inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Paul, Hammersmith, within our diocese, greeting: Whereas it was alledged and set forth before the Worshipful Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Laws, our Vicar-general and Official Principal of our Consistorial and Episcopal Court of London, lawfully constituted, by the Proctor of the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood, Clerk, the Vicar of the said Parish, that, on the fifteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine, a piece of ground in the then Hamlet of Hammersmith, in the Parish of Fulham, was duly consecrated by us the Bishop aforesaid, as and for an additional Burial Ground for the said then Hamlet, and that previously to the consecration thereof, to wit, on or about the thirteenth day of February, 1829, it was, at a meeting of the committee of the inhabitant householders, duly appointed, agreed and resolved that a piece of ground on the north end of the then intended cemetery, hereinafter described, should be set apart for the use of the Hamlet other than for the interment of bodies therein: to wit, principally for the purpose, or with a view to the erection of rooms for a National School, then intended to be established in union with the Society called “The National Society for the education of Children in the principles of the Established Church.” And whereas it was further alledged that by an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, “ An Act for making the Hamlet of Hammersmith, within the Parish of

Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, a distinct and separate Parish, and for converting the perpetual Curacy of the Church of Saint Paul, Hammersmith, into a Vicarage, and for the endowment thereof," it was enacted, among other things, that the Hamlet should, on the passing of the Act, be and become a distinct Parish for all parochial purposes, and be called Hammersmith Parish, and should be and the same was thereby created a Vicarage, and that the aforesaid Church of Saint Paul should be the Parish Church, and that the site of the said Church, and the said Church and Burial Ground thereto belonging, were, by the Act, vested in the Vicar of Hammersmith for the time being, and his successors for ever. And whereas it was further alledged that a subscription was entered into in the said Parish for the erection of rooms to be used as and for a National School, for the purpose aforesaid; and that at a meeting of the Subscribers thereto, it was agreed to erect two School-rooms, capable of containing at least two hundred and forty Children for a National School, and that the piece of ground in the Burial Ground, heretofore set apart, was the most eligible for the intended School-rooms. And whereas it was further alledged, that the said piece of ground is situate at the north end of the Burial Ground, and adjoining the Latymer School, and that that part thereof abutting on the School, on the northern side, is in length from east to west seventy-eight feet five inches, and in width, at the east end, twelve feet five inches, and at the west end twelve feet two inches, and that the remainder of the said piece of ground is in length from the east end thereof, next to the said Latymer School, to the west end thereof, one hundred and twenty-six feet six inches, and in width, at the east end thereof, thirty-one feet ten inches, and at the west end thereof thirty-nine feet four inches, and that the same hath never been used as a Burial Ground, nor have any bodies been interred therein, and in verification of what was so alledged, an affidavit, duly sworn to by the

said Reverend Francis Thomas Atwood, Clerk, and Charles Shape, was brought into the Register of our said Court, together with a plan of the Burial Ground as aforesaid. And whereas our said Vicar and Official Principal, having duly weighed and considered the premises, did, at the petition of the said Proctor, the Vicar, Churchwardens, parishioners, and inhabitants of the said Parish, in special, and all others in general, having, or pretending to have any right, title, or interest, to be cited and called to appear in judgment before him our said Vicar-General, his Surrogate, or some other competent Judge in that behalf, to shew cause if they any or either of them had, or knew, any reason why a License or Faculty should not be granted to the Reverend Francis Thomas Atwood, the Vicar, for the erection of two rooms upon the aforesaid portion of the Burial Ground, set apart as aforesaid, and of the dimensions before set forth for the National Parochial School, pursuant to the Resolutions, and to be so cited, with an intimation that if they any or either of them did not appear, or appearing did not shew good and sufficient cause in law to the contrary, our said Vicar-General in that behalf did intend to proceed to decree the said License or Faculty to the Reverend Francis Thomas Atwood, the Vicar aforesaid, the incumbent, or rather contumacy, in any wise notwithstanding. And whereas our said Vicar-General, rightly and duly proceeding on the due execution and return of the said citation, with intimation and the calling all persons, in special as well as in general, thereby cited to appear, and none of them appearing, hath pronounced them to be in contempt, and in pain of such their contumacy hath decreed the License or Faculty to be granted and committed to the said Reverend Francis Thomas Atwood, the Vicar, for the purposes aforesaid, as in and by the proceedings thereupon had and done, and now remaining, in the Registry of our Court, to which reference being had will more fully appear, and we therefore, the Bishop aforesaid, well weighing and

considering the premises, do, by virtue of our authority, ordinary and episcopal, and as far as by the ecclesiastical laws of this realm and the temporal laws of the same, we may or can ratify and confirm such decree of our said Vicar-General, and do hereby give and grant unto the said Reverend Francis Thomas Atwood, Clerk, our Leave, License or Faculty, for erecting two School-rooms, with the necessary appurtenances, upon the aforesaid portion of the Burial Ground of the said Parish, set apart as aforesaid under the Resolutions before-mentioned.

"In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Vicar-General and Official Principal, which we use in this behalf, to be affixed to these presents. Given, at London, the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, and the eighth year of our Translation.

"JNO. SHEPHARD,

"D. Registrar."

On the ground, described in the preceding document, has been erected two substantial School-rooms, each forty feet long and twenty feet wide, at a cost of £400. They are capable of containing 120 Children each, who are educated upon the system introduced by Dr. Bell, in connexion with the National Society for the Education of the Poor of England and Wales in the principles of the Church of England. The above £400. was raised by a grant of £120. out of the sum voted by Parliament for educational purposes; £50. from the National Society; a donation of £40. from the present Bishop of London, and the remainder by a local subscription. This excellent Institution is under a Committee of Management, consisting of the Vicar, the Minister of St. Peter's, the officiating Clergy of the Parish, the Churchwardens, and Governors, who are elected annually by and from the subscribers.

WASTE LANDS ALMS-HOUSES.

This charitable foundation owes its origin to a resolution which was entered into by the copyholders of the manor of Fulham, on the 23rd of April, 1810, that no grants of waste ground belonging to the manor, should in future be made, but for an adequate price; and that the money to be received for such grants, should be applied to the purpose of raising a fund for building and endowing alms-houses; which fund should be vested in trustees, to be chosen by the homage jury, from among the copyholders of the manor. In furtherance of the object of this resolution, at a Court Baron held for the manor of Fulham, on the 30th of March, 1812, the Lord of the said Manor, upon the petition of certain persons, described as trustees of the Alms-house Charity-Fund, for erecting certain cottages or tenements for the benefit of poor men and women, belonging to the parish of Fulham, with the consent of the homage; and divers of the copyhold tenants of the said manor granted to the said trustees, possession of a piece of land, part of the waste of the manor, situate at or near Starch Green Lane, containing in length, from north to south, along the said lane, 513 feet, or thereabouts; and on the south end, next the pond, 36 feet, or thereabouts; and containing in the whole, one acre, more or less, to hold to the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, by the yearly quit rent of one shilling, in trust, for the purpose of erecting cottages or tenements thereon, for the benefit of poor widows and others, belonging to the parish of Fulham.

At the same Court it was resolved, that a lease of 21 years should be granted to the Quarter-Master-General, in trust for his Majesty, and his successors, for the purpose of training troops, in a certain wood called Wormholt Wood, being part of the waste of the manor, at the annual rent of £100. of which one moiety should

be for the Fulham side, and the other moiety for the Hamlet side of the parish, which lease was accordingly granted by the Bishop of London, as Lord of the Manor, by indenture dated the 25th of April, 1812, to James Willoughby Gordon, Esq., Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's forces, the inhabitants still reserving all their usual rights and privileges over these lands, as heretofore enjoyed by them. On the expiration of this lease, a renewal for a further term of 21 years, at the same rent, was granted to the Quarter-Master-General, subject to similar covenants as were contained in the former lease.

From the funds arising from the grant of waste lands, the moiety of the rent of Wormholt Wood, as held on lease by Government, and the liberality and munificence of John Mortlock, Esq. who resided at Shepherd's Bush, and built two houses at his own expense, the present Alms-houses, nine in number, were finished in the year 1813. The inmates have coals allowed them during winter, and usually partake of other charitable donations. Other waste lands have been granted, from time to time, in pursuance of the Resolution first before-mentioned, and the monies which have since arisen have been also allotted: one moiety to the Fulham side of the parish, and the other moiety to the Hammersmith side. That which has been received by the latter, has been applied to the building and endowing of the Alms-houses, on the piece of land as before-mentioned, which cost in their erection about £850.

At a Court Baron of the manor of Fulham, held on the 27th of November, 1837, the following persons were admitted as Trustees on the Hammersmith side: viz.

Rev. F. T. Atwood,
G. Bird,
W. Bird,
W. Bird, Jun.
J. Bowling,
W. Clements,
G. Cloud,

J. C. Gomme,
S. Gomme,
E. Lee,
W. Morison,
W. Pater,
W. Smith,
W. D. Salter.

THE HAMMERSMITH AND CHISWICK SAVINGS' BANK.

This Savings' Bank was established in the month of April, 1816. The Rules and Regulations consist of twenty-six Articles, under the management of a President, two Vice-Presidents, seven Trustees, a Treasurer, two Auditors, forty-five Directors, and a Secretary, all resident in Hammersmith and Chiswick. The Directors attend, in rotation, every Monday evening; and have the power to alter the Regulations for the benefit of the Institution. The Office is now held, with the kind consent of the Trustees of the Latymer Charity, at their rooms, situate in Hammersmith Churchyard.

Abstract of Accounts from Nov. 20, 1837, to Nov. 20, 1838.

		£.	s.	d.
Received, in Cash, during this year		3577	5	5
Paid out	} Principal	£2111	4	10
	} Interest	49	7	2
		<hr/>	2160	12 0
Increase this year		£.1426	10	7

New Accounts opened during this year, 719.

JOHN FRERE, Treasurer.

JAMES RUSSELL, Secretary.

STEPHEN LEACH, Esq. Trustee and Auditor.

JAMES GOMME, Jun. Auditor.

PARISH REGISTERS.—The introduction of parish registers into England, commenced in 1525,^a in the sixteenth of Henry VIII. although the keeping of them

^a The institution of similar public registers among the Romans, took place at an early date, and their use is correctly defined by the frequent allusions of their poets and historians. These *Acta*, or Registers, contained *Res*, *Rationes*, *Illustres Mortes*, *Matrimoniacæ*, et *Divortiacæ*.

Et libris *Actorum* spargere gaudes
Argumenta viri.—*Juv. Sat.* 9. v. 84.

was not strictly enforced till the injunction of Lord Cromwell, in the thirtieth of Henry VIII.^a but he being looked upon as an enemy to popery, and a favourer of innovations in religion, the good intent of them was much misrepresented, and his order was rarely complied with by the clergy. A second order of this kind was issued in the second year of Edward VI. in 1547. A third order is to be found in the Statutes of the National Synod, by Cardinal Pole, about the year 1555; and the last and most successful injunctions were issued in the thirty-ninth of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1597.

The earliest register of Fulham commences with marriages, in 1674, and with baptisms and burials in 1675, it is therefore deserving of attention, that some Hammersmith registers are in existence, of an earlier date. They are the books in which original entries were made by the Curates, and Chapel Clerks, or Sextons of Hammersmith Chapel, copies of the entries being transmitted to Fulham. Having been always deemed private property, they were purchased by the late minister, the Rev. Thomas Stephen Atwood, M.A. from the representatives of the Bland family, and they are now the property of his son, the Rev. F. T. Atwood, the present Vicar.^b

^a Thomas Lord Cromwell, Lord Privie Seale, Vicegerent to the King's Highnes, sent forth injunctions to all bishops and curats throughout the realm, charging them to see that in every parish church the Bible of the largest volum, printed in English, were placed for all men to read in; and that a Booke of Register were also provided, and kept in everie parish church, wherein shall be written every wedding, christening, and burying, within the same parish, for ever.—*Leland's Itinerary*, vol. vi. p. 7.; *Sparrow's Coll. of Art.* pp. 4, 5, 27, 237; *Life of Card. Pole*, vol. i. p. 107.

^b See Nichols's Collect. Topog. et Genealog.

Extracts from the Parish Registers.

1667. Mary Huxley,^a daughter of Sir John and Lady Honour, bapt. Oct. 9; their son bur. Nov. 6; Ann, their dau. bapt. Dec. 21, bur. 1670.
1670. Peter Pye, son of Sir John and y Lady Rebeccah, bapt. Dec. 4.
1672. Mrs. Bedingfield's Child bur. (9s.)
A Gentleman from Blinde Lane, (9s.)
1673. Henry Pole, son of Nevill and Eliz. bapt. (£1. 1s. 6d.)
1675. Edward Sheffield, Esq. bur. March 13, 1675-6.
Edmund, son of Robert Sheffield, Esq. bur. Feb. 11, 1678.
1676. Mr. William Chalkhill, bur. (9s.)
1678. Mrs. Rebekah Thornhill, bur. (18s.)
Madame Harrison's housekeeper bur. (9s.)
The Dutch Captain's Wife at Mrs. Dadley's, bur. (13. 6d.)
Received of the Exors. of Mr. William Browne, he being buried in Linen, contrary to the law, they informinge paid the half of the forfeiture. (£2. 10s.)
1683. Lucy Walters,^b June 5.
1683. The Lady Jane Sheffield, bur. Sept. 22.
1684. William Cope, son of Sir John Cope, Mar. 3. (a Guiney £1. 1s. 6d.)
1685. Christopher Legard,^c son of Sir Robt. and his Lady, May 28.
1686. William Sheffield, bur. Mar. 7.
1688. A French woman, a Cook's wife at the Queen's, (16s. 6d.)
Mrs. Bard, bur.—Lady Box, wife of Sir Ralph Box.
- 1689-90. Children of Richard^d and Sarah Onslow :—Sarah, bapt. March 4, 1689-90 (£1. 1s. 6d.); Richard, bur. June 27, 1693; Jane, bapt. July 12, 1694; Ann, bapt. Nov. 21, 1695; Denzil, bapt. Mar. 15, 1696-7; Richard, bur. Sep. 7, 1698.

^a This family possessed Wyre Hall in Edmonton, for nearly two centuries. See *Lysons*. ii. 263; *Robinson's History of Edmonton*, pp. 24—110.

^b The coincidence of this name with the unfortunate mother of the Duke of Monmouth, has led to its extraction; though the death of that person is said to have taken place at Paris.

^c Sir Robert Legard was a Master in Chancery. He had a daughter Mirabella, who was the wife of Sir James Smyth, Bart. buried at Westham, Essex: where Sir Robert Legard was married secondly Aug. 22, 1691, to Mary Stone. He died Sept. 14, 1721, in his 88th year. *Lysons*, iv. 259, 267.

^d Of Drungewick, Sussex: cousin-german to the first Lord Onslow. See in Dallaway's *Rape of Arundel*, (2d edit.) p. 376, the descendant of his son Denzil, whose great-grandson, Gen. Denzil Onslow, is now living.

1690. Madame Lucy, bur. (5*s.*)—A woman at Madame Bedenfield's.
1692. Sir Ralph Box, bur. (£2. 5*s.*)
Mr. Lenoy's Gardener, (4*s.*)
1695. Mary Sheffield, bur.
1700. My Lady Allingham's Servant, bur. (5*s.* 6*d.*)
Madame Lannoy, bur.
1701. Flora, the daughter of Lord Cornbury, Feb. 6.
1703. Henry, son of James Hawley, Esq. and Dorothy, bap. Oct. 11.
1704. Mr. Philip Neville, bur. in Linen, (£2. 10*s.*)
Adam Wright, Gardener to the Princess Ann.
1705. A Child from the Nunnery, (18*s.*)
The French Minister's Child.
1705. Sir Edward Neville, bur. Aug. 11.
1706. A French Gentleman's Child.
A Child from the Nunnery.
1706. Mrs. Mary Sanders, from Mrs. Binningfield's.
William Gouge, bur. Oct. 5.
1707. The Rev. Mr. John Wade, Minister, bur. Nov. 29.
Madam Hudson, bur. in Linen, (£2. 10*s.*)
1708. Mrs. Rebecca Wade, widow, bur. April 8.
1710. Mrs. Margaret Driden, bur. Sept. 10.
1711. The Rev. Mr. Samuel Musgrove, bur. Oct. 9.
1713. A Frenchman from Pingsworth Field, Oct. 10.
1714. The Lady Neville, bur. Dec. 18.
1715. The Lady Hudson,^a bur. Sept. 29.
1718. Henry Box,^b Esq. bur. April 5.
Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Michael Hutchinson, Dec. 28.
1722. Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Michael Hutchinson, bur. Nov. 22.
1729. Lady Annabell Howard, bur. Sept. 7.
1730. Lady Hale, bur. Dec. 26.
1739. Lady Lucy Wharton, bur. Feb. 11.
1740. Hon. Eliz. Browne, Oct. 23.
1743. George Frederick Maximilian, son of Just. Henry Alb, the Hessian Minister, and Janetta his wife, bap. Oct. 23 ;
Lucretia, their daughter, bap. Dec. 23, 1746.

^a Only daughter of Thomas Nevinſon, Esq. second wife and widow of Sir Henry Hudson, the first Bart.

^b Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Box, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, was buried June 3, 1704 ; Ruth, their daughter, bap. Feb. 5, 1709-10 (she afterwards married Sir Charles Peyton, the fourth Baronet, of Isleham, co. Cambridge, and dying s. p. was burried at Hammersmith, March 4, 1748-9) ; Mary, their daughter, buried Oct. 13, 1712.

- 1749. Dame Ruth, wife of Sir Charles Peyton, bur. March 4.
- 1750. Mrs. Catharine Fielding, July 9.
- 1750. Mrs. Beatrice Fielding, bur. Feb. 24.
- 1751. Louisa, daughter of Henry Fielding, Esq. bur. May 10.
- 1753. Sir John Straughan, bur. March 10.
- 1762. Harrison, wife of Sir Christopher Hales, bur. June 3.
- 1789. Sir Robert Barker,^a bur. Sept. 28.
- 1790. Hon. and Rev. James Talbot,^b bur. Feb. 10.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.^c

It is worthy of observation, that nearly all the following instances of longevity occur among the lower orders of society, many of them from the Alms-houses, and the Workhouse, a certain proof that moderation in living is conducive to old age. On the contrary, the higher classes furnish but few instances of longevity, owing to their luxurious manner of living; the fact is, the stomach is too delicate a machine to bear such continued stimulation, for by these means it soon becomes disordered, and nature refuses to perform her wonted func-

^a He was the son of Robert Barker, M.D. (who was buried anno 1745,) and descended from an ancient family in Derbyshire. Sir Robert was some time Commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces in Bengal. He was Knighted anno 1764, for his bravery at the Manillas, and created a Baronet in 1781. He married Anne, daughter and only child of Brabazon Hallowes, Esq. of Delhick, in the county of Derby, by whom, having no issue, the title became extinct at his death. Sir Robert Baker communicated several ingenious papers to the Royal Society, which are published in the Philosophical Transactions.

^b The Hon. and Rev. James Talbot, fourth son of George, the thirteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, by the daughter of Lord Fitzwilliam, was educated some time at Paris, and afterwards at the College of Douay, where he received orders, and took the degrees of Bachelor and Licentiate of Divinity. About the year 1759, he was consecrated Bishop of Birtha, "in partibus infidelium," and appointed Vicar Apostolic over the Roman Catholics in the London district, comprehending most of the southern counties; the body of the English Roman Catholics being divided into four districts since some time before the revolution, over each of which an Apostolical Vicar presides. He resided, during the greater portion of his life, at Hammersmith, and died there in 1790, at a very advanced age.

^c Lysons' Environs, vol. ii. p. 416; Bland's and Gomme's MSS. Registers of Burials.

tions, and the constitution by such continued indulgencies becomes destroyed; thus the votary of pleasure pays an early penalty for his excesses, while the child of penury, being out of the reach of these alluring temptations, attains a ripe old age.

"Si ventri bene, si lateri est, pedibusque tuis; nil
Divitiæ poterunt regales addere majus.
Si fortè in medio positorum abstemius, herbis
Vivis, et urticâ; sic vives protinus, ut te
Confestim liquidus Fortunæ rivus inaret:
Vel quia naturam mutare pecunia nescit,
Vel quia cuncta putas unâ virtute minora."

Hor. Epist. xii. Lib. 1.

Fortune Symons, aged 111, bur. April 8, 1723; Jane Bayon, aged 93, bur. Oct. 9, 1754; Susanna Parrott, aged 91, April 17, 1774; Sarah Seekins, aged 104, Sept. 1, 1776; Jane Blackston, aged 99, July 26, 1778; Anne Scott, aged 93, April 11, 1779; Martha Coxe, aged 105, Dec. 19, 1779; James Archer, from the Workhouse, aged 99, May 13, 1781; Mary Jones, from the Workhouse, aged 98, June 1, 1781; Elizabeth Maple, aged 92, June 3, 1781; Mary Anne Gabriel, aged 90, April 12, 1785; John Gabriel, aged 90, Feb. 18, 1788; Judith Thresher, from the Workhouse, aged 104, June 11, 1788; Winifred Burbridge, aged 90, July 10, 1788; Jane Wilson, aged 92, Dec. 1790; Susannah Lewis, aged 95, Nov. 22, 1790; Peter Smith, aged 91, Dec. 20, 1790; Elizabeth Speers, aged 96, Oct. 11, 1792; Elizabeth Ellard, aged 97, January 23, 1793.

1802. William Walley, aged 91, from Leaping Bar Yard; 1814. Joseph Foveaux, aged 93, Bradmore; 1827. Anne Ford, aged 91, Alms-houses; 1828. William Read, aged 98, Workhouse; 1830. Thomas Whiting, aged 93, Leaping Bar Yard; Ann Whittick, aged 93, Leaping Bar Yard; Sarah Darvill, aged 95, Workhouse; 1831. Eliza Watts, aged 97, King Street; Eliz. Smith, aged 94, Alms-houses; 1832. Jane Blisset, aged 92, George Street; 1833. Eliz. Aberdeen, aged 102, Queen Street; 1836. Samuel Groves, aged 101, King Street; 1838. Sarah Bedford, aged 94, Hope Brewery.



ASSISTANT CURATES.

1740. REV. MR. HOWELL.	1834. REV. MR. NEWBURY.
1782. REV. MR. JONES.	1835. REV. MR. TAYLOR.
1783. REV. MR. SHIELD.	1837. REV. MR. DE BOUDRY.
1788. REV. MR. LEGGETT.	1838. REV. J. F. THOMAS, M.A.
1822. REV. MR. G. CHISHOLM.	

In the year 1822, the Rev. J. Leggett was presented to the Rectory of East Tested, in the County of Hants, by James Scott, Esq. whose son he had educated. Previously to his leaving Hammersmith, the following letter was presented to him, expressive of the high opinion which the inhabitants entertained of him, during the many years he had resided among them :

Hammersmith, Aug. 9, 1822.

Reverend Sir,

At a meeting in Vestry, this morning, of the Inhabitants, it was resolved, that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of addressing to you the opinions of the high respect which the Inhabitants entertain towards you, and to present to you, in writing, a declaration of such their high esteem. We therefore, the undersigned, feel the greatest pleasure in assuring you of the high estimation in which you are held by this Parish. In expressing the gratitude we consider due to you for your public duty, and in your private relation, during a period of thirty-four years, we would add to this our warmest congratulations on that well-known merited preferment to which your own excellent conduct has so justly entitled you, and which it is our sincerest hope that you may live to enjoy, during many years of health and happiness.

We have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, with the highest assurance of respect, your most obedient and most respectful humble servants,

T. S. ATWOOD.
EDW. ELMS, Minister of St. Mary's.
JOHN BOWLING.
GEORGE PRING.
GEORGE BIRD.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

*The Disbursements of Tho. Foot, the elder, Chapelwarden for the
years 1656 and 1657, as followeth.*

	£.	s.	d.
1656. Augt. 25. Payd to Goodm. Oliver, for 2 Hookes for the Belfrey dome, and for making 4 Lockes and a Staple as app ^t . by his bill - - - - -	0	3	0
Sept. 29. Payd Nicholas Thompson, for making cleane the Clock for the yeare 1656 - - - - -	0	5	0
Oct. 12. Bought two pewter saucers to gather money in for the Poore - - - - -	0	2	0
Nov. 3. Paid Richard Oliver, for a Baldrope for a Bell, and for laying a Pixaxe at both ends - - - - -	0	2	0
Nov. 4. Payd to Gabriel Wadmore, for mending the North and South doores of the Chappell - - -	0	6	0
Paid to Nicholas Thompson, for a spade - - - - -	0	1	0
Layd out for 2 payre of Casements for the Chappell, weighing 61-lb. at 6d. the Pound, to Richard Oliver	1	10	6
For new Leading and sodering 26 foot of old glasse, at 2d. the foot - - - - -	0	4	4
For 32 quarrells of New glasse, at 1d. a paine - - -	0	2	8
Payd to the Stone Cutter, Mr. Bagley, for his work done about the Chappell, according to agreement - -	40	0	0
Payd to Christopher Fisher, for Carpenter's work done by him in the Chappell, according to agreement	27	0	0
Payd Mr. Hodgkins, for the Iron barrs which goe cross the Chappell to key the roof of it together - -	18	0	0
Payd to Christopher Fisher, for setting up those Iron Barrs and other works, according to agreement	3	0	0
Payd more to Goodman Fisher, for Iron work and Nayles used about the Chappell and the Pulpitt	1	6	8
Payd more to Goodman Foot, for worke done about the Chappell - - - - -	1	6	0
1657. Gave Robert Goodyer, for making the Booke of Assessment - - - - -	0	2	6
Dec. 1. Spent upon Mr. Strong, a Carpenter, that came to survey the Chappel to see in what con- dition it was - - - - -	0	2	0
	<u>£93</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>

Disbursements for the Chappell as followeth:

	£.	s.	d.
1658. Nov. 6. For mending the Bell Ropes - - -	0	4	0
Payd for the Sun Diall and the Ten Commandments -	1	10	0
Ffor bringing up the Tyles to pave the Church, ffor carring the Tyles, and Bricklayers braikfast -	0	2	0
Payd for bringing up the Sande, and Lyme, and Tyles, ffor the repaire of the Chappell - - - -	0	10	0
Payd Goodman Hiat, ffor levelling the Church Yeard and gravell, workmans Brekfast - - - -	0	12	0
Payd to Nicolas Tomson, ffor Rosemary and Bayes -	0	1	6
Payd ffor a spade, a pick ax, and leather, ffor a baldrop for the great bell - - - - -	0	4	0
1659. Feb. 3. Payd for the Chapple yeard dores and other Smithes workes don in the Chapple, by Ed. Simpson - - - - -	0	3	6
Feb. 5. Payd to mantaine the Ropemayker ffor mend- ing the old Ropes - - - - -	0	4	6
Payd for a new sett of Bell Ropes - - - - -	1	5	6
Spent upon him - - - - -	0	0	6
Feb. 26. Payd ffor A ffresh Vizard whip and Perriwig	0	12	0
Payd ffor writings for and aboute Ffulham Church Repaireing - - - - -	0	3	0
March 23. Payd to Mr. Thomas, at the Comittys gyle Hall, London, warned in by the Exsequitor 4s. and 18d. expenses - - - - -	0	5	6
April 22. Payd to Steven Baker, ffor the wyer work, and setting it before the Chappell window . .	5	2	0
Payd ffor warrant ffor the Boyes breaking the windoes	0	1	0
June 28. Payd to Edmund Stevenson, ffor Iron work about the bells - - - - -	2	19	6
Item spent upon the bell hangers, their servants and assistants - - - - -	0	7	0
July 9. Item more payd to Edmund Stevenson, for worke, and mending the Clock - - - -	1	5	0
1659. Dec. 23. Payd to Wadmore, ffor mending the great Bell Whele - - - - -	0	4	0
Payd for maiking the Clocke and Vane one year - -	0	5	0
Payd for Rosemary, and Bayes, and holly - - - -	0	3	0
Ffor washinge Comunion Table and scouringe the flaggons - - - - -	0	1	6
Payd for a new Shovell - - - - -	0	1	6
1668. April 23. For a new set of Bell Roapes - -	2	3	0

*The Account of Mr. William Ffreeman, Chappell Warden, as
Debt. for the Years 1658 and 1659.*

Imprimis. Received of Thomas Ffoote, late Chappell	£.	s.	d.
Warden of Hamsmith - - - - -	16	2	2
Item. Received for Burialls - - - - -	14	6	10
Item. Received for Collections made in the Chappell -	19	2	9
Item. Rd. in Rents due to the use of the poore - - -	19	7	0
Item. Rd. upon the assessment made for the repaire of the Chappell - - - - -	25	14	0
Sume is - - -	£ 94	12	9

*The Account of Mr. William Ffreeman, as Credit for the
Yeare 1658 and 1659.*

Imp. Layd out about the graves, pavements, and severall repaires about the Chappell - - - - -	5	9	9
Item. disbursed to the poore - - - - -	21	10	0
Item. payd more for reparacons and divers other things about the Chappell - - - - -	54	6	4
Sume is - - -	82	6	1
Left to ballance - - -	12	6	8
Sume is - - -	£ 94	12	9

*The Account of Richard Bartin, Church Warden of the Parish of
Ffulham, on Hamersmith side, and also Chappell Warden for the
Years of our Lord 1681 and 1682.*

Imprimis. an Account of the Rents and Interest Rec^d by the said
Richard Bartin.

Received of John Markes, for 1 year and a half rent -			
Item. of John Evans for a half years rent now due -	3	10	0
Received for 2 yeares Rent for the Twig Heat - - -	6	0	0
Received of Mr. John Wallis, for 2 yeares Rent - - -	3	0	0
Received Mr. Powell's Gift of Mr. William Hardy -	1	0	0
Received for Mr. Edwards' Gift, for 2 yeares - - -			
Received for Mr. Bond's Gift, for 2 yeares - - -	1	0	0
Received for Mr. Collop's Gift, for 2 yeares - - -	2	12	0
Rec ^d for 2 yeares Interest of Ex. of Maximilian Bard -	10	0	0
Rec ^d of John Elwes, for 2 yeares Interest for £100. -	12	0	0
Rec ^d of Sir Nicholas Crisp, for 2 yeares Int. for £100. -	12	0	0
Rec ^d of Richard Hammet, for Interest of £100. due to the parish in October last - - - - -	13	0	0
Rec ^d 1 yeares Rent due in Mr. Goodwyn's time, for the Twig Heat - - - - -	3	0	0
	67	2	0
Received for Burials, and other advantages - - -	10	9	0
	£ 77	11	0

COLLECTIONS BY BRIEFS.

Oct. 11, 1694. Gathered by Master Samuel Musgrove, and Matthew Smith, Churchwardens of Hamersmith, for the French Protestants breaf, ye sum of seven pounds ten shillings.

May 18, 1702. Received of Mr. Thomas Turwen, for one brief for Ely Cathedral, ye sum of fifteen shillings and three pence halfpenny, for my fater, R. Harris, per mee,—William Clayton.

Dec. 12. Collected for the repair of the Cathedral Church in Chester, the sume of fiteene shillings and eleven pence. Thomas Turwen, Chapple Warden.

Aug. 2, 1704. Item. Received of Mr. Henry Marsh, nine pounds, seven shillings and twopence, in full of ye collection made for ye widow and orphans of ye seamen y^t perished in a dreadful storm and tempest.* John Wade, Minister.

Sept. 23, 1705. Collected upon the brief for All Saints, in Oxford, in the Chappell of Hammersmith, the sum of one pound, sixteen shillings, and five-pence farthing, by Henry Marsh, Churchwarden.

* All the ships in the River Thames, between London Bridge and Limehouse, except four, were broken from their moorings, and thrown on shore. Upwards of 400 wherries were entirely lost, more than sixty barges were driven foul of London Bridge, and as many more were either sunk or staved between the Bridge and Hammersmith. These events were attended with the loss of many lives. The destruction at sea far exceeded that on the land; and in this dismal night, twelve men-of-war, with upwards of 1800 men on board perished, within sight of their own shore. Great numbers of merchantmen were also lost, and the whole of the damage was so great that it defied computation.—*Account of the Great Storm*, 1703.

The houses in London shook from their foundations, and some of them falling, buried the inhabitants in their ruins. London Bridge was almost choked up with the wrecks of the vessels that perished in the river. The loss sustained by the capital was computed at a million sterling.—*Smollett*, anno 1703.

HISTORICAL EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH BOOKS.

1656. Nov. 5. Spent upon the Ringers on
Gunpowder Treason day 0 6 4

Gunpowder conspiracy—In vain said he would you put an end to the King's life: he has children, who would succeed both to his crown, and to his maxims of government. In vain would you extinguish the whole royal family: the nobility, the parliament, are infected with the same heresy, and could raise to the throne another prince, and another family, who, besides their hatred to our religion, would be animated with revenge for the tragical death of their predecessors. To serve any good purpose, we must destroy at one blow, the King, the Royal Family, the Lords, the Commons; and hurry all our enemies in one common ruin.—*Hume's England, anno 1604.*

1667. April 23. For ringing on the King's
Coronation day 0 6 4

May 19. For ringing on the King's
birth day 0 6 4

Nov. 5. Paid the ringers for a dinner 1 0 0

1669. May 26. Given to the ringers at the
Kinges comeing to Towne 0 3 0

1672. April 23. Laid out on the ringers on
St. George's day 0 8 0

Sept. 16. Given to the ringers when
the King came to the Muster . . . 0 4 6

1673. Feb. 28. Spent on the ringers when
peace was proclaimed 0 4 6

Four days after the Parliament was prorogued, the peace was proclaimed in London, to the great joy of the people (Feb. 28). Spain had declared that she could no longer remain neuter, if hostilities were continued against Holland; and a sensible decay of trade was foreseen, in case a rupture should ensue with that kingdom. The prospect of this loss contributed very much to increase the national aversion to the present war, and to enliven the joy for its conclusion.—*Hume's England, anno 1673.*

1676-7. Nov. 5. Paid the ringers at 2 Gun-
powder Treason days 1 17 0

1676-7. Paid the ringers the 2 St. George's days	0	10	0
1681. Spent on the ringers on Queen Elizabeth's birth day	0	6	0
1684. Paid for ringing on St. George's day .	0	12	0
Paid for ringing on the King's birth day	0	12	0
1685. July 8. Gave to the ringers, and other expenses upon ye newes of ye Rebelles routinge in the weste	0	2	6
July 10. Gave to the ringers upon the newes of Monmouth beinge taken .	0	4	6

He changed his clothes, but was at length found in a ditch covered with fern, and was brought to London to suffer death for his treason. Touched with pity, or animated with terror at the noble presence of Monmouth, the executioner struck him three times without effect, and threw aside the axe, declaring he was unable to finish the bloody office. The sheriff obliged him to renew the attempt, and the Duke's head was at last severed from his body.

James, Duke of Monmouth, was natural son of King Charles II. by Lucy Walters, and born about ten years before the restoration; he possessed all the qualities which could engage the affections of the populace; a distinguished valour, an affable address, a thoughtless generosity, a graceful person.—*Hume*, iv. 41; *Evelyn's Memoirs*, ii. 564; *Burnet*, i. 646.

1685. July 26. Gave to the ringers, beinge a thanksgiving day for the routinge of the Rebbells in the west	0	8	0
Oct. 14. Paid w ^t the ringers had in meat and drinke, being King James 2nd birth day	0	6	6
1686. Feb. 6. Paid the ringers, beinge the day appointed for rejoycing for the Kings cominge to the Crowne, and to be kept annally	0	8	6
1687. Mar. 19. Paid John Darby what he disbursed on the ringers, on Queen Mary's birth day	0	6	6
Queen Mary was born April 30, 1662.			

1687. April 23. Pd. to the ringers, and spent
 on dyvers Inhabitants, Officers, and

1687. Soldiers, beinge King James Corona- tion	0	15	0
1687. When the King dined at Hamersmith	0	8	0
When the King returned to London	0	8	0
Given to the ringers on the thanksgiv- ing day for the Prince	0	5	6

The Queen was delivered of a son (June 10), who was baptized by the name of James. This blessing was impatiently looked for, not only by the King and Queen, but by all the zealous catholics, both abroad and at home. They saw that the King was past middle age, and that on his death the succession must devolve to the Prince and Princess of Orange, two zealous protestants, who would soon replace every thing on ancient foundations.—*Hume's England, anno 1687.*

1687. When the King dined at Quen Dogeres	0	8	0
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We find frequent mention in the parish books of the King's visits to the Queen Dowager, on the Mall; this exemplary Princess was justly entitled to his utmost respect and esteem.

1688. Given to the ringers when the Prince of Orange came to London	0	13	4
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Now his Highness's guards being advanced as far as Kensington and Chelsea, they were ordered to quarter there that night, but soon after they received fresh orders to march, and take possession of all the posts about Whitehall and St. James's, either by fair means or open force.—*Life of King William III. p. 160.*

1688. Feb. 13. Given to the ringers when the Prince was proclaimed King	0	10	0
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Their Majesties being the same day (Feb. 13, 1688) proclaimed King and Queen of England, the same was attended with the utmost exclamations of joy.—*Life of King William III. p. 188.*

1688. Given to the ringers on King William's Coronation	0	13	4
Paid on the Queen's going by	0	2	6

1689. July 27. Given to the ringers when the Princess Ann was brought to bed	0	8	0
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This was the delivery of the Princess Anne, who, on the 27th of July, brought forth a son, christened by the name of William, and afterwards created Duke of Gloucester. His Royal Highness died at Windsor, July 29, 1700, when he had just completed his eleventh year.—*Smollett, anno 1689.*

1689. Given to the ringers on the 4th and 5th of November	1	0	0
1690. April 30. Given to the ringers on Queen Mary's birth day	0	14	0
1692. April 24. Ringin on the King and Queen's Coronation	0	13	4
May 21. Ringin a bought beating the French fleet	0	3	0

On the nineteenth of May, Russell came up to the French admiral, and the other ships that had been drawn near their coasts. Delaval burnt the admiral and his two seconds; and Rooke burnt sixteen more, before La Hogue. This was a very mortifying defeat to the French king, who had been so long flattered with an uninterrupted series of victories.—*Burnet*, ii. 94; *Evelyn's Memoirs*, ii. 32.

1692. Oct. 15. Ringin upon report the King was cum home	0	6	8
Oct. 20. Ringin for the King's going through the towne	0	6	8
1693. Oct. 30. Paid for ringin when the King come from Flanders	0	1	0

The King having prevailed upon the States-General to augment their land forces and navy, for the service of the ensuing campaign, embarked for England, and arrived at Kensington on the 30th of October.—*Hume*, anno 1693.

1694. Nov. 11. Paid for ringin on the King's cumin hoam	0	7	0
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We are now to follow his Majesty, King William, in his return to England, where, having happily landed in November, the Queen met him at Rochester, on the tenth of that month, from whence he hastened to London, to meet his Parliament.—*Life of King William III.* p. 382.

1695. Paid to the ringers for y ^e taking of Casyell	0	7	0
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Contrary to the opinion of his allies, he undertook the siege of Cassal, which was counted one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, defended by a numerous garrison, abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions. The siege was begun about the middle of May, and the place surrendered by capitulation, in about fourteen days.—*Smollett's England*, anno 1695.

1701. For ringing when the King came home	0	4	0
1702. Feb. 14. Charges for ringing when the Queen was proclaymed	0	6	8
Charges for ringing when the Queen went furst throwe the towne	0	5	0
Charges for ringing when the Queen was crowned	0	9	0
1702. Aug. 4. Paid for ringing when Prince Eugene beat the French	0	6	8

Prince Eugene, understanding that the French army intended to attack Luzzara and Guastalla, passed the Po, with an army of about half the number of the enemy, and posted himself behind the dyke of Zero, in such a manner that the French were ignorant of his situation.—*Smollett, anno 1702.*

1704. July 3. Paid the ringers for the victory in Germany and Portugal	0	6	8
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The victorious Generals having, by this deciaive stroke, saved the House of Austria from entire ruin, and entirely changed the face of affairs in the Empire, signified their opinion to Prince Lewis, of Baden, that it would be for the advantage of the common cause to join all their forces, and drive the French out of Germany.—*Smollett, anno 1704.*

1705. Nov. 4 & 5. Cost for meate for the ringers	2	0	0
March 26. Pd. for ringing att y ^e Queenes goeing to Windsor	0	5	0
Oct. 12. For ringing on thanksgiving- day for taking of Vigo	0	15	0

The Confederates, after leaving Cadiz, sailed for Vigo, where the Galleons, under convoy of twenty-three ships-of-war, commanded by the Count de Chateau Renaud, had recently arrived from America. Six ships-of-war were taken, seven sunk, and nine burnt. Of thirteen Galleons nine fell into the hands of the conquerors and four were destroyed, and although the greater part of the treasure had been landed, and carried to Lagos, the booty was still very considerable, and the consternation of the House of Bourbon excessive.—*Russell's Modern Europe, iv.*

1705. Feb. 20. Paid the day that the Queen was proclaimed	0	10	0
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1705. April 23. Paid for ringing on Crowne			
Nasion Day	0	7	8
Aug. 23. To the ringers and sexton on			
y ^e thanksgiving day	0	7	0
Oct. 11. Pd. for ringing on Queenes			
return from Windsor	0	5	0
Dec. 20. Paid for the Queen birth day			
ringing	0	6	8
1706. April 16. Paid for ringing on the Queen's			
going by	0	5	0
May 21. Pd. for ringing on the Towns			
surrendering in Flanders	0	5	0
May 23. Ditto for the victory at Ramilies	0	2	6

On Whitsunday, early in the morning, the Duke of Marlborough advanced with his army, in eight columns, towards the village of Ramilies, being by this time joined by the Danes; and he learned that the enemy were in march to give him battle. In a word the Confederates obtained a complete victory. They took about 120 colours, or standards; six hundred officers; six thousand private soldiers, and about eight thousand were killed or wounded. The loss of the allies did not exceed three thousand men, including Prince Lewis, of Hesse, and Mr. Bentick, who were slain in the engagement.—*Burnet*, b. vii.; *Russell*, iv. 288; *Smollett*, anno 1705.

1706. May 25. Paid for ringing on ye Queens			
going by	0	5	0
July 18. Pd. for ringing on y ^e account			
of taking Ostend	0	5	0

The total conquest of Brabant, and of almost all Spanish Flanders, was the immediate consequence of this victory. Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Oudenarde, and other places, surrendered at discretion. The French troops were dispirited. The city of Paris was overwhelmed with consternation.—*Voltaire*, *Siecle*, c. xix. *Smollett*, anno 1706.

1706. Sept. 14. Pd. for ringing on Prince			
Eugene's victory at Turine . . .	0	5	0

Meanwhile the Prince, having made his dispositions, assaulted their intrenchments; and, after a fierce struggle of two hours, entered their camp, drove them from all their posts, and took their cannon, baggage, ammunition, and military chest. The whole French

army was routed and dispersed. The loss of the Confederates did not exceed three thousand men, killed or disabled in the action, besides about the same number at the garrison of Turin, which had fallen since the beginning of the siege.—*Burnet, Voltaire, Henault, Smollett.*

1706. Oct. 2. Ditto on taking of Æth . . .	0	3	0
1707. June 12. Pd. the ringers on the Queen's going by	0	15	0
1708. July 5. Pd. the ringers for the news of the battle of Audenard	0	5	0
Sept. 21. Pd. for ringing on the Queen's passing by	0	10	0
Oct. 17. Ditto for the news of taking the Town of Lisle	0	5	0
Dec. 5. Pd. for ringing for taking the Castle of Lisle	0	6	8

About three thousand men were slain on the field of battle, two thousand deserted, and about seven thousand were taken, including a great number of officers, together with ten pieces of cannon, above one hundred standards and colours, and four thousand horses. The loss of the allies did not amount to two thousand men, nor was one officer of distinction killed on their side, during the whole of the engagement.—*Smollett, anno 1708 ; Berwick, i. 86.*

Marshall Boufflers desired to capitulate for the town of Lisle, next day the articles were signed, on the 25th the allies took possession of the place, and the Marshall retired into the Citadel, with the remains of his garrison, which was also forced to capitulate.—*Berwick's Memoirs, i. 47 ; Smollett, anno 1708.*

1709. Feb. 6. Paid for ringing, being the Queen's birth day	0	6	8
June 3. Paid the ringers for the Queen's passing by	0	5	0
July 20. For ringing on the taking of Tournay	0	6	8

On the 30th, in the morning, the enemy beat a parley, desiring to capitulate, and hostages being exchanged on both sides, terms were offered by the besieged, but rejected by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and after three days consultation, the garrison surrendered, prisoners of war.—*Broderick's late War, ii. 304.*

1709. Oct. 13. Ditto on taking of Mons . . . 0 6 8

The allies were suffered to invest Mons, and to carry on their operations without the smallest disturbance. The surrender of that important place put an end to the campaign. Deja Marlborough avoit pris Tournay, dont Eugene avoit couvert le siege; deja ces deux Generaux marchaient pour inveter Mons, qui fut assiégé et pris.—*Cunningham*, ii. 262; *Voltaire*, c. xx.

1709. Sept. 11. For ringing on the victory by the Duke of Marlborough, at Blarigines . . . 0 6 8

The rest of their broken army retired in great confusion, some to Mauberge and Valenciennes, and others to Condé, leaving the allies in possession of the field of battle, sixteen of their cannon, twenty colours, twenty-six standards, and other undisputable marks of victory, not to mention abundance of prisoners. Great numbers fell in this bloody action, and the allies frankly owned that they had above eighteen thousand men either killed or wounded.—*Ledyard's Life of Marlborough*, ii. 169.

1713. April 29. Paid the ringers upon proclaiming peace 0 6 6

The treaties between the different powers, so long negotiated, were at last signed at Utrecht, on the 31st of March, 1713, by the Plenipotentiaries of France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and the United Provinces. The Emperor resolving to continue the war, and the King of Spain refusing to sign the stipulations, until a principality should be provided in the low countries, for the Princess Ursini, the favourite of his Queen.—*Berwick's Memoirs*, iv. 77; *Mem. de Noailles*, ii. 14.

1713. June 2. Paid for ringing on the thanksgiving day 0 10 0

Sept. 30. Paid for ringing on y^e Queen's going to Windsor 0 5 0

1714. Feb. 6. Paid the ringers on the Queen's accession to the throne 0 10 0

Mar. 2. Paid the ringers upon y^e peace with Spaine 0 6 8

The ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain being exchanged, the peace was proclaimed on the 1st of March, in London; and the articles were not disagreeable to the English nation. On the 2nd day of March, the Queen being carried in a sedan to the House of Lords, signified to both houses that she had obtained an honourable and advantageous peace.—*Smollett*.

1714. April 12. Paid for ringing upon y ^e Queen's coming from Windsor . . .	0 5 0
Aug. 1. Paid the ringers upon the King's proclaiming	0 17 7

King George ascended the Throne of Great Britain in the fifty-fifth year of his age, without the least opposition, tumult, or sign of popular discontent, and the unprejudiced part of the nation was now fully persuaded that no design had ever been concerted by Queen Anne, and her ministers, in favour of the Pretender. In the afternoon the yacht sailed up the river, and his Majesty, with the Prince, were landed from a barge at Greenwich about six in the evening.—*Smollett's England, anno 1714.*

1714. Sept. 18 & 20. Paid the ringers upon the King's landing and entry . . .	0 16 0
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His Majesty, and the Prince, made their public entry into London from Greenwich, being preceded by above two hundred coaches of the Nobility with six horses.—*Salmon's Chron. Hist.* 341. *Smollett's Hist.* anno 1714.

1714. Nov. 5. Pd. the ringers' imposition upon the Hamblett att the six bells . . .	0 14 0
Nov. 8. Pd. the ringers upon the King's going to Hampton Court	0 5 0
1715. Jan. 20. Paid the ringers the thanks- giving day	0 7 6

PAYMENTS BY THE PARISH OFFICERS.

1657. Nov. 5. Payd for an Act of Parliament for keeping the Sabbath day ^a . . .	0 0 6
Given to a man that was lately undone at Worcester	0 1 0

^a An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day. "At the Parliament begun at Westminster, the 17th day of September, anno dom. 1656, it is enacted that the Churchwardens, or other officers of every Parish, procure one or more of these Acts, and the Ministers are hereby enjoined in every year, that is to say upon the Lord's day in March yearly, immediately before the sermon to read, or cause to be read, this present Act."

1657. To one Mr. Goodyer, a poore Minister, that stood for the election of the Schoole, in regard that he was poore, and another preferred	0	10	0
To Edwd. Smith, having a wife and 6 children, and the times hard with him	0	1	0
Disbursed to poor widdows, the gift of Mr. Edwards, of Chelsea	1	0	0
Disbursed to ten poor widdows in bread and cheese, the gift of Bishop King	1	0	0
The gift of Mr. Payne was distributed the first yeare to poor widdows in Bread and Beefe, and this yeare rests in the hands of Eresby, ready to be distributed for the placing out. a Latymer boy	6	0	0
Distributed to the Poore in bread, the gift of Thos. Collop, of Edmonton, for these two years	2	12	0
1658. July 29. Payd to Phillip Thomas, for executing a warrant from the Com- mittee of Drury House, for enquiring after the £20. given by Mr. Jasper Yardley, as appears by his acquit- tance ^a	0	6	0
Sept. 13. Payd to Mr. Marsh, High Constable of the Hundred, one whole yeares Taxe for the relief of maymed Souldiers and Mariners, which taxe was for the year 1657, and is in full ^b	0	13	0
To the searchers that came from Lon- don to search Mr. Martyn's house	0	7	6

^a It appears, by this entry, that this benefaction has ceased to be paid at that early date; but the result of this proper enquiry does not appear in any of the Parish books of that period.

^b This was the usual method of providing for the wounded soldiers previous to the erection of Chelsea Hospital.

1658. For the poor Wench that dyed in the cage ^a	0	1	6
To Mr. Parkinson, for going with the searchers to Mr. Martyn's	0	5	0
To Nicholas Thomson, for going for the searchers	0	2	0
July 31. Payd to a poore Minister	0	0	6
Sept. 6. Payd to a poore Minister	0	1	0
1659. Mar. 9. Pd. for fetctching a poore woman that died in Mr. Trussell's barne, and for womin to help her, and a shroud	0	5	6
Paid for a grave for a child that was borne in a field	0	0	6
1659. Dec. 29. Payd at Christide to the poore as apereth per bill ^b	2	1	6
1667. Jan. 4. For buryinge a poore man out of the cage	0	2	6
Jan. 10. To the woman at the Spittle house ^c	0	1	0
Jan. 18. To the woman at the Spittle	0	1	0
Feb. 2. For carrying the woman at the Spittle house	0	2	0
April 23. Given six poore men travelling ^d	0	1	0
Given to poore Ministers	0	1	0

^a It is truly lamentable to read in the Parish Books of the frequent instances of the deaths of poor people in the cage, in barns, and in fields, occasioned by starvation, or want of shelter. It was not before the year 1712, that workhouses were erected generally, but since that period our christian feelings are no longer shocked by the perusal of such scenes of human calamity and woe. The same sad examples occur equally in the early history of the neighbouring parishes.—See my *History of Fulham*, p. 143; *History of Kensington*, p. 387; *History of Chelsea*, p. 152.

^b Christide—Christmas was so called during the reign of Puritanism, the word "*Mass*" being considered as an abomination, and was forbidden to be used.

^c This Spittle-House, or Hospital, stood upon the site of Dorville's Row, Hammersmith, lying on the Great Western Road.

^d There not being any coaches for ordinary travellers at that period, occasioned heavy burdens on the parish, from time to time, as a great number of persons appear to have been licensed by the magistrates to beg their way to the Seaport Towns, and to Ireland.

1667. To ten Travellers going to Ireland . . .	0	1	0
May 4. To three lame seamen . . .	0	0	6
May 28. For a warrant for Inmates . . .	0	1	0
Given to four poore people properle licensed	0	0	4
1669. Mar. 16. Given to six poore seaymen .	0	1	0
Three poore people bound to Ireland .	0	1	0
1672. Aug. 10. Given seven men with Cer- tificates	0	1	4
Nov. 5. Given to a Minister and six Seamen to Portsmouth	0	1	6
Dec. 20. To a decayed Minister . . .	0	1	0
April 23. To a poore Minister and his wife	0	1	0
1672. May 8. Paid at the Pre Am bulation dinner	5	7	0
June 21. Given to a woman in travel in the cage	0	2	0
Feb. 25. To 15 poore people by Certi- ficates	0	1	10
1675. Feb. 25. To 44 poore men travelling .	0	3	11
To 31 Seas men and travellers, at seve- rall times	0	4	11
Jan 17. To 32 Seamen and travellers .	0	4	4
Feb. 14. To 20 Seamen and travellers	0	2	3
Mar. 7. To 41 Travellers and Seamen	0	3	7
Mar. 21. To 59 Travellers and Seamen at several times	0	6	1
1676. July 1. For a woman that lay-in in the cage	1	2	0
Payd for a Prayer Book for the Plott .	0	1	6
Nov. 15. Given to a poor man, by order of Mr. Wade	0	5	0
1685. Nov. 18. Payd for Stakes to drive in the Poores land, in North End, and for the Jurys dinner	0	7	6
Nov. 24. Payd ffor Stakes to sett out y ^e Poores land in Fulham field, and expenses on the Jury	0	5	6

1686. Jan. 6. Pd. a Messenger for bringinge 2 service bookes, one for the King's Martyrdome, and another for a day of rejoycinge for King James his cominge to the Crowne	0	0	8
March 13. Paid Mr. William Holden, High Constable for the King's Bench and Marshalseys, for one yeare to Lady-day last	1	19	4
1688. April 7. Payed to a man y ^t brought ye forme of Prayer and thanksgiving for the Queenes bein with Child . .	0	1	0
1700. June 23. Gave to John Eldwood, to- wards a loss with the breaking in of the sea, which loss was 3 hundred a year	0	5	0
July 14. Pade to the Hie Conestabel for the mamed souldiers, and marri- ners	1	6	0
Sept. 10. Pade to the Hie Conestabell for sending away vaggrants whether they ought to be sent, and for the Marshalles, King's Bentch, and Hospetelles ^a	3	0	0
1702. June 16. Paid a Minister that was taken by the French	0	2	6
Pade for seaven jallanes and one quarte of wine for the Sacrament, and for wattredy	5	16	0
1703. Paid for meate and drink on y ^e Queen's birth day	0	15	0
1705. Mar. 22. Paid for 2 Prayer books and a proclamation	0	2	0
Paid for the Warder for attendance on the perambulation	0	1	6

^a This is what is now called the County Rate, owing to the increase of the population, the building and repairing of jails, and the payment of witnesses in criminal cases at the Old Bailey. This rate amounted to £378. 7s. 8d. for this parish, in the year 1837.

1706. April 1. Pd. for four prayer books and a proclamation ,	0	4	0
1707. Mar. 28. Paid for a prayer book for a fast	0	2	0
Mar. 31. Pd. for a proclamation for the alteration of the Common Prayer .	0	1	0
1708. July 20. Paid Mr. Rogers for Cheese for the Latymer Boys	0	16	0
1809. Paid the ringers for the Jubilee . .	0	15	0

CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE.—In the year 1809, the inhabitants of Hammersmith raised, by a subscription, the sum of £293. 10s. 2d. for the purpose of affording to the poor families of the parish additional comforts in bread and meat, on the 21st of October, in commemoration of the day on which his Majesty George III. had reigned fifty years. A committee was formed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Richard Howell, churchwarden; Mr. James Adams, and Mr. James Gomme, overseers; Mr. W. Bird, Mr. G. Bloye, Mr. N. Costar, Mr. W. Clements, Mr. W. Marshall, Mr. W. Pater, and Mr. W. Salter, who were authorized to collect subscriptions, and to direct the expenditure so collected. By the account published it appeared that they had supplied 728 families, consisting of upwards of 1400 children, with bread, meat, beer, and coals, amounting to £299. 8s. 6½d. including all expenses.

In the year 1832, on the passing of the Reform Bill, the inhabitants subscribed the sum of £107. 8s. 6d. which was expended in bread and meat, and was distributed to the poor at their own houses.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD—
 KING STREET—QUEEN STREET—BROADWAY—BRIDGE STREET—
 BUTTERWICK HOUSE—BRADMORE HOUSE—THE CHANCELLOR'S—
 SIR NICHOLAS CRISPE'S, OR BRANDENBURGH HOUSE—ANCIENT
 HOUSES AND EMINENT INHABITANTS.



THE Town of Hammersmith consists of several streets, the principal one is called King's Street, which extends from the Turnpike, on the east, to Stamford Brook Lane, on the west, nearly a mile and a half in length, and through which passes the Great Western Road.

Nearly half a mile of this road, on the south side, extending from Counter's Bridge to the Black Bull inn, is within the boundaries of Fulham parish. The north side comprises Brookgreen Terrace, Serampore Place, Montague Place, Grove Place, St. Alban's Terrace, and Westcroft Place. On the south side, westward of the Broadway, is Angel Row, Angel Terrace, Queen's Place, and Theresa Terrace. In the centre of this street is the Broadway, from which Queen Street branches to the south, leading to the Church, and westerly to the River. The spacious road which

leads to the bridge, is already partially built upon, and when the whole plan and improvements are complete, it will form a handsome approach to the town.*

By the recent alterations effected in several parts of the Town, since the erection of the Suspension Bridge, we have the most satisfactory proofs that there exists among the owners of property, a disposition to improve and increase the beauty and convenience of the place generally. But it is a subject of regret, that the parish officers have not yet been able to appoint a regular draughtsman, whose office should be to take sketches of old ways, streets, and buildings, previous to their removal or alteration. Few of the present inhabitants are aware of the advantages which they enjoy, from an ignorance of the privations under which their ancestors laboured, from their narrow and confined streets, and ill-contrived and inconvenient houses. Such drawings would be useful both to the architectural antiquary, as well as to the

* Bowack thus describes this place, in 1705 :—This village is situated upon the Thames, and extends north as far as the Great Western Road ; it has several good houses in and about it, inhabited by gentry and persons of quality, and for above a hundred years past, has been a summer retreat for nobility, and wealthy citizens, especially from about the year 1690, and the late unnatural rebellion, as will appear by and by. It stands within the parish of Fulham, as before-mentioned, to which Church this Chapel here is a Chapel-of-Ease ; therefore its bounds are already taken notice of in the parish, and consequently its whole limits known, when the reader is acquainted where it is divided eastward from Fulham, which division begins at the Thames a little to the east of this place, and runs irregularly towards the north and north-east, as far as the parish of Acton.

When the inhabitants of Fulham, and the inhabitants of Hammersmith did mutually agree to divide the parish, it was also agreed that a ditch should be dug as a boundary between them, it being the custom of those days to divide districts in this manner ; whereupon a ditch was dug for the above purpose. This water-course begins a little to the west of the elegant seat of the late Bubb Doddington, Esq., there it is formed into canals, fish ponds, &c. ; out of his garden it crosses the road from Fulham-field to Hammersmith, and so, in a meandering course, bearing westerly and northerly, it crosseth the London Road, opposite the road leading to Brook-green, and from thence, on the north side of the London Road, it runs easterly, and falls into Chelsea Creek, at Counter's Bridge.—*Bowack's Antiquities of Midds.* p. 35.

lawyer; the former would be constantly gratified by the inspection of the objects of his peculiar pursuits and studies, and the latter would thus often be enabled to determine doubts and disputes respecting the situation of houses, and the boundaries of lands. A book should therefore be provided at the expense of the parish, for the preservation of all such drawings, and it should be kept in the vestry, ready for inspection whenever required, under proper regulations.

POLICE.—The Police Establishment is under the management and controul of the Metropolitan Commissioners. A large and commodious Station-house has been built, at Brook-green, for the accommodation of the police of the district. This division of the police comprises the parishes of Paddington, Kensington, Hammersmith, Acton, Chiswick, Ealing, and Isleworth. The Superintendant resides at Brook-green, and is ever ready to render assistance when required. Next to the blessings which a nation derives from excellent laws, ably administered, are those advantages which result from a well-regulated and efficient police, conducted with purity, activity, vigilance, and discretion. Upon this depends in so great a degree, the comfort, the happiness, and the security of the people, that too much labour and attention cannot possibly be bestowed in rendering the system complete; and of all the improvements which have been effected in our domestic polity during the last half century, the establishment of the police force must undoubtedly be considered as one of the most useful and satisfactory. It has proved a real blessing to this parish, by the protection which is afforded at all times to the persons and property of the inhabitants, as well as to travellers. It was established in the year 1830, and from that time, till the year 1836, the sum of £5473. has been paid out of the Poor Rates, for its support.

GAS-LIGHTING.—In the year 1821, an Act of Parlia-

ment was obtained for lighting the town of Hammersmith with gas, under the direction of the Brentford Gas Company, who raised a capital of £30,000. in shares of £50. each, with power to raise a further sum of £7,500. The High Street is now lighted with gas, at the expense of the Metropolitan Commissioners. Brook-green and the Lane are lighted by private subscription. The first attempt to introduce gas into the metropolis, was made in the year 1807, in Pall Mall. The progress of this admirable invention was at first slow, but it has been of late years so rapid, that the present consumption of gas, in and near London, requires an annual supply of 200,000 chaldrons of coals, the enormous quantity of 7,000,000 cubic feet of gas being distributed every twenty-four hours, through nearly 60 miles of iron pipes; giving a light in the streets and buildings where it is used, equal to that which would be obtained from 300,000-lbs. of candles. Among all the modern improvements of the metropolis and its environs, none excite a greater degree of admiration in foreigners, than the mode of lighting by gas; and it is pleasant to observe the daily increase of this means of turning night into day, thus rendering the safety and comfort of the inhabitants more complete and satisfactory.

THE POST-OFFICE.—Posts were first established by Act of Parliament, in the twelfth year of the reign of Charles the Second, which enabled the king to settle a post-office, and appoint a postmaster. The general and two-penny post leaves Hammersmith at nine o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon, and there are three deliveries in the day from London. The West of England letters can be posted until half-past six in the evening, by a new regulation, and then they are forwarded to Hounslow, to a new general sorting-office, from whence the mails take them, without further delay, and these are called "by-letters." According to the new regulations, the postage of French letters is reduced from

fourteen-pence to ten-pence, and the whole postage can be paid at once.

Within the last six months, great alterations have been made in the delivery of letters, and at present there are four out-going posts every day.

The office is situate in the Broadway, Mr. James Russell is the Postmaster.

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—In accordance with the liberal and enlightened spirit of the age, in the advancement of the interests of science and literature, the inhabitants established, in the year 1837, this Institution.

President,

REV DIONYSIUS LARDNER, LL.D. F.R.S. L. & E. &c.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. F. T. ATWOOD, M.A. JOHN LINDLEY, Ph. D.

REV. T. T. HAVERFIELD, B.D. GEORGE SCOTT, Esq.

Treasurer,—WILLIAM SHACKELL, Esq.

Honorary Secretary,—MR. WARD.

Auditors,—MESSRS. SALTER, SANDELL, WICKENS.

Librarian,—MR. RAYNER.

The object of this Institution is the instruction of the Members in the principles of the arts, and in the various branches of science and useful knowledge.

By means of—1. The voluntary association of individuals in the various classes of society, and the payment of a small annual sum by each; payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly.

2. Donations of money, books, specimens, implements, and apparatus.

3. A library of reference, a circulating library, and a reading room.

4. A museum of machines, models, minerals, and natural history.

5. Lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, practical mechanics, astronomy, chemistry, literature, and the arts.

The Treasurer in account with the Hammersmith Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, to February 20, 1838.

Dr.	£. s. d.	Cr.	£. s. d.
Amount of Donations, Annual Subscriptions, Half Yearly & Quarterly ditto	85 8 0	Amount of Disbursements, including purchase of Constable's Miscellany, and Lecturer's expenses, &c. 15 15 11½	
Do. for Sale of Tickets	3 11 0	Balance car. forward 73 13 0½	
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£88 19 0		£88 19 0
1838.			
Feb. 20. To Balance	73 13 0½		

JOSEPH SANDELL, March 5, 1838. }
JOHN SALTER, March 7, 1838. } Auditors.

STAGE-COACHES.—One of the most extraordinary and remarkable signs of the times is the facility which is now afforded of travelling to and from London by the means of Stage-coaches, of various forms and denominations. England is not behind her neighbours in laying claim to a very early use of coaches, but all that can be discovered from the comparison of writers is that cars, or a better sort of waggons, were the vehicles intended. Dugdale, in his History of St. Paul's Cathedral, mentions a sort of chaise, used by Erkenwald, Bishop of London, to preach in when he was infirm and old. This must have been as early as the year 675. Brookes, in his Catalogue and Succession of Dukes and Earls, says, that William de Ferrers died of a bruise occasioned by a fall from his coach in 1253. Strype, the indefatigable editor of Stowe, however, comes much nearer to their origin. He says, "Of old time coaches were not known in this island but chariots or whirlicotes, then so called, and they are only used by princes, or men of great estates, such as had their fortune about them. As for example, to note, I read that Richard II., being threatened by the rebels of Kent, rode from the Tower of London to the Mile's End, and with him his mother, because she was sick and weak, in a whirlicote." In 1471, after the

* Strype's Stowe, vol. i. p. 343; Hall's Chronicle, p. 221.

battle of Tewksbury, we are told, "that some fled for succour in the thick of the Park, some into the monasteries, some into other places; the Queen was found in her chariot, almost dead with sorrow." A chariot, according to Hollinshed, was used by Queen Elizabeth, at a very early period of her reign. "On Monday, the eight and twentieth day of November, about two o'clock, her Grace removes again, taking her chariot from my Lord North's house along the Barbican." This was in the year 1558. But the most accurate account of the introduction of the modern shaped coach is given by Stowe, who states that, in 1555, "Walter Rippon made a coach for the Earl of Rutland, which was the first that ever was made in England, and in the year 1564, the same Walter made the first hollow-turning coach, with pillars and arches, for her Majesty, being her servant; and in the year 1584, he made a chariot throne, with a crown imperial on the top, and before the tower, pillars whereon stood a lion and a dragon, the supporters of the arms of England.^a M. Sorbierre, who visited England between 1664 and 1670, says, that he went from Dover to London in a waggon, drawn by six horses, one before another, and driven by a person who walked by the side, clothed in black, with a curious cap. The same writer says, that he was two days in going from London to Oxford by the stage-coach.^b A flying-coach was next started from Oxford to London in thirteen hours, or about four miles an hour; but this was too expeditious, and two days were again allotted as the time for performing the journey.

The precise year when stage-coaches were introduced is not well ascertained. It appears, however, by comparing statements, that something of the sort for short stages was in use before the introduction of what we now call hackney-coaches. Indeed it seems that the

^a Stowe's Chron. p. 867, col. 2; Strutt's Man. and Cust. of Engl., vol. ii. p. 90.

^b Sorbierre's Voyage to England, p. 3. Lond. 1709.

first instance in which carriages were applied to public accommodation for hire, was in the instance of the vehicles which started regularly from Hackney, and were called hackney-coaches, and this resemblance to omnibuses seems to have held good also in the general form of those vehicles, which are described as resembling the caravans seen at country fairs, but without windows. Stage-coaches appear to have begun to be established on the great roads towards the end of the reign of Charles I., and in the time of Charles II. they had become so numerous that the tradesmen, in and near London, presented a petition to the king to put an end to the stage-coach nuisance, which was met by a counter petition from the coach proprietors, contradicting all the allegations of their adversaries. Indeed, the futility of the objections urged against stage-coaches in general, are too obvious to need any serious refutation.

Wherever such facilities do not exist, or exist but imperfectly, we may safely pronounce the people to be but partially civilized. If stage-coaches had not been established, a native of an inland town one hundred miles from London, in removing to the metropolis, would be almost as effectually separated from all his old connexions as if he had removed to America. Such periodical visits as those in which he may now indulge, at a small expense, would be an expensive luxury, only to be enjoyed by those who possessed, or could hire, a carriage or a horse, or could submit to the fatigue and delay of going on foot or riding in a waggon. A journey of one hundred miles would then, except to the higher classes, be a serious consideration, involving much fatigue, privation, and loss of time and money, and few people, engaged in any business, would be able more than once in their lives to make up their minds for such an adventure. We should not be much in advance of the inhabitants of the East, who, being in want of coaches, and of good roads, which arise from the use of coaches, are obliged so to travel that about twenty miles is considered as a

good day's journey. Mr. Cloud is the principal coach-master, and he carries on a numerous establishment of carriages, horses, and servants.

In the following pages I shall endeavour to describe the most remarkable objects as they occur, in the several walks through the Parish. In proceeding eastward, from the Broadway, the Workhouse first claims attention:

This **WORKHOUSE** was built in the year 1729, at the expense of £1380., and stands upon ground belonging to the trustees of the Latymer and Crispe Charities, to whom the Overseers pay a yearly rent of £37., which is expended for the benefit of the poor.* It is now occupied by one hundred and thirty-two boys, besides men and women attendants, overlookers, and instructors. They are employed in chopping of wood, making of pottles for fruit, tayloring, and shoemaking. The poor of this Union are now thus located: the men at Kensington, the women at Chelsea, the girls at Fulham, and the boys here.

MANAGEMENT OF THE POOR.—The present management of the poor is conducted by the Board of Guardians of the Kensington Union, which includes Chelsea, Hammersmith, Fulham, Paddington, and Kensington, and which contains a population of 100,000 persons. Four guardians are chosen for Hammersmith, and the meetings of the Board are held every Thursday at Kensington Workhouse. A Relieving Officer is appointed for this parish, who dispenses such relief to the poor as may be determined by the guardians. The churchwardens and overseers are still appointed, but they have little or no controul over the expenditure of the Poor Rates, and cannot relieve any person, except in cases of urgent necessity, and the relieving officer being absent.

* See page 185.

MR. SLADE.—At a cottage adjoining the workhouse, resided Thomas Slade, Esq., who, in conjunction with Mr. Morland, Mr. Hammersley, and Lord Kinnaird, purchased a part of the Duke of Orleans' collection of paintings in the year 1792, the price paid was £1459. Mr. Slade speculated largely in paintings and works of art, and he engaged in a manufactory for making broad cloth, without spinning or weaving, but the speculation failed, and he lost a large fortune, which compelled him to break up his collections. The Earl of Darnley became the purchaser of the Titians, Sir Philip Stevens bought the celebrated long landscape, by Cuyp. He obtained £1700. for the St. Ursula, by Claude, which subsequently became the property of Mr. Angerstein, for £2500., and it now adorns the National Gallery. Mr. Slade was allowed by all who knew him, to be a man of taste and spirit, and one of those who set an example, and lead the way to the purchase of the works of art; and he did much for this country, in procuring so many celebrated paintings, which now embellish the galleries of our nobility. A judicious critic remarks, "in the common routine of affairs, men who have rendered important services to their country, are rewarded with places or pensions, and why should the fine arts be deemed unworthy a similar consideration." Mr. Slade retired to Hammersmith, and died there in 1831, and was buried in St. James's Churchyard, Piccadilly.

At a handsome house adjoining, now occupied by Mr. Brown, surgeon, resided the Misses H. and M. Partridge, daughters of Mr. Partridge, the landlord of the inn at Salt-hill, Staines, where, at a dinner in 1773, several gentlemen were poisoned, which at that time was attributed to the wine. This unfortunate circumstance was the ruin of Mr. Partridge. A few years after, the cook confessed that it was occasioned by the company partaking of some soup, that had been suffered to remain all night in a copper stew-pan. The Misses Partridge kept

a respectable school at this house. They both lie buried in the Churchyard.

The house now occupied by Miss Wright, as a Boarding School, was formerly the residence of Alderman Crowther, who was a native of Bucks, and was brought up as a printer, and was employed in his Majesty's printing-office; he was subsequently employed in the printing-office of Mr. Blythe, the proprietor of the Public Ledger, where he continued till the death of Mr. Blythe, in 1787, whose neice Mr. Crowther married; he then succeeded to the business, which he carried on for upwards of thirty years, and about the year 1820, he retired from business. In 1800 he was elected one of the Deputies of the Ward of Farringdon-within, and on the death of F. Smith, Esq. was in May, 1823, elected Alderman, and in 1825, he was chosen Sheriff, and Lord Mayor in 1829. He died December 2, 1830, aged seventy-four years, and was buried with due honors, in the parish Church of Christ Church, Newgate Street.

This house is held on lease, from the Trustees of the Latymer Charity.

FAIR-LAWN HOUSE.—At Fair-lawn house, resided for several years, Dr. Charles Burney. He was the second son of Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music, and was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, December 4, 1757. He was educated at the Charter-house, from whence, in quality of a scholar of that excellent institution, he repaired to Caius College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his extraordinary skill in the Greek language. In 1786, Mr. Burney opened a school at this house, and after a lapse of seven years, he removed to Greenwich. In the mean time academical honours were not wanting to grace his scholastic career, for the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, in 1792, while

that of D.D. was received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1800.

Dr. Burney was celebrated throughout Europe, for his classical attainments, and profound knowledge of the Greek language, and was not less distinguished for his active and successful exertions in the important duties of instructing the rising generation: many of the most eminent persons who now fill the highest stations in the church and state, received their education under his care. He was equally distinguished by his munificent and benevolent disposition to charitable institutions in general, as well as to this parish in particular, many proofs of which stand recorded in the parish books.

Dr. Burney was intimately acquainted with the most eminent scholars, both at home and abroad; among others, Professor Porson and Dr. Parr, whose united talents so eminently sustained the classical reputation of this country among foreign nations. With the names of Porson, Parr, and Burney, is associated the idea of profound learning with that of taste and genius, and the loss of that learned triumvirate, whose lustre so long irradiated our literary hemisphere, has left a chasm which will be long deplored, and which, perhaps, ages may not supply. May the example of their eminent talents and virtues prove a lasting source of emulation to future generations. "*Præcipuum munus annalium reor, ne virtutes sileantur.*"^a

We now arrive at the Black Bull, the point of the boundary from whence the line of perambulation begins, and dividing the two parishes.^b

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.—Near the avenue leading to Brook-green, is situate St. Mary's Chapel, built in the year 1813, at the sole expense of the late Richard Hunt, Esq. who resided in the adjoining mansion, eastward.

^a Tacit. Ann. lib. iii. c. lxxv.

^b See page 17.

The plan of the edifice is an oblong square ; materials, brick, with stone dressings and rusticated angles, divided into two stories by a plain stringing, each story contains six windows. The north or principal front is approached by a flight of steps, which lead to two door-ways and principal entrance ; the roof is surmounted with a square wooden cupola, containing one bell with a clock to the three divisions. At the east end a terrace leads to the basement story, which is occupied by spacious and well-ventilated vaults ; attached is a spacious burial ground, enclosed with a brick wall.

The interior is fitted up in a plain and chaste manner, the entrances opening into a lobby, divided from the chapel by a screen, the upper part of which is ornamented with rich-carved scroll work. This, and the marble pavement, and many other of the materials used in this Chapel, were purchased at the sale of Lady Mary Coke's old mansion, at Chiswick ; on the right and left are the ascent to the galleries. The ceiling is flat, clouded, and ornamented with a flower in stucco in the centre. The body of the Chapel is divided into three ailes and galleries, which are supported by ten iron columns. The organ, built by Kendall, of Kensington, was put up by subscription in the year 1819 ; on each side are the seats appropriated to the Charity Children.

The capital mansion, called " The Cedars," from the two fine cedars growing in the front garden, now occupied by Miss Fryer, as a Ladies' Boarding School, was formerly the residence of Sir James Branscomb, Knt. In his early days he had been a servant to the Earl of Gainsborough, and afterwards, for upwards of forty years, carried on a Lottery Office in Holborn. He was a Common Councilman of the Ward of Farringdon without, and received the honour of knighthood during his shrievaltry.* A little eastward is Dorcas Row,

* These premises belong to the Parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, being part of the Latymer Charity.

which abuts on Furzebush Lane, leading to Gibbs' Green, North End, and Walham Green. Adjoining is Vale Place, Portland Place, and William Street, consisting of handsome houses, built upon lease, upon the land held by the trustees of Dr. Edwards's and Bishop King's charities. The whole of this property has now become an ornament to this respectable neighbourhood.^a The eastern end of this land is bounded by Counter's Bridge, and the Common Sewer, the course of which will be soon diverted, in order to make way for the new railroad.^b

VALE PLACE.—At the last house in Vale Place, resided Mr. W. Keene, who had a good collection of paintings and books, some of them very choice. The Rev. Thomas Fragnall Dibdin mentions his purchasing of Mr. Keene, a black letter book, called "The Worthiness of Wales, 1587, 4to. by Thomas Churchyard," "a pure copy, and uncut, obtained of my worthy and most curious peripatetic acquaintance, Mr. Keene, for the sum of 10s. 6d. only." He then remarks, "an amiable, sensible, and obliging old gentleman, regularly seen every fine day, (health permitting,) between Hammersmith and London, his costume becometh a collector of black-letter Churchyards, it consists of a brown suit of clothes, surmounted by a brown, unpolished, and highly-polished wig, topped by a shovel hat, a hook-crabbed stick of stately dimensions, is usually brandished in his right hand. Mr. Keene loves his apricots and peaches, next to his books, and of these latter he descants largely and loudly, upon Camden, Sydney, Locke, and Milton. He has turned his septuagenarian career, and is one of the happiest and most communicative old gentlemen between Hammersmith and Kew Bridge." He died May 17, 1827, aged 81.^c

^a See page 168.

^b See page 68.

^c See Library Companion, p. 695.

On the north side of the road is situate the nursery of Mr. James Lee; these premises are the property of the parish of Edmonton, and are part of the Latymer Charity Lands. At the west end of these grounds is placed the Turnpike, which is the first from London, on the Great Western Road.*



Adjoining the Turnpike, on the west, is situate the Bell and Anchor Tavern. This house has been long used by the magistrates, for holding the Petty Sessions for the Kensington Division of the hundred of Ossulston, for which purpose it is peculiarly well adapted, being centrally situated, as regards the parishes of Acton, Brentford, Hammersmith, Fulham, Chelsea, and Kensington; and their worships, the magistrates, have ever found it very convenient for business, the rooms being appropriately fitted up and arranged. The present proprietor has made great improvements and additions to

* See page 42.

the premises ; the gardens are tastefully laid out, with a good bowling-green, and a well-proportioned billiard room has been built, which possesses an excellent table. The various rooms of the house are ornamented with Chinese, and other Oriental drawings and paintings, collected by the proprietor during his voyages in the East Indies. During the early part of the reign of George the Third, this house was much frequented by the nobility and gentry, and several humorous caricatures respecting this place and its visitors, were published by Bowles and Carver, of Saint Paul's Church-yard.

Blithe Lane on the west, is called Blind Lane, in the old parish books ; great part of this ancient thoroughfare is sadly neglected, and is nearly impassable during the winter season.

Brook-green Terrace is pleasantly situated, facing the high road, and adjoining is Brook-green Lane, where the water-course, coming from Pallingswick-green, and Shepherd's Bush, flows under the road, through a brick arch, and pursues its course through Monument Field to the Thames.

The lands on the west is the property of the parish of Edmonton, being the Charity lands of Mr. Edward Latymer. Here stood, till the year 1837, a row of old dilapidated houses, which have been pulled down, and upon their site are erecting several detached villa-built houses, of handsome appearance, and when the whole plan is finished, it will form a great ornament to the eastern entrance of the town.

BENEDICTINE CONVENT.—The origin of monastic orders, is generally deduced from Paul of Thebes, whose solitary life reached one hundred and thirteen years, having passed ninety of them, from the age of twenty-three, preaching in a desert. His disciples of the

Trappe, revive the recollection of the Selli, whom Homer mentions as religious priests of Jupiter.

αμφὶ δὲ Σελλοῖ
Σοὶ ναλοὺς υποφῆται ἀνιπτοπόδες, χαμαιῦναι.

Iliad, II. 234.

Whose groves the Selli, race austere ! surround
Their feet unwashed, their slumbers on the ground.

POPE.

Monastic institutions were, in the first ages, the schools of education, and although the discipline was severe, and even cruel, and the instruction barbarous, still this education, such as it was, saved the world from total ignorance. The light of knowledge was kept burning, not like the fabled lamps of the sepulchre, to be extinguished when day light and free air were admitted, it was carefully trimmed and preserved for happier generations, and were the present age divested of all that it owes to the patient and humble labours of the Benedictines, we should be poor indeed. But the seclusion from the world which this religious order enjoins, can neither be recommended nor approved at the present day; yet, it is but candid to acknowledge, that it might be warranted in those times, when persecution menaced the religious, and when ignorance was at open warfare with science and truth. In those early ages, the Christian clergy were the only depositories of knowledge, the only lawyers, physicians, astronomers, historians; the only persons acquainted with the Belles-Lettres; the only persons who could instruct youth. The Monks softened by their instructions, the ferocious manners of the people. Next to preaching, agriculture was their principal employment; they cleared and cultivated barren tracts of land. When we consider the profound ignorance of the nations who established themselves on the ruins of invaded Rome, their exclusive passion for war, and their contempt for the sciences, what was it that preserved the human mind from being plunged into the greatest darkness, and from losing the last remains

of Greek and Roman lore. Nothing less than the power of the Christian religion could subdue those barbarous prejudices. It was necessary that there should be a sacred book, which made the knowledge of writing indispensable, and a particular class, an order of informed men, bound to study, and to teach its contents, whose important duties are thus beautifully depicted by the modern bard :

Voyez vous ce modeste et pieux presbytere,
 Là vit un homme de Dieu, dont le saint ministere,
 Du peuple reuni présente au ciel les vœux,
 Ouvre sur le hameaux tous les tresors des cieux,
 Soulage le malheur, consacre l'hymenée
 Benit et les moissons et les fruits de l'année,
 Enseigne la vertu, reçoit l'homme au berceau
 Le conduit dans la vie, et le suit au tombeau.
De Lille, L'homme des Champs. c. i. p. 30.

His theme divine,
 His office sacred, his credentials clear.
 By him the violated law speaks out
 Its thunders, and by him, in strains as sweet
 As angels use, the gospel whispers peace.
 He establishes the strong, restores the weak,
 Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart,
 And, armed himself in panoply complete
 Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms,
 Bright as his own, and trains, by every rule
 Of holy discipline, to glorious war. COWPER.

Saint Benedict, the founder of this order, was born in the year 480. After having finished his studies at Rome, he retired into the deserts of Sublaco, and there he composed his "*Rule*," which, in the opinion of St. Gregory, is the best written and most perfect of all the monastic regulations. Saint Benedict died about 543. Nothing, however, can be positively asserted in relation to the origin of the Benedictine nuns, but there is reason to believe that it was not till after the death of St. Benedict, that some monastery of women resolved to live according to his Rule, because had there existed any nuns of the order during his life time, he would have spoken of them in his "*Rule*," which was made for men only. It is, however, said, that the first female

convent of this order was established at Fontrevault, in the year 1106, by Philip I., King of France.*

This nunnery is said, by tradition, to have existed before the Reformation, but to have escaped the general destruction of religious houses from its want of endowment. There existed, in the seventeenth century, several English convents on the continent, the most considerable of which was that of the Benedictines of Dunkirk, which was formed in the year 1662, by Lady Mary Caryl, who was the first abbess; and who, with eleven associates, were all professed nuns, originally from the English monastery of Ghent. The Benedictine Dames of Pontoise, who were also originally from the same monastery, removed in the year 1652 to Boulogne in Picardy. Mrs. Catherine Wigmore was the first abbess, and there they remained till they were disturbed by the Revolutionists in the year 1793. Queen Catharine, of Braganza, the wife of King Charles the Second, invited over some English religious ladies, who had formed a convent at Munich, whom she settled and supported during her husband's reign, in a house in St. Martin's Lane, London. Upon the demise of the king, in the year 1685, Mrs. Frances Bedingsfeld, a relation of the first Baronet of that family, purchased for herself and companion a large house in Hammersmith, with a spacious garden annexed to it. This lady became superior of the establishment, and was succeeded by Mrs. Cecily Cornwallis, a kinswoman of Queen Anne. A school was opened for the education of the children of the nobility and gentry, and many ladies in their widowhood afterwards chose this convent for their residence.

Soon after its institution, the governess and teachers

* La solitude de Fontrevault lui parut propre à ce dessein; il y établit deux monasteres sous le Regle de Saint Benoit, l'un pour les Femmes, qui devoit avoir tout l'autorité, l'autre pour les hommes, qu'il obligea à dependre entierement de l'Abbesse. Il leur donnoit l'exemple et ne s'appelloit que l'homme d'affaire des Dames religieuses. C'est le premier ordre dont le chef fut une femme.—*Velly, Hist. de France*, tom. ii. p. 485; *Dugdale Mon.* vol. i. p. 166.

having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery, which claim it still keeps up, many devotees having from time to time here taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion. These Benedictine ladies wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on their heads, ending on a point behind, and a black veil. The Rule of St. Benedict comprises the following regulations: They are obliged to perform their devotions seven times in twenty-four hours, the whole circle of which devotions has a respect to the passion and death of Christ; every day in Lent they fast till six in the evening; they never converse in their refectory at meals; they dine at eleven o'clock, and during the meal one of the nuns reads, and they attend to the service of the chapel every morning at two o'clock throughout the year; every nun has two cowls, a table-book, a knife and fork, a needle and a handkerchief, and the furniture is a mat, a rug, and a pillow.

The notorious Titus Oates had a commission to search this nunnery in the year 1680, and his report is thus related in two newspapers, published at that time, and of opposite principles.* "Information being given to Dr. Oates, that at a house in Hammersmith, near London, several suspicious persons did usually meet, he went immediately thereupon and acquainted the Lords of the Council with it, upon which they issued out a warrant to one of his Majesty's messengers, who, taking to his assistance one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex, and as many other officers as was thought convenient, and accompanied with Dr. Oates, and his servants well armed, they went to Hammersmith; and, going privately into the town, sent for Justice Yersby, who, with a head constable and other officers, together with Dr. Oates and the messenger, went to Mrs. Bedingsfeld's house, who is a kinswoman of Bedingsfeld,

* Domestic Intelligence, or News both from City and Country, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1679-80.

the jesuit, and upon search they found divers children of several persons of quality, and three or four women to attend them. Mrs. Bedingfeld did not appear, they being told that she was gone beyond sea ; but there was an ancient gentlewoman in the house, who it seems was left as governess, whom the justice ordered to appear the next day. Upon further search, several Popish books were seized upon, with an altar stone, and some other trinkets belonging to Popish priests, which were all left in the hands of the justice. They then proceeded to the top of the house, and there, between two houses, they found an outlandish person, who said he was a walloon, and that he belongs to the Spanish ambassador. This person, together with the governess, were ordered to appear before the Council, and the justice at the same time to attend with the examinations taken before him. This house went under the name of a boarding school, yet we are told that Dr. Oates, and some others, have had an account that under that pretence there is a private nunnery maintained, to educate the children of several of the Popish nobility and gentry in the Romish superstition and idolatry."

" A house at Hammersmith^a having been much frequented by persons whose mien and garb rendered them suspected, Dr. Oates was informed that several jesuits and priests lay there concealed, but on strict search found no man there but an outlandish gentleman, who appeared to be secretary to the ambassador of the Spanish King, upon the list of his servants in the secretary's office. It seems the mistress of the house, who is much admired for her extraordinary learning, beyond her sex and age, understanding excellently well the Latin, Hebrew, Greek, and several modern languages, being also very well read in most parts of philosophy and the mathematics, has been often visited by ingenious men, foreigners, and others, her admirers,

^a The True Domestic Intelligencer, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1679-80.

which gave occasion to the information against her, but being examined before his Majesty's council, and making oath that she harboured no such obnoxious persons as had been suggested by Dr. Oates, she was immediately acquitted, and the gentleman was delivered to the ambassador, his master."

Thus ended this investigation, and from that period till the year 1790 the nuns remained unmolested, when this Establishment was marked out for destruction by Lord George Gordon's mob. Among other precautions, taken by the Lady Abbess on that awful occasion, the sacramental plate was placed for safety in a chest, and lodged in the care of Mr. Gomme, an opposite neighbour, who deposited it in his garden, till after the termination of those disgraceful proceedings. However, fortunately for the nuns, their distance from the metropolis preserved them harmless, yet the anxiety of the resident religious may be easily conceived, when we reflect that in the space of four days, by the incredible activity of a band of furies parading the streets of the metropolis, with flaming torches, that seventy-two private houses, four public gaols, and several Catholic Chapels were destroyed. Religion, the sacred name of religion, and of that purest and most peaceable system of Christianity, the ESTABLISHED PROTESTANT CHURCH, was made the profane pretext for assaulting the Government, trampling upon the laws of the country, and violating the first great precept of their duty to God and to their neighbours. At length, by the blessing of Providence upon his Majesty's efforts for the public preservation, the metropolis was delivered from a situation of unparalleled difficulty, as no commotion ever had a more desperate and fatal intention. In the year 1794, when Robespierre was at the head of the Revolutionary Government of France, all the nunneries were suppressed, their property confiscated, and the nuns turned out into the world without resources, and without friends. Among many others who suffered under the tyranny of that sanguinary

monster, were the English Benedictines of Dunkirk, who, with two other communities of nuns, were placed under arrest, and sent to Gravelines, where they remained in a most perilous situation during eighteen months, subjected to every kind of privation and insult. At length the death of Robespierre, who fell by the hands of the public executioner at Paris, effected a change in the Government, and soon after the English Benedictines obtained leave to quit that unhappy country and found an asylum upon English ground.:

Misfortune's refuge, and the Muse's seat.

In Robespierre's pocket was found inscribed the names of these ladies, from which it appeared that they had been doomed to an early destruction. Soon after their arrival in this country, they settled here, and have continued ever since to carry on their scholastic establishment. The Convent is of considerable magnitude, and the approach from the entrance is through an arcade, in imitation of cloisters. The principal front, next to the road, has the appearance of five houses, apparently built at various times, without displaying any uniformity of design, or conveying any idea of its interior appropriation. The various apartments contain several valuable paintings, and also some choice engravings of the old masters. In the refectory are the following:—the Lady Abbess Prujean, with a crosier; portrait of Mrs. Ward, a lady of the Willoughby family; Saint Scholastica, with a crosier, sister to Saint Benedict, the first founder of this order, of which there have been, since its first establishment, nine Empresses, and twelve Queens, among whom were Saint Elfrida, Queen of Northumberland; Sexburga, Queen of Kent; Ethelburga, Queen of the West Saxons; and Saint Etheldreda, Queen of Murcia; a portrait of Lady Fleetwood; and Saint Charles Borromeo, in adoration. In the great parlour, a bust of his Eminence, the late Cardinal Weld; portraits of the Rev. Dr. Rigby; and the Rev. John Rigby; Christ

before Pilate, an antique painting in oil; portrait of the Rev. Dr. Poynter, by Ramsay; Baptism of Saint John, a cabinet picture; View of Jerusalem; the Nativity, a fine painting, brought from Italy, after Titian; the Embarkation of Saint Ursula, from Claude. Pictures in the north parlour,—Portrait of Saint Anthony, and an Infant Jesus; View of the Interior of Durham Cathedral. Various fancy works, executed by the nuns, are exhibited in a glass case for sale, the proceeds of which are devoted to the poor.

The new Chapel of the Convent is about fifty-two feet long, and twenty-five feet wide. The altar, which is placed at the north end, is elegantly fitted up, and on festivals it is ornamented with ten lofty candlesticks, above is a fine picture of the Crucifixion. On the wall, on each side, are painted the Apostles Saint Peter and Saint James, done in fresco, by Signior Aglio, an Italian artist. From the centre of the ceiling is suspended a large bronze lamp; the original one of silver was stolen in the year 1828, with several other articles, but the massive silver candlesticks escaped the notice of the robbers. The gallery at the south end, in which the nuns are seated, is supported by two pillars, and while chaunting the service, they are concealed from the congregation by a curtain. In this gallery is placed the fine organ, which was formerly in the possession of Dr. Boyce; it was purchased of his son's widow, in 1824. The former organ was presented by the late Margrave of Anspach. The interior is divided into seats or pews, separated by a narrow aisle, leading to the altar. The windows are of ground glass, with coloured borders, and are embellished with appropriate devices.

The pulpit was erected at the expense of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Aberdien, of this parish, who lived to the age of 102 years, and lies buried, by her own request, in a vault in Hammersmith Church. The Reverend Thomas Skelton Hodgson is the officiating priest, and he lives

in a part of the building detached and distinct from the nuns.

A Catholic Charity School is supported by voluntary contributions, which educate and clothe twelve boys and twelve girls, their religious education is superintended by the officiating clergyman. The Catholic Clergy, it appears, are governed in spirituals by four superiors, called Vicars Apostolic, who exercise vicarial powers; they are deemed Bishops in the Romish Church, but do not enjoy episcopal authority in Britain, their sees are little more than nominal; each vicar has a district assigned to him, in like manner each priest has a separate district also, not a particular parish but a mission. His Eminence, the late Cardinal Weld, a former officiating priest, upon the decease of his wife, became a Roman Catholic clergyman, and from the year 1824 to 1829 he was private chaplain to this convent, during which period he was consecrated coadjutor to the Right Reverend Dr. Macdonnell, Bishop of Upper Canada, which he resigned on receiving the Cardinal's cap, in 1829. His Eminence had for several years devoted his time and fortune to the wants of the poor, and he acquired the highest reputation for piety and benevolence. He was the first Englishman who had attained a seat in the conclave, since the Pontificate of Clement the Ninth. His Eminence died at Rome, in the year 1837.

The upper part of the garden, behind the Nunnery, is parted off for a burial ground, enclosed by a yew hedge, and entered by a gothic gate, surmounted by a cross; the grave stones are laid flat on the turf, and in this respect this cemetery resembles that of the Moravians at Chelsea;^a the sisters are placed, as usual, among the Catholics, with their feet towards the east, the priests alone have their heads towards the altar. The grave-stones have short inscriptions, among which are the following:—

^a See my History of Chelsea, vol. i. p. 86.

Mary Magdalen
Prujean
Lady Abbess
of the
Benedictines,
late of Dunkirk,
Died 15th of May, 1812,
in the 87th year of her age.

May she rest in peace.

Here lies the body of
The Reverend Nich^s Clavering,
who died Oct. 18,
1805, aged 77.

May he rest in peace.

Here lies the body of
the Right Reverend
Lady Mary Anne
Clavering
Late Abbess of the English
Benedictine Danes of
Pontoise,
who died the 8th day of
November, 1795,
in the 65th year of her age.

May she rest in peace.

Here lies the body of
Dame M. Teresa Armstrong,
who died July 24, 1800,
aged 73 years.

May she rest in peace.

The Rev. Mr. Clavering was a brother of the Lady Abbess Clavering; he came from France with the community, and he boarded in the Convent till the time of his death. On the demise of Mrs. Prujean, the Lady Abbess, in 1812, Mrs. Messenger, was chosen to succeed her, and on the decease of the latter lady, in May, 1828, Mrs. Selby was appointed. The family of Selby has been seated in Northumberland for many centuries. Sir Walter de Selby held lands by a grant from Henry III. and Edward I. which have continued in the possession of his descendants to this day. Mrs. Henrietta Selby, the present Lady Abbess, is of this family, she is the second daughter of Thomas Selby, Esq. of Briddestone, in the county of Northumberland, by Catherine Davey, and heiress of Ralph Hodgson, Esq. of Linte, in the Palatinate of Durham.*

At the east end of the burial ground stands an ancient wooden cross, about five feet high, on which is represented in twenty-four compartments, the passion of Christ. This relict was brought from France, and is held in great veneration by the religious. The garden has lately been enclosed by a brick wall, erected at the expense of the

* Burke's Commons, vol. ii. p. 706.

Honourable the Dowager Lady Charlotte Georgiana Bedingfeld, who occupies a suite of apartments in the Convent. This lady is the widow of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, of Oxburgh-hall, Norfolk, Bart., and sister to George William, Baron Stafford, who claimed and was summoned to Parliament by that title, in 1831. Her ladyship was allowed by the late King to have precedence of a peer's daughter, as if her late father, Sir William Jerningham, had been summoned to Parliament as Baron Stafford. She is descended by her father's side from Edward III. by Anne Plantagenet, daughter and heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. who was slain in the year 1403. Her ladyship possesses a most benevolent disposition, and dispenses her charities liberally, without distinction to sect or party.

It is painful to have to record a deplorable accident which happened at this Convent on the 18th of November, 1834. An alarming fire broke out about five o'clock in the morning, which was first discovered by some of the sisters, whose sleeping rooms were on the second floor, who, on rising, felt their apartments very hot, and on going into the gallery perceived a strong smell of fire. They immediately gave an alarm, and ran out to the house of Mr. Gomme, who, with others of the neighbours who had also been alarmed, proceeded to render assistance. On entering the cloisters they discovered the smoke issuing from the wash-house, and, opening the door, found a large quantity of linen in flames. They also found that the room above, which was occupied by Miss M. Bosville, an aged lady, who had resided many years in the Convent, was on fire. On going up stairs to her room, the furniture and flooring of which was blazing, the heat was so great they were at first compelled to retreat, but there being a plentiful supply of water the fire was at length sufficiently subdued to allow them to enter the room, when a melancholy spectacle presented itself, the body of the old lady being found

burnt in a shocking manner. It is supposed that Miss Bosville, who was eighty-four years of age, had got out of bed, and that the flame of her candle had communicated to her dress.

Names of some of the Children educated in this Convent.

1680. Winifred Wheatley and Anne Wheatley.^a

1682. Catharine Fettyplace.^b

1692. Margaret Bedingfeld.^c

1694. Ann Hunlocke.^d

1695. Margaret, Elizabeth, and Catharine Shelly.^e

1696. Mary Hyde.^f

1697. Bridget Fitzherbert.^g

1697. Elizabeth Bowyer.

1702. The Hon. Mary Fitzwilliam.^h

^a Winifred and Anne Wheatley were the daughters of Robert Wheatley, Esq. of Bracknol, Berks. Winifred, or Catharine, as Grainger calls her, was the widow of Thomas Lucy, Esq. of Charlcott, in the county of Warwick; and, after his decease, married George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, the third son of Charles II. by Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland. Anne Wheatley married Lord Dunbarton, a Scotch title, extinct in 1717.

^b Catharine Fettyplace, daughter of Edmund Fettyplace, of Suncombe, in the county of Oxford. She married Charles, the fifth Lord Dormer.

^c Margaret Bedingfeld, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, the second Baronet. She married Sir Francis Anderton, of Lestock, in the county of Lincoln, Bart.

^d Lady Abbess of the Benedictine nuns at Brussels.

^e Daughters of Sir John Shelly, of Michael's Grove, in the county of Sussex, the third Baronet. Elizabeth married Edward Sheldron, Esq.; Margaret married Sir John Lawson, the third Baronet; Catharine married George Mathew, of Thomastown, LL.D. Ireland, ancestor of the Earls of Llandaff.

^f Mary Hyde, third daughter of Lawrence Hyde, Baron Hyde, of Wooton Bassett, and Earl of Rochester. She married, 1713, Francis Seymour, Lord Conway, youngest son of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, 1673, and ancestor of the extant Marquis of Hertford.

^g Bridget Fitzherbert married Basil Bartlett, of Castle Merton, in the county of Worcester, Esq.

^h Daughter of the fourth Viscount, married 1719, George, fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. She died 1752.

- 1701. Ann Maria Webb.^a
- 1705. Barbara Webb.^b
- 1701. Mary Webb.^c
- 1705. Mary Bedingsfeld.^d
- 1706. Lady Margaret Plunkett.^e
- 1706. Catharine Clifton.^f
- 1706. Lady Emily Plunkett.
- 1718. Mary Arundel.^g
- 1720. Teresa Conyers.^h
- 1722. The Hon. Catharine Aston.ⁱ
- 1722. The Hon. Mary Aston.^j
- 1722. Lady Mary Stafford.^k
- 1725. Lady Ann Stafford and Lady Anastasia Stafford.^l
- 1729. Lady Barbara Talbot.^m

^a Eldest daughter of Sir John Webb, of Odstock, Wilts., the third Baronet. She married James Ratcliffe, the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1715. Lady Derwentwater died in 1723.

^b Third daughter of Sir John Webb, the third Baronet. She married Anthony Brown, sixth Viscount Montague, of Cowdry, Sussex.

^c Second daughter of Sir John Webb, of Hatherop, in the county of Gloucester, Bart. She married James, Lord Waldegrave, and the first Earl. He conformed to the Church of England, and took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords. Lady Waldegrave died 1719.

^d Only daughter of Henry Bedingsfeld, Esq. She married Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, Northumberland, the third Bart.

^e Eldest daughter of Peter, fourth Earl of Fingall. She married in 1720, John Nugent, of Castle Nugent, in the county of Carlisle.

^f Of Clifton, and Lytham, in the county of Lancaster. She married, in 1730, Robert Nugent, Viscount Clare, and Earl Nugent, in the peerage of Ireland.

^g Youngest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Bealing, Esq. of Lerhere, in the county of Cornwall, who married, Jan. 1739, Henry, seventh Baron Arundell, of Wardour. Lady Anne died 1769. The marriage of this lady reunited the two chief branches of this family, which had been separated for 200 years.

^h Daughter of Sir Baldwin Conyers. Married Charles Stuart, fifth Earl of Traquair. She died 1778.

ⁱ She married — Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle, Dorset.

^j Sister to the before-mentioned Catharine. She was a nun at Paris.

^k She was the daughter of William Stafford Howard, second Earl of Stafford. Married the Count Chabot, of the House of Rohan, in France.

^l Sisters of the above, and both nuns at Paris.

^m Daughter of George, fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury. Married James, fifth Lord Aston, of Forfar. She died 1759.

1731. Lady Mary Talbot.^a
 1736. Mary Gifford.^b
 1738. The Hon. Mary Brown.^c
 1740. Lady Louisa Talbot.^d
 1746. The Hon. Julia Petre.^e
 1758. M. A. Geagham.^f
 1766. Marcella Dillon.^g
 1767. Mary Clifford.^h
 1768. Barbara Slaughter.ⁱ
 1769. Barbara Webbe.^j
 1770. Lady Ann Radcliffe.^k
 1770. Mary Charlotte Theresa Drummond.^l
 1771. Anne Webbe.^m
 1771. Mary Anne Smythe.

^a Sister of the above, Married, 1749, Charles, eighth Lord Dormer. She died 1755.

^b Daughter of Peter Gifford, Esq. Married Sir Edward Smythe, the fourth Baronet, of Eshe Hall, Durham.

^c Only daughter of Mark Anthony Brown, the ninth Viscount Montague, of Cowdry, Sussex. Married, 1761, Sir Rich Bedingfeld, the fourth Baronet, of Oxburgh Hall, in the county of Norfolk.

^d Youngest daughter of George, fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and sister to Lady Barbara and Lady Ann. A nun at Paris.

^e Youngest daughter of Robert James, the eighth Lord Petre. Married James, the fifth son of Thomas Weld, Esq. of Lullworth Castle, in the county of Dorset. She died 1787.

^f She married the Baron De Montesquieu.

^g She was a nun at Hammersmith. Died 1811, aged 78.

^h Second daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall. Married, 1792, Sir Charles Woseley, Baronet, of Woseley, in the county of Stafford. Died at Paris, 1838.

ⁱ Daughter of J. Slaughter, Esq., of Ingateston, in the county of Essex. Married, 1780, Sir Pier^s Mostyn, of Talacre, Flintshire, the sixth Bart.

^j Daughter of Sir John Webbe, of Adstock, county of Wilts., the fifth Baronet. Married, 1786, Anthony Ashley Cooper, fifth Earl of Shaftesbury.

^k Only daughter of James Bartholomew, third Earl of Newborough. Died, unmarried, Nov. 1785.

^l Daughter of Robert Drummond, Esq., of Cadlands, Hants., the sixth son of William Drummond, fourth Viscount Strathallan, who fell at Colloden. She married, 1794, Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq., of Townley, county of Lancaster.

^m Only daughter of Joseph Webbe, Esq. of Olderstock, in the county of Wilts. Married, 1789, Anthony James Radcliffe, fourth Earl of Newborough, now living.

Bonaventure Gifford, a distinguished Catholic Priest, resided near the Nunnery, about the year 1719. He was consecrated Bishop of Madaura, a city of Africa, and approved by royal mandate, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, by James II., and took possession of the stall by proxy. He was much esteemed by men of different principles. He died at Hammersmith in the reign of George II., aged nearly 90 years. A portrait of him is extant by Claude du Bosc.*

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S FIRST PASSING THROUGH THE TOWN.—The inhabitants of Hammersmith were among the most forward in their demonstrations of loyalty upon the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty's first journey to Windsor, after her happy accession to the throne; this event took place on the 28th of August, 1837. A splendid triumphal arch was erected near the entrance of the Broadway, having a span of forty feet, and twenty feet high, tastefully decorated with a profusion of laurel and other evergreens, interspersed with flowers, and the summit surmounted with a crown, composed of the choicest flowers then in season. The workmanship was executed gratuitously, by Mr. W. Bird, and the whole was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Millward, the Master of the Latymer Free School. On the western side of the arch, on each side of the road, the children of the Latymer Free School, Female Charity School, and National Schools, were drawn up in lines, and headed by the parochial authorities, behind which was a most numerous collection of gentlemen's carriages of every description, and a splendid assembly of gentlemen on horseback, and a vast assemblage of company on foot. On her Majesty's passing through the arch, the children strewed the path with flowers, at the same time singing the National Anthem. At the western extremity of the Broadway, a streamer was suspended from the Swan Inn to the

* See Universal Biography.

opposite house of Mr. Harding, sadler, on which was inscribed, "LONG LIVE QUEEN VICTORIA, ENGLAND'S PATRIOTIC QUEEN;" and across the southern portion of the Broadway was displayed another broad streamer, with this inscription, "LONG LIVE QUEEN VICTORIA." Most of the houses throughout the line of the road were decorated with flags, and festoons of evergreens and flowers, and every window and balcony were filled with spectators who cheered her Majesty as she passed. Opposite Theresa Terrace the children of the Royal Victoria Asylum drew up in front of the park of G. Scott, Esq.

His Excellency the Baron de Moncorvo, the late Portuguese ambassador, resides at the house at the extremity of the Nunnery. On the opposite side of the road is Union Court, a narrow passage, consisting of ancient tenements, on the western side of which is an old fabric, with large dormer windows, formerly used as a chapel by the Presbyterians; the style of building seems to be of the time of Charles the Second. Crossing the Broadway, on the north side is situate

THE INDEPENDENT, OR CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, commonly called George-Yard Chapel, which is allowed to be the oldest dissenting place of worship in Hammersmith, and is situate at the foot of George-Yard, near the Brook-green-lane, corner of the Broadway. The present main approach is by an arched gateway of brick-work, of considerable height, and at the end of the yard are remains of a square or court, of which the side of the Chapel formed the east front. Its interior is neat and commodious, but its obscurity, being entirely hemmed in with other buildings, doubtless accorded better with the early struggles of dissent for religious liberty, than with the present tolerant and happy era. This Meeting-house originated with the Presbyterians, and enjoyed a succession of clergymen from that body, till about the

end of the last century. Before the erection of the present place, its founders used to meet in the rooms of an old edifice in Union Court, which is said to have been used for the celebration of divine worship by the Presbyterians, from the time of Charles the Second.

The first positive mention of the existence of non-conformists in this town, reaches back one hundred and thirty years. The following is the list of Ministers connected with the Christian Society worshipping in this Chapel, from that period :

1706. The Reverend Samuel Evans. This name occurs once in connexion with the following entry:—
“Oct. 13, 1706, collected on the brief for Torrington, at a meeting of Protestant Dissenters, held at the White Hart, Hammersmith, thirteen shillings and sixpence. Signed, Samuel Evans, Minister.”^a

1724. The Reverend Mr. Bearne. The document from which some following information is obtained, is entitled “An Account Book for the new Meeting-house in White Horse Square, in Hammersmith.” No. 1. On April 5th the first Sabbath this new place was opened, a collection was made, when Mr. Bearne preached; and in the afternoon, another collection was made, “from the old place,” already referred to. On the following Sunday, a third collection was made at the present, or new place, when Dr. Edmund Calamy, the celebrated leader of the Presbyterians, and the author of the *Memoirs of the Two Thousand Ministers ejected on Bartholomew-day, 1662*, preached. The names of John and Thomas Scott, Esquires, occur as benefactors to this Chapel, at this period.

1731. The Reverend David Millar, A.M. who exercised his ministry for several years at Andover, before his settlement in Hammersmith. The following is a list of his controversial works and other writings :

^a Bland's Register of Briefs.

1. **Twenty-two Sermons**, preached at different places. The first seventeen were preached at Andover, in 1723, MS. 2. **Remarks on a Sermon** entitled, *The Acceptableness of Sincerity to God, &c.* in a **Letter to the Rev. Mr. Ball**, of Andover. 8vo. Andover, 1727. 3. **Six Sermons**, mostly preached on Sacramental Occasions, at his Meeting-house, Hammersmith, 1731. 4. **Useful and Important Answers** freely given, to **Useful and Important Questions** freely proposed; or a **Vindication of the Co-Essential Sonship of the Second Person in the Trinity**, with an answer to the **Learned Roel, Dr. Ridgley, Dr. Anderson, &c.**, Dedicated to **John Winter, Esq.**, Westminster. 8vo. London, 1754. 5. **Omniscience of God Vindicated**, against Harcourt. 6. **On Justification**, against Foster. 7. **On the Priesthood of Christ**. 8vo. 1732.

Millar was an excellent divine, a good scholar, and a powerful controversialist. He wrote chiefly against Arianism. He was minister of this Chapel twenty-five years. On his tomb-stone in Bunhill-fields is the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
David Millar, A.M.
Late Minister of the Gospel at Hammersmith,
who died Oct. 31, 1759, aged 69 years.

Here lies the good, the learned, and the kind,
A faithful Pastor, and a loving Friend ;
Designed for more than common service, Heaven
To him the choicest fountain had given ;
Which to defend God's Truths he well improved,
And raised the honor of his Saviour Lord.
Rest, sacred dust ! in hope of that blest day,
When thou shalt shine with an immortal ray,
Improved by death, and brighten'd by decay.

1758. The Rev. George Turnbull. In the Chapel Book, previously mentioned, is the following entry. " At the Hammersmith Meeting-house, Jan. 1, 1770, Mr. John Scott, of North End, declared in the presence of us, whose names are undersigned, that he had no demands on the said Meeting-house, and that he had a copy of the writings of it in his hand. Signed, George Turnbull, Minister ; Joseph Newman," &c. Mr. Turnbull was Pastor more than twenty-five years, and died in 1783.

1783. The Rev. Robert Winter, afterwards D.D. Born March 25, 1762, in London. His father, John

Winter, Esq. Army Agent, and Mrs. Winter, subsequently lived in Hammersmith. He was ordained Minister of this Chapel, Dec. 10, 1783, having studied at Homerton, under the Rev. Drs. Conder, Fisher, and Davies. He entered the ministry at the age of twenty-one, and died September 9, 1833, in his 71st year. He exercised the office of Pastor over this Society about five years. He has left many excellent sermons in print, published chiefly while he was Pastor of New Court, London.

1790. The Rev. Henry Summers. In this year Mr. Winter was appointed Morning Preacher at Salter's Hall, still retaining his connexion with this Chapel, and Mr. Summers was engaged by this congregation to the duty of Morning Preacher in his room, but soon after removed to a larger charge at Wellingborough. The answer to his resignation is signed by Robert Winter, Pastor; and Messrs. Rolfe, Roberts, John Salter, and John Edward Waring, &c.

1792. The Rev. William Humphries, being in this neighbourhood for the recovery of his health, on the recommendation of John Scott, Esq. at a meeting of the congregation, was invited to succeed Mr. Summers as Morning Preacher, which he accepted. When Mr. Winter finally resigned his pastorship over this church in 1796, Mr. Humphries succeeded, and was publicly set apart to that office, which he held for twelve years, with increasing usefulness and honour. Under Mr. Winter, but particularly during the ministry of Mr. Humphries, this religious Society gradually assumed the principles and church order of the Independent or Congregational denomination; and has since become fully identified with that body of Protestant Dissenters. Mr. Humphries died September 28, 1808, aged 46, greatly beloved and lamented. He was interred in Bunhill-fields.

1809. The Rev. Thomas Raffles, afterwards D.D. and LL.D. This celebrated preacher studied at Homerton, and was ordained Pastor of this Meeting, June 22, 1809.

Drs. Collyer, Winter, and John Pye Smith, the Rev. John Liefchild, (now D.D.) and other Ministers engaged in the services of ordination. During the ministry of Mr. Raffles, a plan was set on foot for enlarging the Chapel, but his sudden removal to Liverpool, in April, 1812, delayed its execution for three years. Dr. Raffles published the Life of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, his predecessor, at Liverpool, an extraordinary young man, who lost his life while bathing.

1812. The Rev. Daniel Washbourn. He removed from a church at Wellingborough, to succeed Mr. Raffles as Pastor of this Chapel in 1812. He was born at Gloucester, June 16, 1771. He was educated first at the College School of that city, and afterwards for the work of the ministry at the Theological Seminary at Daventry, formerly under the presidency of the great Dr. Doddridge. His ministerial services were much esteemed, and were very successful till about the end of his life, which was seriously afflictive. He died Nov. 10, 1834. He published one or two single sermons, and an abridgment of Dr. Reynolds on the Book of the Ecclesiastes. He was interred under the pulpit, on one side of which is a neat marble tablet, with the following inscription:

To the Memory of
The Reverend Daniel Washbourn,
who died Nov. 10, 1834, aged 63 years.
The Congregation, who for 22 years
Enjoyed the privilege of his faithful Ministry,
Have, as a small respect to
their late beloved Pastor,
Erected this Monument.

At the early part of Mr. Washbourn's ministry, in 1815, the Chapel was enlarged, at the cost of £1000. raised by the congregation.

The Rev. John Tarras Cumming, the present minister, having pursued his studies at Marishall (University) College, Aberdeen, Hoxton, (London,) and Newport Pagnel, (Bucks,) Theological Institutions, was ordained

Co-Pastor with Mr. Washbourn, April 22, 1834, and at his death succeeded to the sole charge.

There are, connected with this Chapel, two Sunday Schools, a Charity Day School for Girls, and a bread and other endowments. The property is freehold, vested in four trustees.

The mansion eastward of the avenue leading to Bradmore, in the High Street, was built by Mr. Simon de Charms, an eminent watchmaker. About 1730, his son David de Charms resided here, and lies interred in the Churchyard. The ancestor of this family came to England at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled at this place, in company with many of his fellow-countrymen. It was afterwards occupied by John Hatchett, Esq. of Long-acre, the celebrated coachmaker, who was a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and died here in 1806, and was buried at Upton, near Windsor.

The premises were subsequently occupied by William Smith, Esq. and on the expiration of the lease, the whole premises were let to Messrs. Eaton Cullen, who erected the present row of houses, in 1826, and formed the avenue opposite the Hop-poles Inn, intended as a communication at some future period, with the new road. On these premises was an artificial water-fall, and the grounds were tastefully laid out. The estate comprises about twenty-five acres, and is at present unoccupied.

The well on the side of the Hope Brewhouse, now the premises occupied by Mr. Rayner, was formerly in great repute, and supplied great part of the neighbourhood with water, but it is now nearly obsolete.

BRADMORE AND LEAMORE.—Under these names are comprehended all those fields, gardens, and brick-fields, which lie between the north side of King Street, and Shepherd's-bush. Parts of these lands are common or lammas lands; the inhabitants enjoying from time im-

memorial, a right of turning in their cattle to graze, at the proper season of the year. A delightful rural walk leads through these fields to Shepherd's-bush, and it is very gratifying to observe the lands on each side which have been dug out for brick-making, returning once more into a high state of culture.

The road opposite, at the east end, was formerly considerably higher than the foot-path on the south side, which was so very narrow that two persons found difficulty in passing. The houses, which were here situated so inconveniently, were pulled down in 1806, and the present improvement was made, by placing the new buildings many feet back. In this row resided Mr. Speer, ironmonger and smith, who was born on the 4th of June, 1738, the birth-day of his late Majesty, George the Third, and nearly at the same hour; he was also married on the same day, and died nearly at the same hour as the king, viz. on Saturday evening, January 29th, 1820, at about nine o'clock, aged eighty-two. This family have been resident inhabitants of the town ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Richard Speer was in possession of lands near Bradmore, in the reign of James I. as appears by a deed appertaining to Pallingswick manor. The last descendant of this family is Mr. Richard Speer, who resides in the town, and enjoys good health, at the age of seventy-eight. He still lives in the same house in which he was born, and sleeps in the same room in which he drew his first breath, and has here carried on business for fifty-four years.

THE MANSION-HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, was kept many years by Dr. Anderton, and here many eminent persons have received their education, one of whom, Sir Stamford Raffles, published in 1817, the History of Java. He was Lieutenant-governor of Fort Mabon, the seat of the English government at Sumatra. In 1814 he returned to England, and on the day of his embarkation, his ship took fire, and Sir Stamford lost property

to the amount of £30,000. including all his drawings and collections. The school is now conducted by Mr. Hanigan, and Mrs. Flaherty, who so liberally presented the trustees of the London University, with a donation of £5000. In the month of January, 1837, it was proposed that the before-mentioned sum of £5000. be disposed of in founding four scholarships, to be called FLAHERTY SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the value of £50. a year.^a

Further westward is the Windsor Castle Inn: here a fire broke out, Oct. 15, 1823, about one o'clock in the morning, so rapid were the flames that the inmates and lodgers lost all their apparel; the box of a benefit club shared the same fate, which contained twelve pounds. A subscription was set on foot, which produced the sum of seventy pounds.

At the house opposite Mr. Cromwell's brewery, resided Henry House, Esq. formerly a wine merchant, in Pall Mall, he was the father of Westminster, and leader of the party in 1780, who persuaded the Hon. Mr. Charles James Fox to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of that city in Parliament. Mr. House died in 1812. His brother, who was called honest Sam House, distinguished himself greatly at all parliamentary elections for Mr. Fox, in Westminster. On the day of his death he expressed a wish to see Mr. Fox, adding that then he should die happy. Mr. Fox accordingly attended the death-bed of his zealous friend, agreeably to his anxious request.

DORVILLE'S ROW.—This row of houses was named after the owner of the estate. They were built by Mr. Crook, who took a lease for 99 years, which included a portion of land extending from the high way to the Old Thatched House Inn, on the site of which he erected the house at present occupied by Mr. Walker, as a

^a Gent. Mag. June, 1837.

seminary for young gentlemen, and called Albion House.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, DORVILLE'S ROW.—This sect first assembled for worship in 1768, but various changes in their ministers, and other adverse circumstances, prevented them from attaining any considerable property for many years. In 1780 the present Chapel was erected, and, in 1793, the church meeting in it was formed. In 1801, the Rev. Thomas Uppardine began his labours among them, and in 1803 he was ordained their Pastor. At that period the remuneration was small and the friends poor, but since that period they have purchased the Chapel, which was considerably enlarged in 1818. The church consists of about 140 members, and the congregation of about 500 persons; they support Sunday and Day Schools, Auxiliary Missionary Societies, and a society for giving bread to the poor. The following extracts from the Church Book relate to facts of not usual occurrence among Protestant dissenters:

“ 1778. April 27. This day the Earl of Hopetoun, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, attended our place of worship, and after service presented £5. 5s. for the use of our church.”

“ 1829. The Pastor mentioned that a young lady, a native of Paris, and educated in the Roman Catholic faith, had called upon him, and stated her renunciation of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church.”

The present Pastor is the Rev. D. Kattens.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an **HOSPITAL** was founded near this place, but no records have been hitherto discovered of its first establishment, nor does

* St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in 1102; St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, existed as early as 1213; Guy's Hospital, adjoining, was founded in 1722; St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, was established in 1733. It thus appears that this Hospital was instituted when there was only two public Institutions of a similar nature in London or its environs; its utility therefore must have been very great, and its demolition the more unaccountable.

any memorial occur in the Parish records of its final suppression; even its actual site has not been clearly ascertained, but it is several times mentioned in the Parish books. The last notice of it occurs in the Churchwardens' Book, in the year 1677, when an entry is made of monies spent on "burying the women at the Spittle-house." There is also a similar entry made in the Fulham Parish books: "Item. To Goodwyne Baker, in tyme of her weakness, before she got right to the Hospital, where she died a pitiful creature.* This edifice stood, according to Norden's Map of Middlesex, near this spot, and it probably fell into gradual and silent decay for want of endowment and support. As early as the year 1598, John Payne, the Proctor, had a license to collect the alms of "godly and well-disposed people," within the counties of Buckingham and Northampton, for the relief of the inmates of this Hospital. The original, which is in the British Museum, runs thus:

"NOVERINT UNIVERSI per presentes nre Johen Payne de Hammersmith in Com. Midd. Proctor, teneri et firmiter obligari Georgio Peckham de Denham in Com. Buck. Milit. in decem libris bone et legalit. monete Anglie. Solvenda eidem Georgio aut suo certo Attornato hered vel Executor, suis ad quam quidem solucoem bene et fideliter faciend. Obligo me hered Executor et Administrator meos per presentes. Sigillo meo sigillat, dat decimo die Maii Anno Regni dne nre Elizabeth dei græ Anglie, Ffrancie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris, &c. vicesimo 1578. Chesbrook Drap sigillat et deliberat mihi, . . . ad usum pedict. Georgii Peckham. Milit."

"The condicion of this obligacon is suche.—That whereas the within bounden John Payne, Procteur of the Poore howse or Hospitall of Hammersmith, within written, is to be licensed under the greate seale of Englande, to aske and gather the almes and devocon of good and godly-disposed people within the countees of Buck and Northt, with the townes of the same for the relief and sustentacon of the saide poore people, and that the same almes to be employed to the use of the said poore howse. If therefore it so be that all and singular the saide almes and devocon, gathered within the said countees and townes and everie of them, shall from tyme to tyme hereafter for and duringe the said license to be made and tyme therein lymitted, be employed and bestowed to the use of the saide poore howse and people without fraude or covyn. That then this presente obligacon to be voyde and of noen effecte, or els to stande and abide in full force, strength, and vertue."^b

* See my Hist. of Fulham, p. 143.

^b Charter. Brit. Mus. 86. b. 11.

Returning eastward, towards the Broadway, on the south side of the road is CROMWELL'S BREWHOUSE, adjoining the Creek. Mr. Cromwell commenced brewer in a very small way, taking out the beer himself on a barrow. In process of time the Creek Brewhouse and the surrounding premises became his property. He died suddenly in Tottenham-court Road, and was about to be removed to the workhouse, when some gentleman, who happened to pass by, recognized him; and, on searching his pockets, found Bank notes to the amount of £1450. He left property to the amount of £40,000. The freehold estates fell to the share of George Cromwell, and the copyhold, which comprised the Brewhouse, to James, the younger brother, who now carries on the business.

EBENEZER CHAPEL, which is situate at a few paces from the High Road, and opposite to Webb's Lane, takes its name from a Hebrew word, signifying "the stone of help." This place of worship was built in the year 1784, and is held by lease from the trustees of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road, at an annual rent of five guineas. It is a neat and commodious building, fitted-up with galleries, and is about thirty-two feet square. Attached to the Chapel is a Sunday School for girls, which is supported by the voluntary contributions of several ladies belonging to the congregation, and others. A sermon is also preached annually, in aid of the funds. The ministers who have held the pastoral office in succession, are the Rev. Messrs. West, Tryers, Skeene, Day, and Wilson. The church is formed upon the principles of the Congregational Dissenters.

WATERLOO STREET, formerly called Plough and Harrow Lane, takes its name from the battle of Waterloo. Here is the WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, which was erected in 1809. It is a substantial brick building, forty feet long, and thirty feet wide, and has a spacious gallery. The area is pewed, lighted with gas, and

capable of accommodating about 600 persons. There is a Sunday School, in which about 200 children receive religious instruction, and an Infant Day School, of about 100 children, both of which are supported by voluntary contributions. On the wall of the Chapel, near the pulpit, is a neat marble tablet, thus inscribed :

A just tribute to the Memory of
The Rev. W. Williams,
the first Superintendent of this Circuit,
whose remains lie near this spot.
He exchanged the labour of the Christian ministry
for the reward of immortality,
April 30, 1813,
aged 43.

The present ministers are the Rev. Joseph Walker, and the Rev. Peter Cooper.

ANGEL LANE leads to the Bridge Road and the Waterside. On a square stone in this lane is this inscription : " This road is the property of Robert Carey, Esq." Above are these arms, now nearly defaced, Arg. on a bend, sab. 3 roses of the field, for " Carey."

Dr. Anthony Askew, whose second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Holford, Esq., lies buried in the Church,* had nine sons and six daughters. Thomas, the youngest, married Lucy, daughter of Robert Carey, Esq., by which marriage this estate came into the possession of the Askew family. At the southern extremity of this lane is a stone let into the wall with this inscription, " ADAM AND JOHN ASKEW, LATE ROBERT CAREY."

ANGEL TERRACE.—This respectable row of houses takes its name from an ancient inn of that name. At the second house resided in the year 1782, Mr. Abraham Kaye, linendraper; he is the father of Dr. John Kaye, Master of Christ College, Cambridge, and successively Bishop of Bristol and Lincoln. Dr. Kaye was born here

* See page 116.

on St. John's day, and it is said by those who had the care of his infancy, that he could point out his letters before he could speak; he received the early part of his education under the celebrated Dr. Charles Burney, at Fairlawn-house. Dr. Kaye was Master of Christ College, as before-mentioned, and Regius Professor of Divinity at the University at Cambridge, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, in 1820, and Bishop of Lincoln, in 1827. On the 8th of November, 1830, the Fellows of Queen's College met to elect a Master, in the room of Dr. Kaye, and it was unanimously agreed to present his lordship with a piece of plate, of the value of £500. as a testimony of their respect, and to mark the sense of great advantages which the society had derived from his lordship's talents and virtues. A dinner was given in the hall of Queen's College, by the Masters and Fellows of this society, on the occasion of presenting the piece of plate to his lordship. It was a candelabra, and bore on it the following inscription :

Johanni Kaye, S.T.P. Præsuli Lincolnensis Collegii Christi qui per annos triginta, Alumnus, Socius, Magister; virtute sua ac doctrina illustraverat Magistratum deponenti observantiæ ergo, ac amoris Collegii Christi Socii. A.D. 1830.

The Bishop of Lincoln is known as the author of an "Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries," "Concio ad Clerum," and a "Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales."

The row of houses, eastward, as far as opposite the Maltman-and-Shovel, is the property of the Girdlers' Company. This valuable property was left to them in the year 1579, by Henry Flycke, and Agnes, his wife. It is described, as a messuage or inn, called the George, in Hammersmith and Chiswick, of the yearly value of £5. 10s. of which sum the Company are to give, every Sunday, yearly, for ever, to the poor people of the Parish of St. Bride's, London, one dozen of bread, amounting to thirteen to the dozen, and to give betwixt All-hallows tide and Christmas yearly, for ever, to the poor people

of the said Parish, 200 faggots. At present, according to the Report of the Commissioners on Public Charities, the sum of £4. a year is paid to St. Bride's parish to cover the allowance of bread and faggots. The payment has continued, without alteration, since the year 1691, previously to which the bread and faggots appear to have been paid for separately, and the charge from the latter from 1665, when the Company's accounts, now extant, commence, varies from twenty-five to twenty-eight shillings a year.

These premises now produce upwards of £400. per annum, and the Commissioners of Charities expressed their opinion to the Master and Wardens of the Company, that it appeared to them that some addition might properly be made to this allowance out of the great increased income from the premises.

Turning out of the Broadway, towards the Church, we arrive at the east end of the Bridge Road, which, it is much to be regretted, was not carried on in a straight line from King Street, as by this means that erection would have made a fine appearance from the Great Western Road. At present it is entirely concealed from the passing traveller. About the year 1768, it appears, by the plans and elevations in the possession of Mr. Gomme, that a road was intended to be made at the back of the Churchyard, to be opened to the High Road, on the site of Cobourg Place, and terminating at the corner of Pingsworth House, in Angel-lane; near which were to be erected eighteen second-rate houses, with gardens, extending to the boundary walls of houses belonging to the Worshipful Company of Girdlers on the north. The magnitude of these plans, however, prevented them from being carried into execution.

COLLEGE PLACE.—Adjoining the Churchyard on the south, is the site of Lucy-house, where formerly resided Francis Lucy, Esq. This old mansion was pulled down about 1770. Francis Lucy, Esq. was the sixth son of

Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt., junior, by Constance, his second wife, daughter and heir of Richard Kingsmill, of High Clere, county of Southampton, Esq., superior of the Court of Wards; which Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt. junior, was only son of Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt. by Joyce, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Acton, of Sutton, county of Worcester, Esq. and succeeded his father in 1600, and died in 1685. His father, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, 1558, built Charlecote-house, of brick and stone, as it now stands, and prosecuted Shakspeare for deer stealing, in his park at Fullbrook, on which occasion Shakspeare wrote a severe ballad, (the first stanza alone of which is preserved,) on the knight, who thereupon redoubling his prosecution, forced the bard to fly the country.*

From the grandson of this gentleman, and eldest brother of Francis, the present possessor of Charlecote-house, George Lucy, Esq. is lineally and directly descended. Francis Lucy, of Hammersmith, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Bevill Molesworth, of Hoddesdon, county of Herts, Esq., by whom he had three daughters and co-heirs; first Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Atkins, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer, and died without issue. Constance married Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. ancestor of the Earl of Manners. Martha, the youngest daughter, and co-heir, married Sir Samuel Eyre, of the New-house, county of Wilts, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, and had surviving issue.

QUEEN STREET leads to the river. At the second house, on the north side, resided Mrs. Elizabeth Aberdien, a lineal descendant of the ancient family of the Cæsars. Sir Julius Cæsar was Master of the Rolls in the reign of

* The family bore for their arms three luces (pike fish) "*hauriant d'argent*," in the person of William, who first assumed the name of Lucy, so that Shakspeare is sufficiently warranted in satirically calling Justice Shallow to affirm that he is "an old coat." "All his ancestors that came after him," says Slender, another member of this family, "may give the dozen white luces in their coat."—*See Merry Wives of Windsor*. Act 1, scene 1.

Queen Elizabeth. This lady was in possession of a large collection of manuscripts relative to her family, comprised in six vols. folio, together with a choice collection of portraits of the Cæsar family, including one of herself, taken at the advanced age of eighty-one. From this collection Mr. Lodge engraved the specimens of his beautiful work, published in 1810, in quarto. Mrs. Aberdien was buried, as before-mentioned, in Sir R. Box's vault in the Church.*

Adjoining Mrs. Aberdien's, on the west, stood a capital mansion, at which resided the late Rev. Mr. Atwood. It was a square building of brick, with a flat roof, and stone dressings. The east or principal front was ornamented with six pilasters of the composite order, rising from the first floor, which supported a cornice continued round the house to the west or back front, with that of the east. Between the pilasters in the two fronts, were rows of five windows with angular pediments, in the attics were the same number. The interior opened to a hall, with three Ionic columns, between which were circular recesses for figures. The marble chimney-piece was supported by two columns and surmounted by a female bust. In a recess was placed a baptismal font, crowned with a pediment and cornice, and supported by columns of variegated marble. On the staircase was a shield displaying the following arms, carved in wood :

1. Sab. 3 buckets. 2. Arg. on a chevron engrailed, az. between 3 martlets, sab. as many buckles or. 3. Gules a fesse Dancette between 3 escallop shells, or. for Dives. 4. Vair, over all 3 bendlets, gu. for Bray. 5. Sab. a castle arg. 6. Gules, 3 garbs or. within a bordure, arg. a mullet in the dexter chief, for Kemp. 7. A maunch sab. for Hastings. 8. Arg. on a fess az, 3 boars' heads, or. a lion passant in chief, gu. for Aprice. *Crest*.—An eagle, rising; in his mouth a buckle.

Over the fire-place, on the basement, these arms were repeated. At the extremity of a walk was an alcove, with stone columns, supporting a frieze, on which also was cut, the before-mentioned arms.

At this mansion formerly resided Lady Annabella

* See page 247.

Howard, whose maiden name was Dives. This family was originally settled at Bromham, in Bedfordshire. This lady was the widow of Sir Robert Howard, the dramatic writer. She was the Hon. Mrs. Dives, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Mary. After Sir Robert's death, which happened in 1698, his widow married the Rev. Edward Martyn, and resided at Hammersmith, as appears by his will in the Prerogative Office. Lady Howard was buried here, Sept. 7, 1728.

This house was sold by auction in 1825, and was purchased by Mr. Graham, of Turnham-green, and in 1832 it was again sold, and pulled down by the purchasers. The site is now let on building leases, and displays two fronts, eastward to Queen Street, and westward to the Bridge Road.

The house, occupied by Mr. Elwell, on the south side of this street, is the one which is chargeable to Mr. Allen's Charity.* Adjoining, on the west, formerly stood a large mansion which was once occupied by Peter Brushell, Esq. a benefactor to this parish. In the year 1821, on the 13th of March, about seven o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out on the premises, while undergoing a repair, and the whole was entirely consumed. On its site two capital villas have been since erected.

Mr. Wetherell died here, at the house formerly occupied by Peter Brushell, and was the last occupant.

At the west-end of the grounds of the Chancellor's estate, stood an ancient inn, called the Bell, which was pulled down when the new back-front of that mansion was built. In 1808, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackburn, the hostess of this house died in the workhouse, at the advanced age of eighty-one. It appears by a token, that Thomas Warnum kept this house in the time of Charles the Second; several of his tokens are in the possession of the inhabitants. Several other tokens, issued by tradesmen of the town, have at different times been dug up and preserved. These local coins were first current

* See page 176.

in the reign of Elizabeth, before the introduction of copper coin. In the reign of Charles the Second, the principal tradesmen made use of small pieces of copper or brass, stamped with their name and device, these were called tokens, and served as small change. Every shopkeeper had a box, in which were small divisions, and termed a sorting box, in which they lodged the tokens of the different tradesmen, and when they amounted to a certain sum, they carried them to their issuers, who were obliged to exchange them for lawful coin. They increased greatly till the year 1672, at which time farthings were first published by the Government. At the west end of this street, near the river, is an open wharf for landing of goods, called Gun Wharf, and so named from a manufactory for boring of gun barrels, established here on a new principle. The premises was afterwards occupied as a soap manufactory, when it was destroyed by fire. It is at present unoccupied, the bare and ruined walls being still standing. The Common Sewer, which passes down this street to the Thames, was built in the year 1819. It commences at Brook-green.

The Estate called THE CHANCELLOR'S, now the residence of John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. is so named from being the copse of the Chancellor of St. Paul's. This property is thus noticed by Lysons:—"William le Youngeman, by his deed (without date) confirmed a grant of Ralph de Ivinghoe, to the Chancellor of Saint Paul's Cathedral, of a house and garden, and three acres of land in Fulham."

It is again mentioned in the following document:

Ricardus Dei gracia Lond. Episcopus Willelmo Decano totique Fratrum Conventui et W. de Occhendona Dapifero suo cunctisque suis hominibus salutem et in Christo benedictionem. Notum vobis facio, carissimi, me concessisse Henrico Canonico meo nutritio Magistri Hugonis Scolas ita honorifice sicut unquam melius et honorabilibus illas Ecclesia habuit; et terram de Atrio, quam predictus Hugo ad se hospitandum sibi inclusit, et pratum quod idem Hugoni in Folcam concessurum, scilicet quatuor acras, scilicet qui

quid est in illo loco a grava,^a usque ad Tamesiam, singulis annis pro XII denariis de recognitione in festo Sancti Michaelis; et in Elemosina de Ylingis, et decimam de Madelega.

Testibus Wilhelmo de Winton et aliis.

Richard, by the grace of God, Bishop of London. To William, the Dean, and to the whole assembly of brethren, and to William de Occendon, his butler, and to all his liege men, health and benediction. Know, ye beloved, that I have granted to Henry, my Canon, the pupil of Hugh, the Master of the Schools, &c. both the land of the yard, which the aforesaid Hugh, for himself inclosed for building a lodging, and the meadow which I gave the same Hugh, in Fulham, that is to say, the four acres and whatever is in the place, from the wood to the Thames, he paying 12 pence every year at the feast of St. Michael, as a quit rent, &c.

William de Winton, and others, being Witnesses.^b

A survey of this house and premises was given in to the Commissioners for the sale of the Dean and Chapter lands, July 15, 1649.^c It was then valued at £2. per annum, exclusive of the reserved rents, and was sold the same year, to Thomas Matthew, for the sum of £1566. on behalf of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight, who was the lessee. At the Restoration this estate of course reverted to the Chancellor of St. Paul's, who grants leases for lives. In this way it was granted by lease to the family of Slade, who lived here some years, and very much enlarged the original house, which is

^a *Grava* is the old Latin word for a wood, *lucus*, and is used in this sense in this ancient record, and from which we learn that the north-east boundary of the Chancellor's corpse, consisted of a wood which covered the site of Fulham Fields. This large space of ground was, for many ages, covered with various kinds of forest trees and underwood, but they all gradually disappeared as population and cultivation advanced, so that towards the middle of the seventeenth century nothing remained but hazel-nut trees, which still partially covered the ground at the time of the Great Fire of London, and which afforded temporary shelter and food to a great number of the poorer inhabitants, until the Government could better provide for them. In commemoration of this awful event an annual festival used to be held at the King's Arms Tavern, at Fulham, on the 1st of September, the anniversary of the Great Fire, on which occasion was exhibited a large painting of that great calamity.—*Spelman, Gloss. Voc. Grava et Grova.*

^b See Miss Hackett's *Registrum Eleemos. D. Pauli*, 4to. London.

^c *Environs*, vol. 2, p. 360. See *Perfect Diurnal*; *Parliament Surveys*, Lambeth MSS. Library; *Lysons' Env.* vol. ii. p. 360.

very near the Thames, adding what is equal to a very large house, behind it, towards the north. The present Lieutenant-General, Sir John Slade, Bart., was born in this house. He now resides in Hampshire. The leasehold afterwards became the property of the Osbaldiston family. Mrs. Osbaldiston, and her daughters, lived here many years, and in her time the house was known by the name of the Refuge; the lease was afterwards purchased of the Osbaldistons, by Thomas Colebrook, Esq. who has let it to John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. of Parliament Street, the proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine, who resides here, and has much improved the property. In these grounds are some fine old trees, particularly walnuts, mulberries, and cherries. There is also a remarkably fine *Gleditschia*^a *Triachanthos*, noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine. In these grounds rests the root of the old Cedar of Lebanon, cut down in September, 1836, as noticed under Butterwick-house; it measured six feet by three feet. On the Suspension Bridge being built, a new road was formed through this estate, leading from Fulham Lane into Queen Street. This road cuts off a large portion of the grounds, on the north side of the new road, in which is a very large hot-house and grapery, now let to Mr. Livermore, a market-gardener. In the grounds looking over the Thames, is a Grecian temple, consisting of two octagon wings, forming elegant rooms, with coved ceilings. Between them is an open centre, supported by pillars. As the style of this temple is magnificent, and as the estate was formerly in the possession of Lord Melcombe, it is probable it was built by his lordship, and report adds, to gratify a favourite lady. Within this temple are deposited several specimens of architectural sculpture, from the Chapter-

^a One of the finest specimens of the *Gleditschia triachanthos* in England, is in the garden of Sylvanus Urban, Gent., at Hammersmith, as fine as those at Lord Tankerville's. There is a very fine one in the Clock House Garden, at Chelsea.—*Gent. Mag. May* 1834, p. 499.

house of Bochart Abbey, in Normandy; one of the subjects being Abraham offering up Isaac, his sword being arrested by an Angel, and a Ram appearing in the thicket below; the other is apparently Lot and his family conducted from Sodom. A curious article on this Chapter-house at Bochart, illustrated by a view, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for May, 1835. In this temple are placed so much of the chimney-piece of the parlour of the palace of Theobald's, as had survived the demolition; Mr. Gough purchased it in 1765, and placed it over the chimney-piece of his library, at Forty-hall, Enfield, where it remained till 1834, and was then presented by his representative, John Farran, Esq. to Mr. Nichols, who removed it to this place. It consists of two-thirds of a group of figures, in alto relievo, representing in the centre, Minerva driving away Discord, overthrowing Idolatry, and restoring true Religion. The architrave is ornamented with garbs, or wheat-sheaves, from the Cecil crest. It is carved in a soft stone, probably by Florentine artists. In the house is a very ancient picture, which, there is good reason to believe, belonged to an altar of the Abbey of Pratis, at Leicester. It was removed from the Castle-house by the late Roger Ruding, Esq. Constable of the Castle, and given to his son, the late Rev. Roger Ruding, F.S.A. author of the "*Annals of Coinage*." At his death it came into the possession of the late John Nichols, F.S.A. and from him to his son, the present owner. It is engraved in the *History of Leicestershire*, and also in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. From the same place, and in the same way, came hither two excellent portraits of King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI. both also engraved in the *History of Leicestershire*. There are also the following ancient portraits:—Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. well painted; King William on horseback, with a hawk in his hand; William of Wykeham, a large painting, with views of

his two colleges, and his arms and motto, "Manners maketh man." Inscription,

" Quis condis dextra, condis Collegia leva,
Nemo tuarum unam vicit utraque manu "

The publications of the late Mr. Nichols and his Son, in illustration of Hogarth and his works, naturally led them to collect several of his paintings. The following are in the possession of Mr. Nichols and his family :

1. *The Mysteries of Masonry brought to light by the Gormagons*. It is 12 in. by 14 in. wide; it resembles the well-known print, but has an additional monkey in the foreground, carrying on each shoulder a pillar emblematic of freemasonry. Painted about 1742. See remarks on this print, *Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 1836, p. 304.
2. *A Landscape, by Lambert*, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, by 2 ft. 2 in. high, with a group of figures, by Hogarth, about 12 in. high, drinking their wine at a table in the open air.
3. and 4. *Mary and Anne Hogarth*, his sisters. These ovals face each other. A strong family likeness to Hogarth is discernable. They were sold in Mrs. Hogarth's sale in 1790.
5. *Head of a Gentleman*, the size of life, in a brown coat and powdered wig, probably a portrait of Bridgman, gardener to King George II. See the *Rake's Progress*, plate 2, slightly but beautifully painted.
6. *Prior, the Poet*, a well-painted portrait on a board, probably intended for a sign.
7. *A Lady*, finely painted, in a close cap, a black silk cardinal and hood. Bought at Mr. John Ireland's sale.
8. *A Portrait of Mrs. Rebecca Wainwright*, cleverly described at length in the *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1835, p. 105.
9. Another *Female Portrait*, well painted, a more juvenile figure than the two preceding, in a cap and gown.
10. *A Conversation Piece*, containing two groups of figures. The one on the left consists of an elderly lady, supposed to be Lady Thornhill, and a young lady and a gentleman, at a tea-table; the other group is formed of an elderly gentleman, perhaps Sir James Thornhill, a young divine,

no doubt connected with King's College, Cambridge, a lady, with a cap in her hand, probably Mrs. Hogarth, and a gentleman near her, Hogarth himself. Over the chimney is a view of King's College Chapel. 11. *A Musical Study*; Handel, at the harpsicord, with portraits of Faranelli, Mrs. Fox Lane, and a family of distinction in Cheshire, finely painted. 12. *The Painter's Room*, with portraits of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Hogarth, Rysbrack, and Roubilliac. These two last are engraved in Mr. Nichols's Hogarth, vol. ii. and the paintings are in possession of his daughter, Mrs. S. Nichols, at Highbury-place, Islington. There are also at the Chancellor's several valuable pictures by Stothard, Daniell, and several portraits of the late John Nichols, Esq. F. S. A. particularly one by John Wood, Esq., taken partly from a sketch by J. Jackson, Esq. R. A., and partly from a bust by Gianelli, which is considered by the family as a happy likeness. A copy of this picture has been lately presented to the Company of Stationers, at the request of the Court of Assistants.

*Inscriptions for a Seat in the Grounds of Sylvanus Urban,
at Hammersmith.*

BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

HERE rest, and cast a look around,
The River shines, and makes no sound;
Barge following barge, boat after boat,
Upon the peaceful surface float;
And all the lucid landscape lies
As silent as the summer skies.

THOU, breathe to Heaven a parting prayer,
That, 'mid a world of noise and care,
Thy cloudless years may pass away,
As placid as the close of day,
Till Life's fair scenes in night decay.

June 22, 1834.

BY THE REV. J. MITFORD.

NEVER would gentle traveller, on the marge
Of wild Helvetian lake, or where her bay
Lugano opens to the solar ray,
Striking as on a bright and silver targe,
More gladly rest,—than 'mid these groves at large
Repos'd, I meditate the summer day,
By Thames' translucent wave; in glad array,

Watching the frequent sail of skiff or barge
 To neighbouring hamlet ; or at evening stray
 By willowy bank, what time the lunar beam
 Reflects its pensive lustre ;—so may spring
 Untroubled thoughts by these calm shores, that bring
 A beauty borrowed from the scene, and seem
 As pure as in the bright cœrulean stream.

Aug. 11, 1834.

Adjoining the Chancellor's, on the south, but separated by the Creek, is situate the estate lately the property of the Margravine of Anspach, and the site of the late



BRANDENBURGH HOUSE. — About the beginning of Charles the First's reign, Sir Nicholas Crispe built a magnificent mansion by the water-side, the expense of which is said amounted to £25,000. This house was plundered during the civil wars, when the army was stationed at Hammersmith. In the beginning of August, 1647, Fairfax took up his quarters here, Sir Nicholas Crispe being then in France.* Sir Nicholas, however, lived to enjoy his villa once more in peace, but his nephew sold it, in 1683, to Prince Rupert, who gave it

* See page 89.

to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much-admired actress in the reign of Charles the Second. It continued in her possession nearly ten years, after which she sold it, with other premises, to Timothy Lannoy, a scarlet dyer, and George Treadway. In the year 1709, Anne, relict of George Treadway, in consideration of the sum of £6,900. quitted claim to all the premises purchased jointly, above-mentioned. Sir Timothy Lannoy died in the year 1718, and his son James in 1723. Jane Lannoy, widow of James, and daughter of Sir John Frederick, Bart. married to her second husband, James Murray, Duke of Athol. In the year 1740, Leonora, only daughter of James Lannoy, Esq. sold this house, then in the tenure of the Duke and Duchess of Athol, to George Doddington, Esq. afterwards Lord Melcombe, who repaired and modernized the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, and built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiquities.*

After Lord Melcombe's death, this estate descended under his will, to Thomas Wynham, Esq. It was after-

* Bowack thus describes this mansion in 1705 :—Upon the Thames, adjoining to Hammersmith, though within the limits of Fulham division, is a noble seat, built by Sir Nicholas Crispe, Bart. a gentleman of unshaken loyalty to King Charles I. It stands at a very convenient distance from the Thames, in a sweet and wholesome air, and has a large spot of ground of several acres, inclosed, adjoining to it. The building is very lofty, regular, and magnificent, after the modern manner, built with brick, cornered with stone, and has a handsome cupola at the top. It contains several large handsome rooms, very spacious, and finely finished. The foundations and walls are very substantial, and the vaults underneath arched in an extraordinary manner. The whole house in building, and the gardens, canals, &c. in making, is said to cost near £25,000.

Some time after the death of the said Sir Nicholas Crispe, this house was sold to Mrs. Margaret Hughes, a lady much esteemed at Court about that time, for her air and beauty, in whose possession it had not remained many years, before she disposed of it again, to Timothy Lannoy, Esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county, and Mr. Treadway, his brother, both Turkey merchants, and gentlemen of known worth, as well abroad as at home. These gentlemen have for many years past lived in this noble seat, and made several other buildings, as dye-houses, &c. for carrying on their business.—*Bowack's Middx.* p. 35. *Lond.* 1705.

wards the property of Mr. Sturt, and was purchased in the year 1792, by His Serene Highness Christian Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach and Bayreuth, and after the death of his Highness, in 1806, the late Margravine, sister of the Earl of Berkley, and widow of Lord Craven, made it her chief residence.

Mrs. Margaret Hughes, for whom Prince Rupert purchased this house, was one of the earliest female players in England. The prejudice of women appearing on the stage, continued so strong, that till near the time of the Restoration, boys constantly performed female characters. The first woman that appeared in a regular drama, on a public stage, performed the part of Desdemona. Mrs. Hughes played this part, in 1663, when the Company removed to Drury-lane, and obtained the title of the King's Servants.

Mrs. Hughes attracted the attention of Prince Rupert, and Count Anthony Hamilton, in his *Memoirs of Count Grammont*, has thus mentioned the circumstance. "Prince Rupert found charms in the person of a player, called Hughes, which brought to reason, and almost subdued, his natural fierceness. From this time farewell alembics, crucibles, and furnaces; farewell all mathematical instruments and speculations. Nothing was now in request with him but fine clothes, scented powder, and essences; in fact she made the poor Prince act a part so unnatural, that he was not like himself.*

Sir Timothy Lannoy, who purchased Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, about the year 1693, and died there

* Le Prince Rupert trouva des charmes dans la figure d'une autre petite Comedienne, appelée Hughes, qui mirent à la raison tous ce que ses penchans naturels avoient de plus sauvage. Adieu les alembics, les creusets, les fourneaux, et noir attirails de la soufflerie; adieu tous les instrumens de mathematiques, et ses speculations. L'impertinente voulut être ataquée dans les formes, et resistant fierement à l'argent pour vendre ses faveurs plus chèrement dans la suite, elle faisoit faire un personnage si neuf à ce pauvre Prince, qu'il ne paroissoit pas seulement vraisemblable. *Memoirs de Grammont*, chap. x. p. 337.

in 1718, was a silk dyer of considerable eminence, which business had been carried on by his ancestors for many generations. John de Lannoy was mercer to Queen Elizabeth. James Lannoy, the son of Sir Timothy, was an eminent Turkey merchant. He died in 1724, and lay in state at this house. He was buried in the Parish Church, in a very sumptuous manner; the procession being lighted by two hundred wax-tapers. His widow, Jane, married to her second husband, James, Duke of Athol, who succeeded his father in 1724. In 1733 he was Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, and one of the sixteen peers. In 1736, he claimed the Barony of Strange, on the death of James, Earl of Derby, which being allowed he took his seat in the House of Peers in March 1737. The Duke died January 8, 1764.^a

George Bubb, Esq. was the son of an apothecary in Dorsetshire, and was born in 1691. He received his education at Oxford, where he distinguished himself among the wits of the day. In 1715, he was elected Member for Winchelsea, and soon after was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain. After residing some time in that country he returned to England in 1717, and, by the death of his uncle, he came into the possession of a very large estate, and took the surname of Doddington. In 1722, he was chosen Member for Bridgewater, and in 1724 he was made a Lord of the Treasury. At this period he closely connected himself with Sir Robert Walpole, and in 1726 published a political epistle addressed to that Minister, which is only remarkable for its servility and flattery.^b On the accession of George the Third, Mr. Doddington was very early received into the confidence of Lord Bute, and in 1761 he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Melcombe. Though he

^a Collins's Peerage, vol. vii. p. 10.

^b Dodsley's Coll. of Poems, vi. 29.

had certainly at this time the means of gratifying whatever views of ambition he had conceived, yet he did not take any ostensible post. Lord Melcombe died at Hammersmith, on the 20th of July, 1762.

The following inscription to his memory, in which the panegyric seems to be in some respects over-charged, was placed on a column in the field to the east of Brandenburgh House, and from which it acquired the name of Monument Field: "To the memory of the Right Honourable George Doddington, Lord Melcombe. In his early years he was sent by King George I. Envoy Extraordinary to King Philip V. of Spain, 1715; afterwards appointed, in commission with others, one of the Lords of the Treasury; twice treasurer of the navy to King George II, and Privy Counsellor; in 1761, created a peer, and of the cabinet to King George III. He was raised to these honours, himself an honour to them, rather by his eminent merit and great abilities, after experience both in the senate and in the council, than either by birth or fortune, and if wit and true learning can delight, if eloquence can effect the heart, or literature improve the mind, if universal benevolence hath its charms, no wonder he lived admired and beloved by all that knew him, and died by all lamented, in the year 1762, aged 71. Thomas Wynham, Esq. his heir, ordered this inscription, in grateful remembrance of his friend and relation."

This column was removed many years since to the Earl of Aylesbury's park, in Wiltshire, and was there put up in the year 1789, in commemoration of his late Majesty George III. recovery in 1788.

Lord Melcombe is allowed to have been generous, magnificent, and convivial. To a few friends and dependants he was heartily attached. His reigning passion was to be well at Court, and to this object he sacrificed every circumstance of his life. He associated much with those who were able to confer fame.

Thomson inscribed one of his Seasons;^a Young addressed one of his Satires^b to him. His talents, his fortune, his rank, and his connexions, were sufficient to have placed him in a very elevated situation of life, had he regarded his own character, and the advantages which belonged to him; by neglecting these he passed through the world, with little respect from the public, and no advantage to his country.

In the fourth volume of the Vitruvius Britannicus are three plates of this house, as altered by Lord Melcombe, consisting of the elevation towards the Thames, the ground plan, and section of the gallery.

This house, after it came into the possession of the Margrave of Anspach, was splendidly fitted up by her Highness, the Margravine. The state apartments consisted of five rooms, besides the great gallery, the whole of which were filled with a magnificent collection of paintings, and objects of vertu.

In the *small dining-room* were the following portraits and pictures:—a Portrait of the Margravine, by Le Brun; Portrait of the Margrave, by De Tott; Admiral Berkeley, by Gainsborough; King of Naples, by an Italian artist; Four Views of Naples, by an Italian artist; Two Views of Corsica, by Colonel J. Berkeley; over the chimney-piece was a copy from a painting of Murillo, Boys at Play; worked in worsted by the Margravine, in which the spirit of the original was admirably preserved.

The *drawing-room* was thirty-eight feet by twenty-three feet. The ceiling was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece of white

^a O Doddington! attend my rural song,
Stoop to my theme, inspirit every line,
And teach me to deserve thy just applause.

Summer, l. 39.

^b Long Doddington in debt, I have long sought,
To ease the burden of my grateful thought,
And now a poet's gratitude you see,
Grant him two favours, and he'll ask for three.

Sat. iii. l. 1.

marble, was put up. At the upper end was a chair of state, elegantly carved and gilt, over which was placed a whole length Portrait of the Illustrious Frederick of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle, the whole covered with a canopy, decorated with an elegant rich border, and surmounted with the arms of Prussia. The picture of the King of Prussia was a present from him to his nephew, the Margrave; it was painted by a Polish lady, in 1772.

Here were two beautiful vases, from designs by Fiamingo, set in gold, and representing Bacchanalian Boys, in bas relief, in ivory.

In the *state bed-room* were Two Views of Benham, by De Courtez; Chaucer's Tower, by De Courtez; Woman Knitting, by Mercier; the Seven Cardinal Virtues, after Sir Joshua Reynolds; Thalia, a drawing by Bartolozzi; View of Berkeley Castle, a drawing by S. Lysons, Esq.; Portrait of the Duke of Orleans, engraved by his brother, the Duke de Montpensier.

In the *drawing-room* was a cabinet, containing a large collection of miniatures, among which were several in enamel, by Petitot, the centre ornamented with a superb circular frame, enriched with diamonds and jewels, surmounted with a crown of diamonds, containing the Portraits of Louis XIV., Philip, his brother, and Anne of Austria, a present to the Margrave's grandfather, from the Duchess of Orleans, Princess of Bavaria; a Cameo likeness of the celebrated Count de Buffon; a Seve-China bust of Buonaparte, executed in the first year of his Consulship, presented to the Margravine by the Prussian Minister, at Paris; a silver oval Medallion of Charles the First and his Queen, dug up a few years since, in the grounds near Brandenburg-house; a superb vase of Berlin China, with a Medallion of Frederick the Third, King of Prussia, father of his present majesty.

The *gallery* was eighty feet by twenty, it was originally fitted up for Lord Melcombe, and floored with

marble, but the Margravine removed the marble pavement, and put down an elastic boarded floor, and made it an excellent ball-room. The ceiling was of mosaic work, ornamented with roses, and the room contained the following valuable pictures :—over the doors two Landscapes, by Hacquet, painter to the King of Naples ; at the west end, a whole length Portrait of Frederick William, King of Prussia, in a military habit ; a whole length Portrait of the Margravine, by Romney ; and on the opposite side, her two youngest sons, by Hoppner ; Christ and St. John, by Carlo Dolce ; two Heads, by an Italian Master ; Diana and Acteon, by Reubens, two feet six inches, by two feet, very fine ; four paintings of Beggar Boys, by Murillo ; a Madonna, painted on leather, by an Italian master ; four beautiful Views, in water colours, representing the Four Seasons, by Agricola, a German artist ; Sir Kenelm Digby, his Wife and Family, by Vandyke, a fine specimen of that master ; two Portrait drawings, very fine ; Portrait of Henry the Fourth of France ; Portrait of Fiamingo, the sculptor, by Vandyke ; a Portrait by Cornelius Jansen ; the Adoration of the Magi ; the Rialto at Venice, by Canaletti ; the Sacrifice of Iphigenia, by Hoffman ; a Sleeping Venus, by Hoffman ; two Landscapes ; a Boy's Head, by Fragonard ; Portrait of Copetzky, a pupil of Mengs, with his wife and child, by himself ; the Three Graces, by Carlo Dolce ; a Roman Charity, on copper, by an Italian master ; St. Francis, in the style of Teniers ; Venus, copied from Titian, by a Scotch artist ; a Portrait in profile, of the Margrave, in basso relievo, by the Margravine, the size of life ; Adonis ; a Female rising from the bath ; Two Wrestlers ; a Fawn's Head ; a Gladiator ; a capital marble Bust of Voltaire, by Hodden ; a Water Nymph, in white marble, by an Italian artist ; a Roman Emperor, in white marble.

In the *dining-room* and *dressing-room*, a bas relief Medallion of the Margrave ; twenty-four drawings of

Swiss Peasants; a coloured View of the Rock of Gibraltar, by Colonel James Berkeley, of the Royal Marines; a Map of Constantinople, by the Count de Choiseul Gouffier; a small Map of the Crimea; two Sketches, by Fragonard, one the Margrave going to assist at a fire, and the other, going to the Chace; two Views at Benham, by J. Nixon, Esq.; two Views of Brandenburg House, and seat in the gardens, by Wigstead; two Flower pieces, by Mercier; an Indian-ink drawing, of a Concert; a Caricature, by Joseph Maddocks, Esq.; Portrait of the Doge of Venice: an old Woman at work; Castle of Durenstein, on the Danube; Portrait of Sir William Hamilton; Portrait of Frederick the Third of Prussia; the Margrave on Horseback.

In the *bed-chamber*, the Accusation of Appelles, by Denon; Portrait of Denon, by himself; four Prints of the Royal Family of France, time of Louis XIV.; Guido's Aurora; Portrait of Dean Swift; View of Benham, and View of Chaucer's Tower, as seen from the house at Benham; Drawings of Women and Children, by Sir Robert Kerr Porter; the Source of the Karousow, in the Crimea; the Temple of Gratitude, by M. de Courtiez; the Duke of Gloucester, when a boy; View of Berkeley Castle.

In the hall, under a Bust of Comus, were placed the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe:

While rosy wreaths the goblets deck,
Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak,
This place for social hours design'd,
May care and business never find.
Come every muse without restraint,
Let genius prompt, and fancy paint,
Let wit and mirth, with friendly strife,
Chase the dull glooms that saddens life.
True wit, that firm to virtue's cause,
Respects religion and the laws;
True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies,
To modest ears and decent eyes;
Let these indulge their liveliest sallies,
But scorn the canker'd help of malice:
True to their country, and their friend,
But scorn to flatter or offend.

Leading from the hall was the conservatory, connecting the house with the apartments adjoining the theatre; this suite contained a billiard-room, a coffee-room, and the library, which possessed an extensive and valuable collection of books, in English and Foreign literature, chiefly formed by his Serene Highness, at a great expense, as he constantly kept persons in Italy and Germany, collecting for him. The theatre was erected near the water-side, in a castellated form, resembling an ancient ruin. It was one of the most elegant and convenient private theatres ever built in this kingdom. Here her Highness occasionally entertained her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratified them by exerting her talents, both as a writer, and as a performer. Plays, melo-dramas, and ballets, with a selection of the choicest music, were the entertainments given. Among the novelties performed here, may be mentioned, "The Tamer Tamed," "The Yorkshire Ghost," "The Smyrna Twins," "The Princess of Georgia," "The Gauntlet," "The Return of Ellis," and "The Robbers," all written by the Margravine, and the Hon. Keppell Craven. These pieces derived their principal interest from the admirable acting of the Margravine and her son, both of them being excellent performers, and passionately fond of music.

Her Highness the Margravine having fixed her residence at Naples, had ordered at various times the sale of the property on the premises. The pictures, the books, and the furniture, were thus gradually disposed of, and at length the whole fabric was sold by auction, in the month of May, 1822.

Such, in brief, were the contents of this celebrated mansion. In the Memoirs published by the Margravine, we find the following description of the premises: "The great improvements which I made at Brandenburg House, and the grounds which surrounded it, were my chief occupations for some time. I laid out the grounds entirely, ornamenting them with walks and shrubberies,

and planting trees, according to my own taste, the exercise of which was left entirely to myself.

The situation of Brandenburg House is so well known, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon that point, and as it afterwards became the residence of the late Queen, the world is in possession of every circumstance relative to that unfortunate subject.

It is now completely levelled to the ground, the dry rot having got into the timbers, and as I never intended again to reside there, after I had been so long in Italy, I disposed of a portion of the land which surrounded it, and by the sale, which proved highly advantageous, with my accustomed good fortune, I was considerably benefitted. I think what was sold produced more than three times the sum which was given for it.

The pavilion in the grounds was a place in which I took great delight: a large circular room, with elegant French windows, overlooked the Thames, and in the summer was a retreat, perhaps not to be equalled in Europe."^a

Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach and Bayreuth, was born Feb. 24, 1736. His Highness was nearly related to the present Royal Family, his maternal grandmother being Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George the First, who married Frederick William, King of Prussia; and Queen Caroline, wife of George the Second, was his great aunt. He was also nephew to Frederick the Second, of Prussia, his mother being sister to that illustrious monarch. His Highness was first married to a Princess of the House of Saxe-Cobourg, but being left a widower, in 1791, he married Lady Craven, widow of the late Lord Craven, who was created by the Emperor of Germany, a Princess, in her own maiden name of Berkeley. His Serene Highness presented the rare instance of a man voluntarily resigning sovereign power for the enjoyments of private

^a See Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, vol. ii. p. 100.

life; for soon after his marriage with Lady Craven, in December, 1791, he transferred his territorial possessions, and resigned the government of his states to the King of Prussia, in consideration of an annuity for the joint lives of himself and the Margravine, of 400,000 rix dollars; and upon this event his Highness, perceiving the storm then ready to burst over Europe, came to England with his whole family, and resided in this country till his death. He died at his seat at Benham, near Newbury, in Berkshire, after an illness of three days, in February, 1806. His remains were interred in a sumptuous manner, the procession being very numerous and grand, in the church of Speen, near Newbury.

During the residence of the Margrave at Brandenburg House, the establishment was sustained on a princely plan, including thirty servants in livery, with grooms, and a stud of sixty horses, among which his Highness took great delight. At the rehearsal of the pieces performed at the theatre, the Margravine permitted the tradesmen of the household to attend with their families; and on the days of performance the Broadway was crowded with carriages and splendid equipages of the nobility and gentry, and the theatre was filled with audiences composed of the first families of the kingdom.

As the Margravine has been already conspicuously mentioned, it may be remarked that the following account is partly taken from her life, said to be written by herself.

This distinguished lady was the youngest daughter of Augustus, Fourth Earl of Berkeley, by Eliza, daughter of Henry Dran, Esq. and was born in 1750, to the great disappointment of her mother, Lady Berkeley, who expected a son, and the godfathers and godmothers were actually engaged. Being wrapped up in a piece of flannel, and without much attention laid down in the great elbow chair, which was placed by the bed-side, with neither clothes nor wet-nurse prepared, she was left to her fate.

The first person who came to visit Lady Berkeley, a few hours after her lying-in, was her Aunt, the Countess of Albemarle, who, coming up to the bed-side, after the usual remarks, perceiving the chair, and imagining that which occupied it to be merely a piece of flannel, was on the point of seating herself upon it, when she was prevented by the screaming of the attendant from putting an end to the infant, Lady Albemarle supposing the infant to be in bed with its mother. She was surprised at the narrow escape, and her curiosity being more excited from the circumstance, she directed her attention to the object of it, and requested that it should be brought to the window, that she might judge of the probability of its existence. Lady Berkeley exclaimed, peevishly, it is a miserable thing, and cannot live : upon uncovering the face of the infant it opened its eyes, and as they appeared bright, Lady Albemarle conceived that a child who possessed such power had a good chance to live ; she therefore immediately sent for a wet-nurse, who took charge of it, and the child grew up to womanhood, and in 1767 married William, sixth Lord Craven, by whom she had issue, four daughters and three sons. His lordship separated from the Lady Craven thirteen years after their marriage. He retired to France, and died September 26, 1791 ; and in the month of October following, his widow married, as before-mentioned, the Margrave of Anspach.

Her Serene Highness, the Margravine, died at Naples, January 13, 1828, after a short illness, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in the Protestant burial ground at that place. The whole of her property in England she left to her son, Keppel Craven, with a reversion in the landed interest in Berkshire to her nephew, Sir George Berkeley, Bart. Her house and property at Naples, with her Villa Strozzi, at Rome, to Keppel Craven.

The Margravine was much admired in her younger days, and was allowed to be a beautiful woman ; a fine

whole length portrait, by Romney, graced the picture gallery of Brandenburg House, together with the portraits of her sons.

Her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, never would permit her to come to Court, nor would she acknowledge her as the Margravine of Anspach. The Margrave demanded an audience of the King, George the Third, but he refused to pay his respects to the Queen.

Lines, by the Margravine, on the Margrave.

Oh, thou ! whose cares with angels rest !
 Whose gentle sway once fill'd my breast,
 Whose kindness soothed a mother's heart,
 The peace possessed by thee impart,
 Bless'd shall thy radiant smile bestow
 On her whose tears incessant flow ;
 Whose life, should this sad prayer be vain,
 Must prove, alas ! a life of pain.

HER MAJESTY, QUEEN CAROLINE, consort of George the Fourth, took possession of this house, May 3, 1820, and on the fifteenth following a congratulatory address from the inhabitants was presented by the Churchwarden and Overseers, who were attended by a few of the Parishioners, to which her Majesty was pleased to return an appropriate answer. On the abandonment of the " Bill of Pains and Penalties," by the House of Lords, the tradesmen of Hammersmith who served her Majesty's household, illuminated their houses on the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of November, 1820. On Sunday, the nineteenth following, her Majesty attended divine service in Hammersmith Church, and after the sermon, received the sacrament from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Atwood, and the Rev. Mr. Leggett, publicly, in the presence of the congregation. Her Majesty was attended by the Churchwarden, Parish Officers, and other inhabitants, with white wands ; the walk from the east gate to the Church door, was laid with matting, and her Majesty arrived exactly at eleven o'clock. The

large pew belonging to Mr. Atwood, was fitted up with crimson cloth, and a chair of state, but which her Majesty declined. The prayers and lessons of the day were read by the Rev. Mr. Leggett, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Atwood, who took his text from the ninth chapter and twenty-fourth verse of Jeremiah, "But let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise loving kindness, judgment, and righteousness in the earth, for in these things I delight, saith the Lord." The Charity Children sang the proper Psalms for the day, viz. the four first verses of the 139th Psalm. Her Majesty was accompanied by Lady Anne Hamilton, the Honourable Keppel Craven, the Chamberlain, and Alderman Wood. Her Majesty, upon this occasion, gave ten pounds to the poor. On the 25th of November the inhabitants presented a second congratulatory address to her Majesty, to which the Queen made a suitable reply. During the proceedings in the House of Lords, the town presented an animated scene, thousands of persons daily flocking down with addresses, which were presented to her Majesty from all parts of England, many of them being accompanied with the emblems and paraphernalia of their respective trades and occupations. Among the many grand and imposing sights was the addresses from the glass-blowers of London, and the brass-founders, who were attended with men equipped in brass and iron armour, on horseback, handsomely caparisoned, and attended with esquires. It was a grand sight to see a man armed, *cap à pié*, march into Brandenburgh House flourishing his baton, with sound of trumpets, thus recalling the ages of chivalry, and reviving the grandeur of the ancient tournament. Among innumerable other similar addresses may be particularly noticed that of the Odd Fellows, who attended in great numbers and presented their address, the members wearing their respective badges of office. The various benefit clubs of London and its vicinity also attended,

with music and banners, inscribed with appropriate devices and mottos. But the most splendid of all was the address of the Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, on the 8th of October. On this occasion two barges were moored in front of Brandenburg House, to which was affixed a landing stage, the barges and boats were decorated with flags and streamers; two steam-vessels attended, accompanied with bands of music, and the firing of cannon. Her Majesty repeatedly came out on the balcony and bowed to the assembled multitude, who greeted her with the most enthusiastic salutations.

But in the midst of all these public demonstrations of duty and affection, disease was rapidly making alarming inroads into her Majesty's shattered constitution, and death had already marked her out as his devoted victim :

*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres.* HOR.

In the month of August, 1821, her Majesty felt herself more than usually indisposed, which was attributed to her having taken a very large dose of magnesia, and which was supposed to have caused an inflammation of the bowels. Her Majesty was attended by Drs. Maton, Ainsley, and Bailey; and her legal advisers were sent for by whom her will was made. Her Majesty lingered till Tuesday, the 7th of August, when about eight o'clock, in the evening, she expired. On the 14th her Majesty's remains were removed from Brandenburg House at seven o'clock in the morning. In the numerous cavalcade were the Parish Officers of Hammersmith; as the procession moved along, the Church bells tolled minute time, and guns were fired from the opposite side of the river. When the procession reached the Broadway, the spectators were gratified with a very interesting sight. The Female Charity Children and Latymer Boys, in their best dress, with

crape on their hats, each bearing a small white basket of flowers, the sides of which were covered with crape, and walking two and two strewing the flowers on the road. The procession moved gently on, though the rain poured down in torrents, and when the stock of flowers was exhausted they walked out of the line, and stood on the side of the road while the procession moved on for its final destination.

At a house situate to the south of the Brandenburg estate, resided Sir Charles Frederic, K.B. He was a nephew to Jane, Duchess of Athol, and a man of distinguished taste in the fine arts. Sir Charles died here, December 18, 1785. After his death the house was purchased by Sir Archibald Macdonald, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who resided there a few years. It was afterwards inhabited by Mr. Le Texier, well known for his excellent reading of French plays, he was steward to the Margrave, who subsequently pulled it down.

Near this site resided Mr. John Brown, who was a benefactor to the parish.^a The house is now inhabited by Mr. Phillips, the celebrated auctioneer. Brandenburg Place was built by Mr. Green, on the site of the extensive stables belonging to the Margrave of Brandenburg.

Opposite to Brandenburg Place is situate the elegant villa of Mrs. Copeland. This mansion was formerly inhabited by the celebrated Mrs. Billington, who was the daughter of Mr. Weichell. She began at a very early age, to display uncommon indications of musical genius. Her first introduction to the public was at the Haymarket theatre, where she performed a concert on the piano-forte, for the benefit of her mother. She constantly officiated at many public and private concerts, and when only sixteen years of age she married Mr. Billington. She continued, however, to perform for

^a See page 180.

several seasons, at Covent-garden theatre. In 1794 she visited Italy, and was received with the most flattering attention, in the principal cities of that country. Mr. Billington, who had accompanied her, died suddenly, during their stay at Naples. In 1801, she returned to England, and resumed her former station at Covent-garden theatre. To say what has been said a thousand times of this lady, that her voice was exquisite, her execution inimitable, and her compass extensive, would indeed be only saying the truth, though some singers were more sublime, yet no one was more pathetic, correct, and delicate. She died at Venice, in 1818, leaving the whole of her property to her second husband, Mr. de Felician, a Frenchman. Mrs. Billington was remarkable for acute hearing. It is said that she could hear, not only the insects in the hedges, but also the smallest flies in a room, the quickness of her hearing even amounting sometimes to a painful sensation.*

After the decease of Mrs. Billington, the furniture and lease of this mansion were sold to Sir James Sibbald, Bart. for £4500. Sir James was created a baronet in 1806. He was in the civil service of the East India Company, Ambassador to the Court of Hyder Ali Khan, in 1770; Chief of Salsette, Bassan, and Bedmoor; cotemporary with Impey, Hastings, and Lord Clive. After his death the house was occupied by Ross Donnerly, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White squadron. Subsequently it was tenanted by Captain Marryatt, R. N., the celebrated novelist, who disposed of it to Alexander Copeland, Esq., and he let it, in 1831, to a person called and claiming to be the Earl of Annaldale. It is now occupied by the widow of the late Alexander Copeland, Esq. The lease of the house commenced in March, 1804, for twenty-one years, with covenants of renewal for the further term of two twenty-one years, after the expiration of the first twenty-one years, subject to a ground rent of £52. 10s.

* Curtis on the Ear, p. 16.

Adjoining this mansion, on the north, runs the ditch dividing the parish from Fulham, and which is called in the Records, printed by Miss Hackett, the *vetus fossatum*. Among the collection of ancient documents, published by this learned lady, who is hereby entitled to the gratitude of the historian and the antiquary, we find mention of several farms and lands at that time situate and existing in Fulham and Hammersmith, but the locality of which, with only one exception, cannot now be ascertained, viz.:

"Scilicet totius Dominici nostre de Fuleham tam de frugibus quam de aliis fructibus, et de feno; et alias minutas decimas omnes; decimas quoque *assartorum*^a et *novalium*^b que ante tempora nostra ad cultum redacta sunt, scil. de xvii acris in *Bernes*, et viginti acris in *Stroda*, et de xx acris in *Campo Dispensatorium*,^c et de xx acris in *Wargemere*, et de viii acris de *Sarto Sagum*, et de xlv et dimidia inter *assartorum Ricardi*, et *vetus fossatum*, et de ii acris in *Whitmere*, et de ii acris que jacent in *Hoco*, et de ix acris *assartorum* in *Wormeholt*,^d et de iv acris *assartorum* juxta *Wormeholt*. Hec autem omnia ad cultum ante tempora nostra redacta sunt."^e

^a *Essarta* vulgo dicuntur quæ apud Isodorum occasiones nominantur; quando scilicet forestæ nemora vel dumeta quælibet, pascuis et latilibus ferarum opportuna, succiduntur; quibus succis et radicibus evulsis, terra subvertitur et excolitur.—*Spelman. Glos. Voc. Essartum*.

^b *Novalis*. Land that resteth one year after the first plowing: Talis fere est in *novalibus*, cæsâ vetere sylvâ.—*Plin.* 17., c. 5; *Virg. Ecl.* i. 71; *Col.* lib. 6; *Proem.* lib. vii. 3; *Varr.* R. R. i. 29.

^c In *Campo Dispensatorium*. This was land belonging to, or under, the care and management of the *Steward* of the Manor of Fulham, during the time of his official appointment.

^d This is the only site mentioned in this document that has undergone no alteration during the lapse of more than six centuries, but the face of the land has greatly changed; for, from a forest and a receptacle of wild beasts, it has now become "pasture for the cattle of the village." The attentive reader will not fail to observe how surprisingly this record elucidates and confirms the previous description of the early condition and culture of this parish in the Saxon and Norman times.

^e See Miss Hackett's Collection of Ancient Records, entitled, "Registrum Eleemosina. D. PAULI, Londinensis, now first printed from a Manuscript in the Harleian Collection." 4to. London, 1826.

We now pass over Parr-bridge, northerly, along Fulham Lane, where resided, at a house now occupied by Mr. Walton, the artist, the Rev. Samuel Lee, M.A. and here his wife died. During his residence here he preached a sermon in aid of the Female Charity School. Mr. Lee was born at Leesmor, in the parish of Andover, Salop, and the only education he received was from the village school. During his apprenticeship to a builder, he taught himself to read and write in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, French, German, Italian, Ethiopian, Coptic, Malay, Sanscrit, Bengalee, to which, if added the English, make up the number to eighteen, being one-third more than the admirable Crichton had attained. Previous to his taking holy orders, he was on permanent duty at Ludlow, as a member of the South local Militia, during which time he taught himself the use of the flute, and he was also a member of a ringing society, and gave private lectures on Gothic architecture. Mr. Lee was Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, B. D. 1827, and Professor of Hebrew, 1831. During this last-mentioned year, he was presented to the vacant stall of Bristol, by Lord Chancellor Brougham, unsolicited, and to whom he was personally unknown.*

Near this site resided Mr. Robert Macfarlane, who was killed in King Street, in the year 1804, by a chaise driving over him during the Brentford election. Mr. Macfarlane was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and came to London at a very early period of life. The first volume of his History of George III. was published in 1770, and the fourth in 1796. Though this work cannot be denied to possess the merit of utility, yet it cannot be said to entitle its author to the character of a first rate historian. In 1796 he published, by way of specimen, the first book of his "Temora." Mr. Macfarlane possessed a very retentive memory, which enabled him to give to the world with fidelity some of

* See Gent. Mag.

the finest speeches in Parliament during Lord North's administration and the American war, in which laborious duty he was succeeded by his friend, the late Mr. William Woodfall. To his friend, Mr. Macpherson, the editor of the poems of Ossian, he rendered considerable assistance. His last work is entitled, "An Essay, proving the authenticity of Ossian, and his Poems."^a

Eastward of Fulham Lane is GREAT CHURCH LANE. At a house adjoining the Workhouse garden resided the celebrated John Baptist Cipriani, who was engaged by Lord Melcombe in the embellishing of his splendid mansion. He was assisted by two of his nephews, and during their residence here they painted the beautiful altar-piece in the Church, which it is much to be regretted has never yet been engraven.

Cipriani was born at Pistoria, in the Duchy of Tuscany, about 1727. He came to London in 1754, and was patronized by Lord Sydney, the Duke of Richmond, and other noblemen. He painted the ceilings at Buckingham House, and Lansdown House, also the ceiling at Lord Melcombe's, and many other gentlemen's seats. He excelled in delineating the human figure, and he was much employed by the printsellers in making drawings which were engraven by Bartolozzi, who resided at North-End, Fulham. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy on its foundation in 1760. He died at this house, Dec. 14, 1785, aged fifty-eight years, and was buried in the cemetery at Chelsea, adjoining the King's Road. The following Latin inscription, written by his faithful friend, Bartolozzi, is on his tomb:^b

Eximio viro, artifice et amico, Johanni Baptistæ Cipriani, Florentino, hic humi defosso, honoris, luctus et benevolentiae, uno inscripto lapide triplex edidit monumentum Franciscus Bartolozzi superstes. Obiit die decimâ quartâ Decembris. A. D. 1785. Ætatis 58.

^a Gent. Mag. 1804

^b See my History of Chelsea, vol. ii. p. 39.

Next to Cipriani's late residence is **ALBANY HOUSE**, and here resides Sir John Philippart, well known for his useful publications relative to the late war, and to military affairs in general. The following is nearly a complete list of his works :—viz.

1. *The Military Systems of the British Empire.*
2. *Plan for Increasing the Incomes of Officers of the Army.*
3. *The Military Panorama*, 4 vols.
4. *Northern Campaigns of 1812 and 1813*, 2 vols.
5. *Observations on several Authors and Books in the English and Foreign Languages*, for the formation of a select and small Library.
6. *Memoirs of General Moreau.*
7. *Memoirs of the Prince Regent of Sweden.*
8. *Campaigns in Germany and France*, 2 vols.
9. *Letters to Lord Castlereagh*, on the Bill for re-modeling the Militia, disposable for Foreign Service, and explaining the cause of its failure.
10. *The Royal Military Calendar, or Services of the General and Field Officers of the Army*, 5 vols.
11. *Memoirs of Waterloo*, 2 vols.
12. *Memoirs of Viscount de Chateaubriand.*
13. *Memoirs and Speeches of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan*, 5 vols.
14. *Memoirs of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.*
15. *The East India Military Calendar*, containing the Services of the Indian Army, 3 vols. 4to.
16. *A Naval and Military Almanack.*
17. *The New Literary Gazette.*
18. *Naval and Military Magazine*, 4 vols.
19. *Parliamentary Digest of Sixty-six volumes of Hansard's Debates.*
20. *Annals of the War.*

He is also the editor and proprietor of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and *East India Chronicle*; a weekly professional paper, which he commenced in 1833, and which at this moment is a main organ of the United Service.

Sir John Philippart has received several distinctions from Foreign Potentates, for his writings and political services, having been in communication with many of the leading Foreign Ministers, during the late war. He has also received several orders of knighthood, including the Polar Star, Gustavus Vasa, and the Order

of Malta. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, of the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Statistical Society of France.

A little to the eastward is BURLINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL, now carried on by Mr. Hoare.

In Deadman's Lane, on the east of the water-course, stands a venerable and isolated fabric in the midst of the garden grounds, which seems to have been built in the reign of James I.; however, nothing is known of its early history or ownership, but the present occupier of the surrounding lands, unlike some of his neighbours, continues to keep it in repair, and, although uninhabited, it seems likely to stand for another century. It might have been formerly an appendage to the Manor House of Butterwick, being built in the style of that once ancient neighbouring mansion.

BUTTERWICK HOUSE.—Time is working sad and destructive ravages in the olden mansions of the nobility and gentry of our father land; of which, after the lapse of a few years, not a vestige will remain, "*etiam periêre ruinæ*," nor a memorial exist, except in the description of the topographer, or on the canvas of the painter, or in the engravings of the artist. To the list of capital mansions lately destroyed, must now be added that of Butterwick House.

The mansion houses of the nobility in former times, says Dr. Ducarel, "very much resembled the old cottages in our Universities. They generally consisted of one large court, containing a chapel, a hall, a buttery, and kitchen, besides other convenient apartments, among which a long gallery is not to be omitted.

It is a matter of some difficulty to ascertain the antiquity of brick buildings in England. Some antiquaries are of opinion there are none such older than King Henry the Seventh's time, whilst others carry them back as far as Henry the Sixth. The oldest brick building I

remember to have seen, except the east and west sides of the great courts of this palace, is Eton College, of which some part still remains, undoubtedly built in the time of its founder, though the college itself was not built till long afterwards. But I must be understood as speaking here of structures built entirely of bricks, otherwise this notion of brick buildings being so modern as the time of King Henry the Sixth, will at first sight appear a little strange, to those who have heard of Roman bricks. But the difficulty will vanish, when it is considered that almost all the Roman brick that has hitherto been discovered, as at Dover, St. Alban's, and Kingsbury Church, in Middlesex, has been used in buildings of stone, and is generally found mixed with it. If it be asked, what other materials churches could anciently be built with, I answer with flint, as in Kent, Sussex, and other counties; or else with wood, as the old church still extant at Greensted, in Essex, testifies. If it be enquired what materials houses were then built with, I answer, that religious houses, or colleges, designed to continue for ever, were either built with stone, or with clunch, a species of rough stone, which, though soft when first dug, in time becomes extremely hard and durable, as appears from buildings belonging to several of the old colleges at Cambridge, and that the houses of the lower sort of people were built with mud and plaister, of which sort many are yet remaining in England. Upon the whole, I am at present inclinable to think, that building entirely with brick, was not introduced in England. till some time in the reign of King Henry the Sixth."^a

This capital mansion, which stood near the Church eastward, was built by Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and it took its name from a village in Lincolnshire, where this illustrious family had been long seated.

^a Ducarel's *Antiq. of Croydon Palace*. See p. 47.

The family of Sheffield attained importance as early as the reign of Henry III., when Sir Robert Sheffield, Knight, flourished, and from whom was descended Sir Robert Sheffield, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VII., and who was appointed in the second year of Henry VIII. one of the Commanders of the Royal Army, against John, Earl of Lincoln, and his adherents, at the battle of Stoke. His son, Sir Robert Sheffield, of Butterwick, married a daughter of Sir John Zouch, and left a son, Edmund Sheffield, who was advanced to the peerage on the 16th of February, 1547, in the dignity of Baron Sheffield. His lordship was killed in suppressing the rebellion in Norfolk.^a His son, the second Baron Sheffield, died in 1569, and was succeeded by his son, Edmund, third Baron. This nobleman distinguished himself in arms, in the celebrated defeat of the Spanish Armada, and was knighted by the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, for his great bravery in this engagement. He was subsequently made Governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns delivered by the States of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. His lordship was constituted by King James I. President of the Council for the northern parts of the realm, and he was created by the succeeding monarch, Earl of Mulgrave. He married, first, Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, of Kitelly, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had fifteen children. His lordship espoused, secondly, Marianne, daughter of Sir William Unwhyn, Knight, by whom also he had three sons and two daughters. His lordship died in 1646, at the age of eighty-three, and was buried in the Church. During his residence here his lordship took an active part in parochial affairs, and in forwarding the building of the Chapel, and his name stands first on the list in the agreement made between Bishop Laud, Richard Cluet, Vicar, and the inhabitants, respecting the ecclesiastical regulations to be observed concerning the Chapel.^b

^a Hume's England, anno 1549.

^b See page 99.

Lord Mulgrave was singularly unfortunate in his family, four of his sons having been drowned, and the fifth son, Sir John Sheffield, who was father of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, was killed by a fall from his horse, in his own riding-house. He was succeeded by his grandson, Edmund Sheffield, son and heir of Sir John Sheffield, eldest son of the late Earl. His Lordship died in 1658. His son and heir, Sir John Sheffield, was created on the 10th of May, 1694, Marquis of Normanby, in the County of Lincoln; and on the 9th of March, 1703, Duke of Normanby and Duke of Buckingham. On the 23rd of the same month, he was made a Knight of the Garter. His Grace died in 1721, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Normanby and Buckingham, who died in 1735, without issue, and with him the honors and male line of this Ducal House became extinct.

That portion of the Butterwick estate, which has been recently occupied as a Ladies' Boarding School, by the Misses Atwood, sisters of the late minister, and afterwards by Mrs. Strutt,* became the property of Thomas Stewart, Esq. who married Miss Atwood, and who gave £1250. for the estate. After Mrs. Strutt quitted the school, in 1832, the house was not again inhabited; and in 1836, Mr. Stewart sold it to Mr. Turner, of North End, Fulham, for £998. thus losing considerably by it. Mr. Turner sold it to Mr. Dendy, who took down the house, in July, 1836, and has lately built a court of small houses in the garden, nearly on the spot before covered by the richly spreading branches of a very magnificent Cedar of Lebanon. When Lysons wrote, in 1794, the girth of this Cedar, at three feet from the ground, was 10 ft. 7 in.; when measured by the Rev. John Mitford, in the summer of 1835, it was found to be

* Wife of Mr. Strutt, author of "*Sylva Britannica*," and sister of Charles Frost, Esq. F.S.A. of Hull. She wrote a Novel, and "*Six Weeks on the Loire, with a Peep into La Vendée*."—*See Gent. Mag.* 1835.

15 ft. 4 in. in circumference in the largest part of the bole, so that, if Lysons measured it in its largest part, its growth since 1794 was very rapid. This remarkable tree was begun to be felled Sept. 1, 1836. It was sold to Mr. Randall, a timber dealer, near the Angel, Hammersmith, for £20. and he was supposed to have made nearly £100. by the purchase.



The following particulars are from the information of Mr. Randall :

The chief trunk, or great piece, 21 ft. 8 in. long, 150 ft. measurable timber for sale, 60 lbs. per ft. cube, weighed	9000 lbs.
Second length, from trunk upwards, near 12 ft. long, 51 ft. cube, at 60 lbs. per ft.	3060
Third length, upward, 21 ft. cube, at 60 lbs. per ft.	1260
Largest limb, 50 ft. cube, at 60 lbs. per ft.	3000
Other large branches, 20 ft. cube, at 60 lbs. per ft.	1200

17520 lbs.

Without calculating the smaller top, or boughs, or roots, the tree was 60 ft. in height; its branches extending 80 ft. in diameter. It was sold to Mr. Harris,

timber-merchant, 23, Wardour Street, Soho, and was sawn into thin planks, for lining drawers. The root was purchased by J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. and now lies near the Thames, in his grounds at the Chancellor's, as before-mentioned. The boughs and smaller branches were eagerly purchased and carried away as memorials, by the inhabitants, among whom a general regret prevailed for the loss of their favourite tree.

It was a cedar tree
That woke him from deadly drowsiness ;
Its broad round-spreading branches when they felt
The snow, rose upward in a point to heaven,
And standing in their strength erect,
Defied the baffled storm. *Southey's Thalaba.*

This magnificent tree, says Mr. Strutt, has every way a claim to the title of great, being at this time one of the largest, the stateliest, and the most flourishing in the kingdom. Its stem, at the ground, is 16 ft. 6 in. in circumference, its height is 59 ft. and its branches cover an area of 80 ft. in diameter. When it is in full prime of its summer foliage, waving its rich green arms to the gentle breezes, and hiding the small birds innumerable in its boughs, it affords a fine exemplification of the sublime description of the Prophet Ezekiel, in his comparison of the glory of Assyria in her "most high and palmy state." "Behold," says Ezekiel, "the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and with a shadowing shroud, and of a high stature, and his top was among the thick boughs. His boughs were multiplied, and his branches became long. The fir-trees were not like his boughs, nor the chesnut-trees like his branches, nor any tree in the garden of God like unto him in beauty." Chap. xxxi. v. 3, 5, 8.

A fertile imagination might be led to suppose that this tree had witnessed its princes, its heroes, and its statesmen, holding their councils, and forming their lofty projects under the shadow of its branches.

The house with which it may probably be coeval, and which appears to belong to the Elizabethan order of architecture, was in later times the residence of Oliver Cromwell, during the period of the Protectorate; and some who, dazzled by the glare of false greatness, confound trifling incidents with great ones, have been anxious to inspire additional respect for the venerable walls, by assigning to them the unenviable distinction of having had the death-warrant of Charles the First signed within them.^a

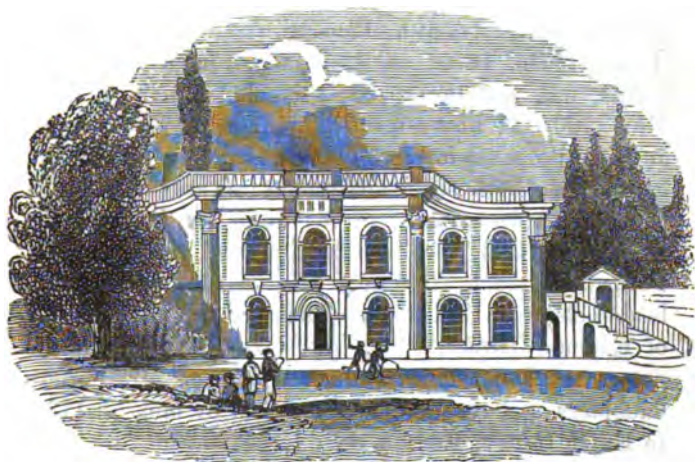
Very different at this time are the pursuits carried on. The house has been, for the last half century, devoted to the purposes of education; fair and youthful forms supply the place of sour-visaged puritans, and lank-hair roundheads; mandates and treaties are turned into exercises and themes, and though the cedar may still be occasionally the place of whispered plans of future greatness, or visionary happiness, it is to be hoped it will never again listen to the schemes of guilty ambition, or the sighs of fruitless remorse.^b

The principal front of this ancient fabric had no claim to an architectural description, being of an humble character. The east front displayed some remains of the old brickwork with its stone-mullioned windows and hood-mouldings, and tower-like projections. An entrance-hall led to a handsome staircase of wainscot oak, with spiral balustrades and square newells. On the first landing-place was the principal room, used as a school-room, fitted up in compartments of paneled oak. Two other rooms, on the same floor, were similarly

^a It is almost unnecessary to observe, that this statement has no foundation in truth, being purely imaginary, on the part of the ingenious artist, for his Highness the Protector never resided here a single day in the whole course of his life; and the signing of the death-warrant of Charles the First is equally void of truth. The temporary occupation of these premises by the Parliamentary forces, which may have given rise to this tradition, has already been related in page 89.

^b Strutt's *Sylva Britannica*.

fitted up. Many of the doorways and chimney-pieces were of Gothic design. The dining-room of this ancient house was the only apartment that exhibited the remains of its original state, being paneled in oak from the floor to the ceiling, in compartments between fluted pilasters, with carved bases, supporting a deep dentiled cornice. The principal chimney-piece was carved in wreaths of flowers, supported by leopards' heads, above which were carved Satyrs on Thyrms.



BRADMORE HOUSE.—It is probable that the mansion just described passed from this family soon after the demise of the first Earl of Mulgrave, as we find in the Abstract of the Title Deeds, that, in February, 1663, “a covenant was made between Christopher Clapham, the widow of Robert Moyle, and Walter, the son, to suffer a recovery which was to be to the use of Margaret Clapham, the wife of Christopher Clapham, and the widow of Richard Moyle, for life, and after to Walter, in fee simple.” The remainders are thus described: “The Manor House or Farm of Butterwick, called the

Great House, and all houses, edifices, or Courts Leet and Courts Baron, thereunto belonging ;" and afterwards, in the year 1665, William Chalkill conveyed to Mr. Robert Mayer, and his heirs, "a Manor Farm, called Butterin or Butterwick, and all those closes, consisting of twenty-five acres in Fulham and Hammersmith." In February 1677, by a conveyance of Walter Moyle, son and heir of Walter, to William Ambrose and his heirs, which was afterwards declared to be to the use of Anne Cleve, and her heirs ; this estate is again thus described : "A capital messuage, tenement, or farmhouse in Hammersmith, then or heretofore called the Great House, being anciently the Manor House of Butterwick, and the courts, grounds," &c.;" and, in May 1700, the above-mentioned Anne Cleve conveyed all these premises to Henry Ferne, who modernized the house, and built some apartments towards the north-east, which were intended, it is said, for the residence of Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, to whom Mr. Ferne was much attached. His initials were on the leaden cisterns. This house was afterwards the property of Edmund Turner, Esq., of Stoke Rochford, in the county of Lincoln, who married one of Mr. Ferne's daughters and co-heirs, and was sold by him, in 1736, to Elijah Impey, Esq.

The new portion of the house, built by Mr. Ferne, was afterwards divided from the old building by Sir Elijah Impey, and called Bradmore House. It has been occupied as a school for more than a century, and for nearly half that period by the late, and present, Dr. Chisholm, who is the Incumbent of the St. Peter's district in this parish. It was sold by the executors of the Impey family in 1821, and was purchased by J. Ash, Esq. for £1550., and it was devised by him at his death to Mr. Simpson, the present occupier of the larger portion, by whom it has been divided into two

* See Abstract of Title Deeds, Lysons's MSS. Brit. Mus.

mansions. The smaller one is now the residence of — Hofland, Esq., the eminent artist, whose wife has so much distinguished herself by her moral and instructive works.

The east front consists of a centre and wings, the centre is separated by two fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order; it is divided into two stories, and contains the principal doorway and two circular-headed windows in the basement; the upper story contains three similar windows, embellished with two brick pilasters, and surmounted with a doric entablature and frieze. The wings are also similarly divided into two stories, and supported at the north and south ends by a stone pilaster of the doric order. The whole is surmounted with an elegant stone balustrade. This front is built with red-bricks, and is much admired as a fine specimen of the *Wrenian* style. The approach from the gardens to the principal rooms is by a stone staircase, at the bottom of which is a handsome niche in red brick-work, ornamented with columns of the Ionic order, and a bust of Silenus. The principal apartments are lofty, and fitted up in a costly style; the entrances corresponding with the windows. The rooms are wainscoted from the floor to the ceiling, and handsomely ornamented with pilasters and richly-carved capitals, which support a bold and deep cornice, elaborately carved and enriched with foliage. The mantle-pieces are of Derbyshire marble, which is embedded with fossil-remains of *encrinites*.^a The principal apartment is 30 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 18 feet high, with three windows, and has recently been decorated and gilt by Mr. Simpson, the present proprietor and occupier.

In 1825, as the workmen were digging for the foundation of a new house near these premises, they discovered the remains of the tiles of the dairy floor of

^a The encrinite is a genus of the cunioidea, or lily-shaped animals.—See *Muntell's Wonders of Geology*, vol. ii., p. 512.

this ancient mansion, which were six inches square, beautifully glazed and ornamented, but they were all destroyed by the ignorant workmen, who supposed that a treasure was concealed underneath this pavement.

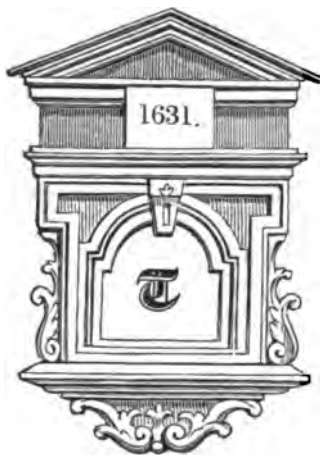
THE GOAT INN.—In the year 1826 this inn was pulled down, and the present house, called the Suspension Bridge, erected, and put back nearly twenty feet from the original site; the street was so narrow that two vehicles could scarcely pass with safety, the sign-posts and sign extending across the road. It seems surprising that such a dangerous obstruction upon the highway should have been permitted to exist to so late a period. Long after signs became unnecessary, in consequence of the extension of education, it was usual to expend large sums upon their construction and embellishment, the tradesmen of great towns vying with each other in their endeavours to display the most attractive and ornamental signs, which usually exhibited the various emblems of their respective trades and professions, and which often bore allusion to their loyalty to their sovereign, or to the naval and military battles of the times.

The signs of inns also, in many instances, declare the period of their erection; thus, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Granby, the Admiral Keppell, the Lord Duncan, the Earl Howe, the Marquis Cornwallis, the Earl Nelson, are indicative of the respective periods when those illustrious heroes flourished.



CHAPTER V.

LOWER AND UPPER MALLS — HIGH BRIDGE — WEST MIDDLESEX
WATER-WORKS—HAMMERSMITH TERRACE—ST. PETER'S DISTRICT
—ST. PETER'S CHAPEL — ST. PETER'S SQUARE — ST. ALBAN'S
STREET — THERESA TERRACE — ANCIENT HOUSES AND EMINENT
INHABITANTS.



THE Upper and Lower Malls, which it is the object of the present chapter to describe, were formerly held in high estimation, if we may judge from the style of the houses, and the high and lofty trees growing before them, adding greatly to the beauty of the river in this place, which may be justly considered as one of the most delightful spots in the vicinity of the metropolis. Near the Suspension Bridge, and west of the house now the City Arms Tavern, formerly stood a capital old mansion, in which formerly resided the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, the Curate of the Hamlet; it was afterwards occupied by Mrs. Cotton, the youngest of the four co-heiresses of Sir John Cotton, Bart. of Stretton, in Huntingdonshire, the last male descendant of the founder of the Cottonian Library. Her eldest sister, Jane, married September 26, 1747, Thomas Hart, Esq. of Warfield, in Berkshire. Her next sister, Elizabeth

Steward, married Thomas Bowdler, Esq.; her third sister, Mary, married Basil, sixth Earl of Denbigh, was grandmother of the present Earl, and died in 1782. The fourth daughter, Frances Cotton, never married; she died December 20, 1801, aged 77 years, and left the greater part of her property to her female attendant, Mrs. G. Chaffer, who died in 1833, and left her effects to her niece, Mrs. Esther Chaffer. After her death, January 20, 1837, among other property once belonging to Mrs. Cotton, were found several portraits of the Cotton and Hart families. 1. Mr. C. Cotton, probably the son of John Cotton, Esq. born in 1714, and who died in 1739, in his father's lifetime. 2. Mrs. Jane Hart, formerly Cotton. 3. Thomas Hart, Esq. her husband. 4. Mr. Cotton, their son. 5. Miss Mary Cotton, afterwards Lady Denbigh. 6. Mrs. Frances Cotton, when young. These pictures were bought by Mr. Nosada, for the Countess of Denbigh.*

Adjoining is KENT HOUSE, in the occupation of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, as a seminary for young gentlemen and ladies.

Nearly in the centre of this Mall are several fishermen's huts, called LITTLE WAPPING, which detracts much from the respectability of this part of the village.

SIR SAMUEL MORLAND, about the year 1684, purchased a house, near the waterside, now occupied by Mr. Cohen, as a school for the youth of the Hebrew nation. He gave a pump and well in front of his house for the use of the public, which benefaction was thus recorded upon a tablet fixed in the wall: "Sir Samuel Morland's well, the use of which he freely gives to all persons, hoping that none who shall come after him will adventure to incur God's displeasure by denying a cup of cold water, provided at another's cost and not their own, to either neighbour, stranger, passenger, or poor

* See the Pedigree of the Cotton Family, in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. ii. p. 834.

thirsty beggar. July 8, 1695." The pump has been long removed, but the stone tablet is preserved in the garden belonging to the house; the crown or top of the well is still visible in the footpath. This gentleman was the son of the Rev. Thomas Morland, Rector of Southampstead, Berks., and in his patent of creation he was described of Southampstead, Barrister. During the Protectorate he was employed under Secretary Thurlow, and he dedicated to the Protector a History of the Persecutions of Piedmont. While thus entrusted with the secrets of Government he was in the habit of communicating them to King Charles II., and at the Restoration he was knighted.

It appears from a series of correspondence with Dr. Pell, now in the British Museum, that so early as 1666 Sir Samuel had intended to publish a work on the quadrature of curvilinear spaces; and about the same period he invented his arithmetical machines, the operations of which were conducted by means of dial plates and small indices, moveable with a steel pen. Many writers have asserted that he invented the fire-engine, but his machine was preceded by others for the same purpose. We are, however, certainly indebted to Sir Samuel Morland for the speaking-trumpet, an account of which he published at London, in 1671, under the title of "A Description of the Tubastentorophonica, an instrument of excellent use, as well by sea as by land." But the principal objects of Sir Samuel's study were water-engines and pumps, which he carried to a high degree of perfection. His pumps brought water from Blackmore Park, near Winkfield, to the top of Windsor Castle. His treatise on Hydrostatics was published by his son two years after his death. There is also among the Harleian MSS. a treatise of his on this subject, written in French, and addressed to Louis XIV, in which, at p. 35, he discusses the powers of water converted into vapour, in a way which "evidently indicates a knowledge of the subject, and we may fairly presume that he

was probably the first who actually constructed a steam-engine, although his allusion to the force of steam being sufficient to burst a cannon appears to intimate that he was not a stranger to the volume which the Marquis of Worcester had published some years previously. To his great credit also, let it not be forgotten that he has correctly stated the increase of volume which water occupies in a state of vapour, which must have been the result of experiment. His researches, however, seem to have had little influence on the progress of the practical application of steam."

Sir Samuel Morland was also the author of several miscellaneous treatises; particularly a History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont, 1658; the Doctrine of Interest, both simple and compound, 1679, a praiseworthy little volume; the Count of Pagan's method of delineating Fortifications in Venn's Military and Maritime Discipline, 1672; and lastly, "The Urim of Conscience," a kind of moral essay, a singular work, composed during his blindness. He is also said to have written a work on the Articles of War, and a Treatise on the Barometer, which was answered by Lord North. The invention of the capstan to heave anchors has been attributed to him; but he must be considered rather an improver than the inventor of that machine, and the same remark will apply to various other performances which have been attributed to him. Mr. Evelyn, in his Memoirs, thus mentions a visit to Sir Samuel Morland at his house: "The Archbishop and myself went to Hammersmith to visit Sir S. Morland, who was entirely blind, a very mortifying sight. He showed his invention of writing, which was very ingenious; also his wood-calendar which instructed him, all by feeling; and other pretty and useful inventions of mills, and the pumps he had erected that serves water to his garden, and to passengers, with an inscription, and brings from a filthy part of the Thames near it a most perfect and pure water. He had nearly buried £200. of music

books under ground; being, as he said, love-songs, and vanity. He disinherited his only son, who was the second and last baronet of the family, and bequeathed the whole of his property to a Mrs. Zenobia Hough. Sir Samuel died at the age of eighty-two years, and was buried in a vault in Hammersmith Church; for this privilege he paid a sum of money to the Churchwarden during his life time.^a The lineal descendant of Sir Samuel Morland was the celebrated painter, George Morland, who was advised to claim the dormant title of the Baronetcy, but as there was no emolument attached to this honour he refused to prosecute his claim, and he remarked on this occasion that his initials G. M. would always sell his pictures. George Morland was married to Anne Ward, at Hammersmith Church, in the year 1786, as appears from the Parish Register.

Sir Edward Nevill, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, purchased Sir Samuel Morland's house, and came to reside here in 1703. He died in 1705, and was buried in the Church.^b Lady Nevill was a benefactor to the Parish, and continued to reside here till her death in 1714. She was buried near her husband.

Sir Samuel's house was afterwards in the occupation of Dr. Bathie, and was called Walborough House. He wrote a work, entitled, "The Journey to Eternity, or the Path through Death, the Grave, the Resurrection, and Final Judgment," and was buried in the Church.^c

THE QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE.—Facing the river a door in the wall opens into the Quakers' Burial-Ground. The Meeting-House, situate at the west end, is a plain building, consisting of one room, furnished with benches for the worshippers who usually sit in profound silence about an hour and a half, and then depart. A small house adjoining is inhabited by a person who takes care of the premises. The Friends

^a See Gent. Mag. Feb. 1839.

^b See page 190.

^c See page 116.

are buried here without any memorial; the burial-ground is a grass plot railed round; a register of burials is kept, and regularly transmitted to the Westminster Monthly Meeting, of which the Hammersmith Society is only a branch, and not a meeting of record.

This religious sect first appeared in England during the Interregnum; its members were so called in derision, from certain unusual tremblings which they manifested at their first meetings. Their founder was George Fox, a shoemaker, who, reflecting upon the degeneracy of mankind, resolved to attempt a reformation, and believing himself to possess the advantage of spiritual illumination, he shut up his shoemaker's shop and turned preacher; his wife Margaret, who was under the same delusion, taking a share in his ministerial functions. His doctrines and appearance being altogether new, the people ran after him in great numbers, which success encouraged him to declaim against the depravity of the times. He proposed but few articles of faith, insisting chiefly on moral virtue, mutual charity, the love of God, and a deep attention to the inward motions and secret operations of the Spirit. He required a plain, simple worship, and a religion without ceremonies, making it a principal point to await in profound silence the directions of the Holy Spirit. His disciples affected plainness in their habits, were frugal in their manner of living, and very reserved in their conversation. They were at first guilty of some extravagances, but these wore off, and they at length settled into a regular body, professing singular probity and uprightness in their dealings. Fox, however, had rough traverses in executing the commission he pretended to have received from heaven. He was several times imprisoned for disturbing preachers in their pulpits, and thus often incurred great personal danger.

Cromwell had him seized, and forbid his followers to harangue, as they had converted some of his soldiers, and thereby rendered them very unfit for fighting; yet they continued to escape, and many eminent persons

were enticed over to them, amongst whom were Barclay and Penn.

The system of the Quakers is laid down by Robert Barclay, in a sensible and well-written Apology addressed to Charles the Second. Their principal doctrines are, that God has given to all men, without exception, supernatural light, which being obeyed, can save them, and that this light is Christ, the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world; that the Scriptures were indeed given by inspiration, and are preferable to all the other writings in the world, but that they are no more than secondary rules of faith and practice, in subordination to the light, or Spirit of God, which is the primary rule; that immediate revelation has not ceased, a measure of the Spirit being given to every one; that all superstitions and ceremonies in religion ought to be laid aside; as also in civil society, the saluting one another by pulling off the hat, bowing, or the like, and the saying *you*, instead of *thou*, to a single person; that men and women ought to be grave in their apparel, sober and just in their whole conversation, and, at a word, in all their dealings; and not to swear or go to war, to fight in private quarrels, or even to bear any carnal weapons. They also set aside the two sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; admit no clergy among them, but allow any one without distinction, who is of a sober life, and believes him or herself to be moved thereto by the Spirit, to preach in their assemblies; and hold it unlawful to pay tithes or church rates. As to discipline and polity, the affairs of the community are managed in their assemblies, of which there are several kinds, as monthly, quarterly, yearly, second day's meetings, and meetings of sufferings. The monthly and quarterly meetings are held in their respective counties, to which deputies are sent from the several particular meetings, and enquiry is made into the state of each meeting; who violates the laws of the community; who pay tithes or church rates; and who suffer

for the non-payment of either ; here too they excommunicate, and receive again into their communion. Of all of which matters registers are kept. From these meetings appeals lie to their yearly assemblies, which are always held in London, and consist of three orders or classes ; viz. representatives sent from the quarterly meetings, correspondents from foreign countries, and the several counties, and preachers. Hither are transmitted accounts of what has been transacted in all the monthly and quarterly meetings ; here measures are concerted, and directions given, as to behaviour about tithes and rates, and here they compose differences, and make provisions for the poor. Here public accounts are audited, and instructions given to the deputies, to be observed at their return ; and from hence a yearly epistle of admonition is dispatched, to be read in all the monthly and quarterly meetings. The second day's meeting is a standing committee, consisting of the principal preachers in and about the city, who meet every Monday, to consider of particular cases and exigencies, which happen between the yearly meetings.

The meeting of sufferings is held every week, and consists of correspondents for each county. Its business is to receive complaints from such as have suffered for non-payment of tithes and church rates, and to procure them relief, either by sending them money, for which they have a settled fund, or by soliciting their cause.

Their women have their meetings, in like manner ; the equality of the sexes in all things being practically acknowledged. In all other collective bodies the will of the majority is the law. The Quakers admit no such principle, nothing is determined upon among them unless it is the sense of the whole, and as the good of the people is their only possible motive, (for no member of the Society receives any emolument for discharging any office in it,) they never fail, whatever difference of opinion may at first have existed, to become unanimous. Their principles exclude them from all professions

except that of physic, in which a few only can find employment. Commerce therefore may be considered as their sole pursuit. Their plain and moderate habits lessen expense, and their industry ensures success; they grow rich, and their children desert their society. They find its restraints irksome, and are converted, not by strong arguments, not by incontrovertible authority, not by any honourable and worthy sense of duty, but by the pleasures of the card-table, the ball-room, and the theatre. But the great agents in seducing the young Quakers from the religion of their forefathers are the tailors; nothing can exceed the effect produced upon them by pattern-books of clothes and buttons, nor could any reason be urged upon them so forcible as the propriety of appearing like other people, and conforming to the strict forms of modern fashion.*

In their early annals several instances of extraordinary zeal for the conversion of the Roman Catholics and infidels are recorded; but this spirit of proselytism has long become extinct from the above-mentioned causes. Two female preachers who went to Malta to promulgate their opinions were seized by the Holy Office, and confined that they might not pervert others; but when it was found impossible to reclaim them they were set at liberty, and sent out of the Island. One man went to Jerusalem to bear his testimony against pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. Several went to Rome at different times to convert the Pope, for whom they seemed to be particularly concerned. They were safely lodged in the Holy Office, permitted to write as many memorials as they pleased to his Holiness and to the Cardinals, and

* Je ne puis devenir (says M. Voltaire) quel sera le sort de la religion des Quakers en Amerique, mais Je vois qu'elle deperit tous les jours à Londres. Par tout pays la religion dominante, quand elle ne persecute point, engloutit à la longue toutes les autres. Leurs enfans enrichis par l'industrie de leurs peres, veulent jouir, avoir des honneurs, *des boutons, et des manchettes*, ils sont honteux d'être appelés Quakers, et se font Protestans pour être à la mode.—*Lettres sur les Anglois*, p. 24. Frankfort, 1735.

when they had said all they had to say they were sent safely out of Italy.

Before concluding this brief account of the Quakers, it seems but just to make mention of their most celebrated writer and advocate, Robert Barclay. He was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1648. His father sent him while a youth to Paris, to be educated under the care of his uncle, who, taking advantage of his tender age, inveigled him over to the Romish religion. His father, being informed of this, sent for him in 1664. Robert, though now only sixteen years of age, had gained a perfect knowledge of the Latin and French tongues, and had also improved himself in most other branches of knowledge. He soon, after his return, became a proselyte to the sect of Quakers, and in a short time distinguished himself greatly by his zeal for their doctrines. His first treatise in defence of them appeared at Aberdeen in 1670. It was so well written that it greatly raised their credit, and they began now to be better treated. In 1675 he published a regular and systematical discourse, explaining their tenets, which was also well received. In 1676 his celebrated "Apology" was published at Amsterdam, and which he afterwards translated and addressed, in 1678, to Charles the Second. He thus did great service to his sect by his writings, not only in England but all over Europe. He travelled also with the famous Mr. Penn through England, Holland, and Germany, with a view of propagating their doctrines, and was every where received with great respect. When he returned, he passed the remainder of his life in a quiet and retired manner, and died at his own house on the 3rd of October, 1690, in the forty-second year of his age.

HIGH BRIDGE.—A little further northward runs Hammersmith Creek, which is navigable for barges up to the High Road. In the early ages this water-course extended over a much larger space, and was navigable

for nearly a mile to the northward, along the present high way, but its limits became contracted in the course of time, owing to the successive embankment of the river. This creek constituted the ancient *Hyth*, or harbour, and which gave name to the parish, with the additional cognomen of *Ham*, or *Hame*.^a It was re-built over the creek in 1712, by Bishop Compton, nearly at its confluence with the Thames. In the year 1837, it was substantially repaired by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, and bids fair for a duration of one hundred years.

MR. BAPTIST MAY was an inhabitant of the adjoining house, in 1740. His father was surveyor of works to Queen Anne, and his portrait, with that of Sir Godfrey Kneller, are introduced as spectators in a picture of Christ Healing the Sick, by Antonio Verrio, at Windsor Castle.

By the Parish Books it appears that this gentleman was a trustee, in 1739, of the pews of Hammersmith Church, but of his family and connections no particular account can be obtained. By a print published in 1750, by Major, after a painting of Fayram's, representing the front of his house at Hammersmith, and the Union yatch under weigh, he must have been of some weight and consequence in the parish. It is probable that he was related to Eliza, daughter of Richard May, of London, who married Baptist Hicks, Viscount Camden, and might have been named after his kinsman.^b He resided at the house adjoining the Duke of Sussex's smoking box, near the Dove Coffee-house.

In the DOVE COFFEE-HOUSE Thomson wrote part of his Seasons. He was in the habit of frequenting the room when the river was frozen, and the country covered with snow. It may be presumed that the

^a See page 81.

^b See the pedigree of the Camden family. History of Kensington, page 417.

following ideas occurred during his contemplations from the window :

The loosened ice

Let down the flood, and half-dissolved by day
 Rustles no more, but to the sedgy bank
 Fast grows, or gathers round the pointed stone
 A crystal pavement, by the breath of Heaven
 Cemented firm, till, seized from shore to shore,
 The whole imprison'd river grows below.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S SMOKING BOX.—In the summer season the back of this cottage is pleasantly shaded by fresh luxuriant foliage, and here His Royal Highness retires to smoke the social tube, and to enjoy the prospect of the winding stream. The scene, to a contemplative mind, must be delightful.

THE UPPER MALL.—The Queen Dowager of Charles the Second, resided here for several years in the summer season. The mansion was large, but of humble exterior. When Bowack wrote his *Account of Hammersmith*,^a it was in possession of Mr. Nash, and it was afterwards occupied as a school, and was pulled down in 1808. At a short distance from its site is the Banqueting House, of which the annexed vignette

^a Frequent allusions being made to the Antiquities of Middlesex, published by Mr. John Bowack, it seems therefore only just to mention that he resided at the time he wrote that work in Church Lane, Chelsea, where he rented a house at £14. a year, near Dr. Chamberlayne. In 1705 he began to publish, in folio numbers, "The Antiquities of Middlesex, being a Collection of the several Church Monuments in that County, also an Historical Account of each Church and Parish, with the Seats, Villages, and names of the most Eminent Inhabitants." His work comprised the Parishes of Chelsea, Fulham, Kensington, Chiswick, and Acton, and then it stopped, probably owing to the difficulties which he experienced in obtaining the necessary information for such a laborious work, as well as for the want of sufficient encouragement. Bowack has preserved many monumental inscriptions, since destroyed, and it is much to be regretted that he did not proceed through the whole county. He was writing-master to Westminster School, and clerk to the Commissioners of the Turnpike Roads. All the information relative to Hammersmith, to be found in his work, has been incorporated into this volume.



represents the south front. It was probably built by the Queen as a ball-room. The upper story contains five handsome circular-recessed niches with ornaments, each of which originally contained a figure cast in lead. Above is a moulded cornice with dentills, surmounted by a blocking course. The whole of this work is beautifully finished, and even in its present dilapidated state presents a fine specimen of brickwork, equalled only by its more fortunate neighbour, Bradmore House. The interior shews the remains of a large room, with its coved ceiling and cornice. The doorway of the basement story is now bricked up, and against the front of the building a greenhouse is erected.

In the De Clifford MSS., now dispersed, we find the following mention of these premises, in a letter from John Povey, a Clerk of the Council Chamber, addressed to Sir Robert Southwell, dated April 5, 1687: "Spring Gardens is for this day removed to Hammersmith, where the Queen Dowager regales herself for the first time." This place is thus noticed by Dr. Hamilton, in "A View of the Gardens near London, in December 1691," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

"The Queen Dowager's garden at Hammersmith has a good greenhouse, with an high-erected front to the south, whence the roof falls backward. The house is well stored with greens of common kinds; but the Queen not being for curious plants or flowers, they want most of the curious sorts of greens, and in the garden there is little of value but wall-trees. Monsieur Hermon Van Guine is a man of great skill and industry, having raised great numbers of orange and lemon-trees by inoculation with myrtles, Roman bayes, and other greens of pretty shapes, which he has to dispose of."^a

The manners of this Princess, especially on her first appearance at Court, retained a strong tincture of the convent, and were but ill-formed to please, much less to reclaim, the polite and dissolute Charles. She at first rejected the English dress, and the attendance of English ladies, and chose to appear in the formal habit of her own country. The author of Count Grammont's Memoirs has thus described her: "The new Queen added but little lustre to the Court, either by her person or her retinue, which consisted of a lady of the bedchamber; six frightful creatures, who call themselves maids of honour, and a duenna, as frightful as the rest. There were besides six almoners, four bakers, a Jew perfumer, and a certain officer, apparently without employment, that called himself the Infanta's barber.^b Catharine was, however, a woman of good sense, and employed all her care to please the King, by procuring diversions and amusements, and such complaisant obliging actions as her affection made natural to her." But we ought to be cautious in taking this description of the Princess, and

^a See Archæologia, vol. xii. p. 182.

^b La nouvelle reine n'y ajouta guere d'eclat ni par sa presence, ni par sa suite. Cette suite étoit alors composée de la Comtesse de Panêtre, passée avec elle en qualité de Dame d'Atour, de six monstres, qui se disoient filles d'honneur, et d'une douegne, autre monstre, qui se portoit pour gouvernante de ces rares beautés. Il y avoit outre cela, six aumoniers, quatre boulangers, un parfumeur Juif, et un certain officier apparament sans fonction qui s'appelloit le barbier de l'Infante.—*Memoires de Grammont*, c. vi.

of her companions, from the hands of the author of the *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*, whose principal object in that celebrated work appears to be to blacken and defame the whole of the Court circle, and to represent them as a living mass of profligacy and vice.*

Donna Catharina, Infanta of Portugal, was daughter of Don Juan the Fourth, King of Portugal, and was descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and King of Castille and Leon, fourth son of Edward the Third, and of Donna Lucia, daughter of Don Gusman el Bueno, a Spaniard, Duke of Medina Sidonia, who was lineally descended from Ferdinando de la Cerde, and his consort, Blanche, to whom St. Lewis, King of France, her father, relinquished his right and title to the throne of Spain, descended to him by his mother, Blanche, eldest daughter and heir of Alphonso, the Spanish King. She was born the 14th of November, 1638, at Villa Vicoso, in Portugal; she was baptized Catharina, signifying in Greek, pure, her father then being Duke of Braganza, though right heir to the crown of Portugal, the most potent subject in Europe, for a third was then holden of him in vassalage. She was only sister to Don Alphonso, the sixth of that name, and the twenty-third King of Portugal, who, in the year 1657, was dethroned and kept prisoner in Portugal for some time, from thence he was sent to the Island of Tercera, where he was under confinement for several years, and then brought back and kept in the palace of Cintra. She had another brother, called Don Theodosia, the eldest son of that King, who was the most gallant prince of all Europe, who died in 1653, aged eighteen years.

Donna Catharina had been most carefully and piously educated by her mother, and at the age of twenty-two, was demanded in marriage by King Charles the Second; the marriage was shortly after concluded, by the negotiation of Sir Richard Fanshaw, his Majesty's Ambassador

* See some judicious observations upon the subject of the French "*Memoires*," in Dr. Dibdin's *Library Companion*, p. 324.

at the Court of Portugal, and Don Francesco de Melo, Conde de Ponte, Marquis de Sande, the Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Portugal, and solemnized at Lisbon, by his Excellency the Earl of Sandwich, the Ambassador for England, on the 23rd of April, 1662, being the festival of St. George, the Patron of England and Portugal, and was safely conducted with a squadron of ships to Portsmouth, where the King first met her. The royal marriage is thus commemorated in the Register Book of St. Thomas's Church: "Our most gracious Sovereign Lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and the Most Illustrious Princess Donna Catarina, Infanta of Portugal, daughter to the deceased Don Juan the Fourth, and sister to the present Don Alphonso, King of Portugal, were married at Portsmouth, upon Thursday, the two-and-twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1662, being in the 14th year of His Majesty's reign, by the Right Rev. Father in God, Gilbert, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, in the presence of several of the nobility of His Majesty's dominions, and of Portugal."

"Portsmouth, 21st May, 8 in the morning.

"I arrived here yesterday, about two in the afternoon, and as soon as I had shifted myself I went to my wife's chamber. Her face is not so exact as to be called a beauty, though her eyes are excellent good, and not any thing in her face that in the least degree can shock one. On the contrary, she has much agreeableness in her looks altogether, as ever I saw; and if I have any skill in physiognomy, which I think I have, she must be as good a woman as ever was born. Her conversation, as much as I can perceive, is very good; for she has wit enough, and a most agreeable voice. You would much wonder to see how well we are acquainted already. In a word I think myself very

happy, and I am confident our two humours will agree very well together. I have no time to say any more. My Lord-Lieutenant will give you an account of the rest.

CHARLES REX."

Her Majesty shortly after made her public entry into London from Hampton Court, by water, and was met with great pomp and magnificence by the Lord Mayor of London, and Aldermen, at Chelsea, and thence conducted by water to Whitehall. The portion she brought with her was eight hundred millions of reals, or two millions crusadoes, being about £300,000. sterling, together with the ancient city of Tangier, and the Isle of Bombain, near Goa, in the East Indies. Her Majesty's jointure, by the articles of marriage, was £30,000. per annum, and his Majesty settled upon her an additional sum of £10,000. per annum.

Queen Catharine was a person of rare perfections of mind, of great piety, and many eminent virtues.^a Frequent allusions are made in the Parish Books to the visits of James II. to her Majesty while she resided here.^b The town residence of the Queen Dowager was at Somerset House. She retired to Portugal in 1692.

The adjoining mansion was built by the late Ferdinando Anderdon, Esq. and is now occupied by his daughter. This house stands upon a part of the grounds formerly belonging to the Queen Dowager, just described.

During the residence of the Queen Dowager here, the frontage of the Mall was carried out into the river, in the form of a bastion, and planted with elms, which are still standing, and after having weathered one hundred and fifty winters, they may be regarded amongst the noblest and largest specimens in the vicinity of London; upon being measured in the month of March, 1839, they were found to be of the following dimensions, at four

^a See Chamberlayne's *Present State of England*, part. ii. p. 109. London, 1694.

^b See page 212.

feet in height :—viz. 1st. Eleven feet nine inches. 2nd. Ten feet ten inches. 3rd. Nine feet five inches. 4th. Ten feet seven inches. At a short distance stand three remarkably large and fine poplar trees, (*populus dilatata*,) which seem from their girth and height to have stood a century; these, with the neighbouring elms, form a great ornament to this part of the Mall, when seen from the river.

In the year 1780, in the month of October, a terrific storm happened on this spot when several large trees were destroyed, and great damage done in the neighbourhood, the particulars of which were related in the periodical publications of the time.

On the Mall, which in the summer season is much frequented by genteel company, there are several large oak trees, which are supposed to have stood three or four centuries. Several of these are damaged, but two of the largest, which are several feet in girth, are shivered in a very extraordinary manner. Two very large branches from one of them, which it is expected will turn out little less than a cart-load of timber, were rent off, and broke into a prodigious number of pieces, some of which were carried to the distance of several yards; whether from the lightning, or from the shock of thunder, which was very violent, it is not certainly known; many windows were broken, frames as well as glass, and in one window the glass was melted as if with fire. Trees are generally supposed to be great attractors of the electrical fluid; as a proof of this, the house of a clergyman on the Mall sufficiently testifies. The brick jambs at the entrance are rent, the stones thrown down, and carried over the walls of another's premises, and the gates torn from the hinges, the iron-work of which is bent and inverted in a manner surprising and curious.

It has been reported that the wind assisted to complete the damage sustained, the contrary appears to be the fact, and the lightning alone was the sole cause, for the

wind was not fresh, and at south-west; whereas the most damage is done to the northern aspects, as may be seen by the north side of the roof of Hammersmith Church, and the great north windows.

In the lane, near the Church, a wall of four bricks thick, near thirty yards in length, seven feet high, not old, is torn from its foundations, and carried quite on the contrary side of the coach-passage, while some pailings of timber remained untouched. The house of Serjeant Impey suffered considerably, the roof was hoisted off, and the upper part of the whole front thrown in. A child asleep but a few minutes before in the chamber was providentially saved: disturbed by the storm the infant cried, and its nurse had taken it down stairs just before the accident.

The numbers of people who flock to see the ruins, as a matter of curiosity, is great. The damage done, within a very short space, is estimated at between four or five thousand pounds.^a

In the reign of Queen Anne, that eminent physician, DR. RADCLIFFE, purchased the house, late the Queen Dowager's, where he resided several years; it was his intention to found an hospital upon these premises, and the building was actually in great forwardness, but was left unfinished at his death.^b Dr. John Radcliffe was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was born in 1649. His parents, having a numerous family, were unable to afford him much education; and some of the neighbouring gentry, observing him to be a boy of excellent capacity, were induced to put him to school at their own expence. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to University College, Oxford, in 1665, where he made a considerable proficiency in Chemistry and Anatomy. He afterwards became Fellow of Lincoln College, and commenced practice as a physician in 1686. Several circumstances conspired to render his residence at Oxford

^a Gent. Mag. Oct. 1780; Public Advertiser, Oct. 20, 1780.

^b Lysons, vol. ii. p. 407.

unpleasant, he therefore went to London, where his practice became general. He was appointed Physician to King William, and was patronised by many of the nobility.

Dr. Radcliffe was equally celebrated for his wit and his prescriptions; the former blazed forth with native frankness, without respect to place or persons; he was a firm friend, and several acts are recorded of his benevolence. It is believed that he distributed large sums in private charity among the nonjuring clergy. At his death he bequeathed the principal part of his property to the University of Oxford, where his library is a sufficient monument to his memory. He died Nov. 1, 1714, and was buried with a solemnity commensurate to his munificence to that University.

Dr. Radcliffe was perhaps the greatest practical physician that this country ever produced. He never wrote any thing; but though little conversant with books, (a few books in a window-seat forming his whole collection,) he left a library that, to this hour, is the ornament of Oxford, a circumstance humorously alluded to by Garth. His neighbour, Sir Godfrey Kneller, when he threatened to shut his garden-door, was answered by him, "I care not what you do, so you will not paint the door." He told Dr. Mead one day, "Mead, I love you; and now I will tell you a sure secret to make your fortune, use all mankind ill." He was penurious, and would never pay his bills without much importunity. A paviour, after long and fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot, at his own door, in Bloomsbury Square, and set upon him. "Why, you rascal," said the Doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work." "Doctor!" said the paviour, "mine is not the only bad work the earth hides." "You dog, you!" said the Doctor, "are you

a wit? you must be poor, come in and be paid." The coffin, containing the remains of Dr. Radcliffe, was discovered in 1819, deposited in a vault of St. Mary's Church, Oxford.^a

In the year 1824, in the month of August, Mr. JAMES PONSONBY PALMER, a Midshipman, was drowned off the Mall, by the upsetting of a sailing-boat. During his residence at Hammersmith, he drew the "Dance of Death," on the walls beyond the Pack-Horse Inn on the Brentford Road; the figures were formed by dots and lines, and were of such merit that they were noticed in terms of admiration by the "*Times*," and many other periodical works.

In 1685, the house and premises, westward, were the property of Mr. ISAAC LE GOOCH, a Dutch Merchant, who bequeathed a moiety of the rent towards the support of the Minister of Hammersmith, and the other moiety towards the Dutch Chapel in Austinfriars.^b

By the improvements made in this house by the late GEORGE DUNNAGE, Esq. no portion of the original front remains. It now consists of a plain centre with pediment, forming a pleasing specimen of an Italian villa. The interior consists of commodious and spacious rooms, and is now occupied by Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

At the adjoining house resided, in 1741, WILLIAM MAYNARD, Esq. His arms, on a shield, are placed over the iron-gates. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Arg. on a chevron vert, between 3 dexter hands, 5 ermine spots, 2. and 3. Arg. 3 bezants between a chevron gu. *Crest.* A Griffin's head erased. *Motto.* Tam Corde quam manu. The exterior of this mansion presents a fine front constructed of red brick, with stone dressings, with a handsome and bold cornice resting on consoles, which is continued at the rear of the building. The rooms above appear to have been a modern incumbrance, and

^a Wadd's *Nugæ Chirurg.* p. 234.

^b See this benefaction, p. 186.

detract much from the original style of the building; a flight of steps supporting a pediment-headed doorway opens to the hall, an oak staircase with carved brackets and spiral balustrades leads to the principal rooms, which are spacious and lofty. The grounds extend to the Great Western Road.

The mansion called in old deeds "Seagreens," was occupied, in the year 1657, by EDWARD TRUSSELL, Esq. whose daughter Mary, the wife of John Green, lies buried in the chancel of the Church. It was subsequently occupied by William Lord ALLINGTON, his son-in-law, Sir George Warburton, Sir Thomas Beavor, and a Duke of Norfolk. It afterwards became, by purchase, the property of Louis Weltjie, Esq. who, in 1810, bequeathed it to his brother, Christopher Weltjie, Esq. the present occupier. The house is divided into two separate dwellings; the portion at the west end is an addition to the old building, the grounds are capacious, and extend to the high road. On the piers of the gateway fronting the highway, are two talbots, carved in stone, the supporters of the Allington arms, of respectable workmanship, but much inferior to their prototypes, so deservedly admired, on Camden Hill.* Edward Trussell, Esq. gave £10. to the poor, for leave to take in an ancient foot-path, which passed to the east of the High Bridge, it then passed a house with this inscription cut in stone, "*Bridge Street, 1789,*" then it crossed Hog Lane, and continued down the opening, along the back of all the houses on the Mall, and passed out into Beavor Lane, near the corner of the houses called Richmond Place, and near the stone which points out the private road of Louis Weltjie, Esq. Louis Weltjie, Esq. was the owner of the Pavilion, at Brighton, the favourite residence of his late Majesty, George the Fourth, who, being pleased with his manners, gave him a situation in his household, and he rose to be chief cook and purveyor. He resided here till his death in 1810, and was buried

* See History of Kensington, p. 426.

in the churchyard. Peter Pindar introduced him into one of his poems, called "Carlton House Fete;" and the lines to the memory of his daughter, are said to be written by that poet.

William Lord Allington who resided here, as before-mentioned, was descended from the Allington's of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, where that family had resided for several centuries. Sir Giles Allington had two sons and five daughters. Giles, the youngest son, became his father's heir, and was soon afterwards knighted; this gentleman did penance at St. Paul's Cross, in 1631, for marrying his niece, and the same punishment was inflicted on his lady, and Sir Giles was fined in the Star Chamber £12,000. He had three children; William, his only son, was elevated to the peerage, as Baron Allington, July 28, 1642, and at his death was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William, the Second Baron, who was created a peer of England, December 28, 1682, by the title of Lord Allington, of Whymondley, county of Herts. His third wife was daughter of William Russell, first Duke of Bedford, who at her death left the sum of £100. to the use of the poor of Hammersmith. The arms of Russell are finely painted in the north window of the Church.* Lord Allington at his decease in 1684, left one son and two daughters. Diana, the eldest, married Sir George Warburton, Bart. and died in 1705.

SIR GEORGE WARBURTON, the third Baronet, was the eldest son of Sir Peter Warburton, of Arley, county of Chester, he succeeded his father in 1707, and represented Chester in several Parliaments, in the reign of Anne and George the First. He married, at Hammersmith Church, in 1700, the Honorable Diana Allington, eldest daughter of William, the second Lord Allington, as above-mentioned, and grand-daughter, maternally, of William Russell, first Duke of Bedford, and sister and co-heir of Giles, third Lord Allington; by this lady he had

* See page 148.

a son, who died in his infancy, and a daughter, who married in 1724, to Sir Robert Grosvenor, of Eaton, Bart.

Sir George Warburton resided several years in this house, which has been described as a large house, with fine gardens, and died in June, 1743, leaving no male issue, and the Baronetcy devolved upon his nephew, Sir Peter Warburton.^a

WILTON, the statuary, had a house on the Mall in 1705. His daughter married Sir William Chambers, the celebrated architect. There are neat marble monuments erected to himself and his family in Chelsea Old Church. Several noble and illustrious persons have resided in this neighbourhood, at various periods, whose mansions are not known.

RALPH EURE, Lord EURE, occupied a house here about 1643. He married Mary, the only daughter of Sir John Daconey, of Sessay, in Yorkshire; and in the fifth of James I. he succeeded Lord Zouch, as Lord President of Wales. He also had another wife, not mentioned by Dugdale, as Mr. Chamberlayne, in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, Jan. 9, 1612, says, "The Lord Eure is newly married to the Lady Hunsdon, Sir Richard Spencer's sister." This was the widow of George, second Lord Hunsdon, who died September 9, 1603. Lord Eure died about 1617.^b

EDWARD SUTTON, Lord DUDLEY, resided here about 1614, as appears by the Parish Books. He succeeded his father in 1586. He married Theodosia, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Knight, by whom he had three daughters, and one son, Ferdinando, who was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1610. Sir Ferdinando died in his father's lifetime, leaving an only daughter, for whom her grandfather, says Dugdale, had little regard, and so far wasted his estate that he left not much of that fair inheritance which descended to him, and it is clogged

^a Burke's Commoners.

^b Mem. of Peers, Jac. I. p. 326.

with debts that for the disengaging thereof he married Frances, his grand-daughter and heir, to Humble Ward, the son of William Ward, a wealthy goldsmith of London, jeweller to the Queen. Lord Dudley died June 23, 1643.^a

FRANCIS NORTH, second son of Dudley, Lord North, Baron Guildford, Lord Chief Justice of the Seal under Charles II. and James II. had a house at Hammersmith in the year 1674. He married Frances Pope, second daughter of Thomas, Earl of Devon, who, for the benefit of her health resided here, and his lordship came home every evening, and repaired to London in the morning, as his business required. From Hammersmith she removed to Broxton, in the county of Oxford, where she died 1678, aged thirty-one years, and was there buried with a long Latin inscription to her memory.^b

The history of NICKEPHOR ALPHERY, of the royal family of Russia, is very singular and affecting, and his residence in this parish very extraordinary. When that country was torn in pieces by internal quarrels, at the end of the sixteenth century, and the royal house particularly was severely persecuted by impostors, this gentleman and his two brothers were sent over to England, and recommended to the care of Mr. Joseph Bidell, a Russian merchant, who, when they were of an age fit for the University, sent them all three to Oxford, where two of them died. The surviving brother entered into holy orders, in the year 1618, and obtained the rectory of Wooley, in Huntingdonshire; here he did his duty with great cheerfulness and alacrity, and notwithstanding he was twice invited back to his native country, by some who would have ventured their utmost to have set him on the throne of his ancestors, yet he chose rather to remain with his flock, and to serve God in the humble station of a parish priest. In 1643, he underwent the severest trials, from the rage of the

^a Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 217.

^b Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 64.

fanatics, who, not satisfied with depriving him of his living, insulted him in the most barbarous manner, and procured a file of musketeers to pull him out of his pulpit as he was preaching on a Sunday; they also turned his wife and children into the street, into which also they threw his goods. The poor man in this distress raised himself a tent under some trees in the churchyard, where he and his family lived for a week. One day having procured a few eggs, he picked up some rotten wood and dry sticks, and with these made a fire in the churchyard, in order to boil them, but some of his adversaries, to show how far they could carry their rage against the church, (for the poor man was so harmless they could have none against him,) came and kicked about his fire, threw down his skillet, and broke his eggs. After this, having still a little money, he made a small purchase in the neighbourhood, built a house, and lived there several years. He was encouraged to this by a Presbyterian minister, who came in his room, who honestly paid him a fifth part of the annual income of the living, which was the allowance made by the Parliament to ejected ministers, treated him with great kindness, and did him all the services in his power. It is a great misfortune that this gentleman's name is not preserved. Afterwards, probably on the death or removal of this gentleman, Mr. Alphery left Huntingdonshire, and resided at Hammersmith, till the Restoration put him again in possession of his living. He returned again on this occasion to Huntingdonshire, where he did not stay long, for being upwards of eighty, and very infirm, he could not perform the duties of his function. Having therefore settled a curate, he retired to his eldest son's house here, where shortly after he died, full of years and honour.*

Sir L. Jenkins, when he retired from public business, came to reside here. Sir Lionel was born at Llantrissant,

* Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 183.

in Glamorganshire. As his father's circumstances were but narrow, and he was a distant relation of David Jenkins, the famous Welsh Judge, that gentleman contributed towards his education. He was sent to Oxford, and afterwards travelled abroad. On the resignation of Dr. Francis Mansell, soon after the Restoration, he was elected Principal of Jesus College, and to which he was afterwards a benefactor. In 1679 he was sent Ambassador to France, and in 1680 he succeeded Mr. Henry Coventry, in the office of Secretary of State. He died at Hammersmith, as appears by the Parish Books, September 1, 1685, aged sixty-two. For some trifling fault he was ordered to the bar of the House of Commons, to ask pardon on his knees: many of the Members, from the humility of his manner in speaking, supposed him to be a yielding man, and that he would have whined for an excuse, or else be sent to the Tower. But to this accusation he answered, in his formal way, "That he was a poor creature, not worth the resentment of the House; he should be always submissive to such great men as they were, in any thing that concerned himself, but as he had the honor to be His Majesty's Secretary of State, the case was not his, but his master's, and by the grace of the living God, he would kneel to ask pardon of no mortal man upon earth, but the King he served, and to him only would he give an account of any thing done with intent to serve him." He was the most faithful drudge of a Secretary that ever Court had.

Sir Lionel was Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Admiralty, and Advocate-General. His learning and dexterity in business was great, but his fidelity surmounted all. He was a staunch loyalist, and died in 1685, as before-mentioned.*

WILLIAM LLOYD, D.D. was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became Chaplain to the Factory at Lisbon. In 1675 he was promoted to the Bishopric

* Grainger, vol. iii. p. 381. Guildford's Life of North.

of Llandaff, and translated to Peterborough in 1679, and to Norwich in 1685. He was deprived of his Bishopric at the Revolution, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Bishop Lloyd was esteemed a man of great piety and learning; he resided at Hammersmith for some years before his death, where he experienced the friendship and benevolence of his neighbour, Dr. Radcliffe, who at one time made him a present of £500. He died in January, 1710, and was buried in the bellfry of the Chapel, according to his own appointment.^a

Dr. WILLIAM SHERIDAN, brother to Dr. Patrick Sheridan, Bishop of Cloyne, who had been successively Chaplain to Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and to James, Duke of Ormond, the Viceroy, was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, in 1669, and translated to Kilmore, in 1681; but declining to take the oaths at the Revolution, he was deprived in 1690. He was a man of abilities, as his sermons prove, and a great loss to the church of his native country. He came over to England, and probably was befriended by the Duke of Ormond, until his death, which happened at Hammersmith, where he had some time resided, and was buried in the Churchyard, October 3, 1711.^b

SIR PHILIP MEADOWS was born in 1625, and was Latin Secretary to Oliver Cromwell, Knt. Marshall of the Palace, Knight of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark. In 1656 he was sent Ambassador to the Court of Portugal, and in the following year to the Court of Denmark and Sweden. At the treaty of Roschild he was appointed mediator between Denmark and Sweden, and to the latter he was subsequently accredited Ambassador. Sir Philip married in 1661, Constance, second daughter and co-heir of Francis Lucy, Esq., of Lucy House, Hammersmith, by whom he left at his decease, 16th of February, 1718, two daughters and a son and

^a Bloomfield's Norwich, vol. i. p. 588.

^b Ware's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 270.

successor. The representative of this ancient house is the Reverend Philip Meadows,^a of Burgherst House, Suffolk.

BEAVOR LANE, at the western extremity of the Mall, takes its name from Sir Thomas Beavor, a former possessor of the land. Here resides, at Beavor Lodge, the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood, M.A., the Vicar of this Parish

The old WEST MIDDLESEX WATER-WORKS were situate on a piece of freehold land between Beavor Lane and Hope Lane, and here, in December 1806, the works were begun. A piece of ground, nearly three acres, was excavated into two capacious reservoirs, and two steam-engines, of twenty horse power each, were erected in a neat brick building in Hope Lane. The whole of these erections were removed when the present Engine House was built.

Here resides WILLIAM TIERNEY CLARKE, Esq., the engineer of the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, and of the West Middlesex Water-works. He is at present engaged by the Austrian Government in constructing two Suspension Bridges across the Danube, between Pesth and Buda, in Hungary, one for carriages, and the other for foot-passengers; the designs for which are very beautiful and magnificent, and will, when finished, be a great ornament to the Hungarian capital, as well as lasting and stupendous monuments of the talents and genius of the architect. Mr. Clarke is also the engineer of the following works. 1. The Thames and Medway Tunnel, which extends two miles and a quarter in length, twenty-two feet wide, water surface. 2. The Suspension Bridge at Marlow, 1831. 3. The cast-iron Pier at Gravesend, which has proved of great advantage to the public, and a great ornament to the River Thames, 1834.

^a Burke's Commoners. History of Kensington, p. 366.

Proceeding along the water-side, we pass by two mud-houses, constructed near the banks of the river, and consisting of disgusting bare walls, upon the site of which formerly stood a capital mansion. At a little distance is situate the **SHIP PUBLIC HOUSE**, an ancient



building, in the style of the time of Charles the First. The fine old portico of red brick has a picturesque effect, and of which the annexed vignette is a correct view.

Adjoining are the buildings composing the **WEST MIDDLESEX WATER-WORKS**, already described. The building consists of two stories, the interior of which is kept in beautiful order, and the machinery and stupendous steam-engines, are calculated to excite the wonder and admiration of the visitor. The shaft of the chimney is 120 feet in height, and may be seen for miles around. These buildings were commenced in 1810.

THE GHOST.—In the year 1804, the inhabitants of Hammersmith were much alarmed by a nocturnal appearance which, for a considerable time, eluded detection

or discovery. In the course of this unfortunate affair, two innocent persons met with an untimely death. This transaction engaged the attention of the public in a high degree; the particulars are indeed awfully interesting, and it is to be hoped that this narrative will be the means of preventing in future a repetition of such ridiculous and criminal proceedings.

An unknown person made it his diversion to alarm the inhabitants in the month of January, 1804, by assuming the figure of a spectre. This sham ghost has certainly much to answer for. One poor woman, who was far advanced in her pregnancy of a second child, was so much shocked that she took to her bed, and survived only two days. She had been crossing the road, near the Churchyard, about ten o'clock at night, when she beheld something, as she described, rise from the tomb-stones. The figure was very tall and very white; she attempted to run, but the supposed ghost soon overtook her, and, pressing her in his arms, she fainted; in which situation she remained several hours, till discovered by some neighbours, who kindly took her home, when she took to her bed, from which, alas! she never rose. A waggoner was also so much alarmed while driving a team of eight horses, which had sixteen passengers at the time, that he ran away, and left the waggon, horses, and passengers, in the greatest danger. Neither man, woman, nor child, could pass that way in the evening, and the report was that it was the apparition of a man who had cut his throat about a year ago. Several lay in wait different nights for the ghost, but there are so many by-lanes in the neighbourhood that he was always sure in being in that which was unguarded; and he played off his tricks every night to the terror of the passengers. One, Francis Smith, doubtless incensed at the unknown person, who was in the habit of assuming this supernatural character, and thus frightening the credulous inhabitants, rashly determined on watching for and shooting the ghost, when, unfortunately, in Black

Lion-lane, he shot a poor innocent man, Thomas Millwood, a bricklayer, who was in a white dress, the usual habiliment of his occupation. This rash act having been judged wilful murder by the Coroner's inquest, Smith was accordingly committed to gaol, and took his trial at the ensuing sessions at the Old Bailey, the 13th of January, 1804. The jury at first found him guilty of manslaughter, but the crime being deemed murder in the eye of the law, the Judge could only receive a verdict of guilty or acquittal. He was then found guilty, and received sentence of death, but was afterwards pardoned on condition of being imprisoned one year. Francis Smith was an excise-officer, and at the time he shot Millwood was inebriated. Millwood was interred in the Trinity Chapel Burial Ground, Dorville Row, with the following inscription on his grave-stone :

Thomas Millwood,
who was shot near his own door,
January 3, 1804,
aged 22 years.

The pretended ghost, who eluded discovery at the time, and thus escaped punishment for his criminal conduct, is still living.

HAMMERSMITH TERRACE is a pleasant row of houses, built about the year 1770, with an elevated terrace behind, the gardens of which form a private promenade for the inhabitants, and it commands fine views of the opposite shores of Surrey. In the last house of this terrace resided many years Arthur Murphy, Esq. This venerable ornament of British literature was born at Cork, in Ireland. He was sent in early life to the College of St. Omers, where he remained till his eighteenth year, and became an excellent Latin and Greek scholar. Soon after his return to his native place he was sent to this country, and placed under the protection of a near relation, who intended that young

Murphy should engage in mercantile pursuits, but literature and the stage wholly absorbed his mind. He was tempted to venture upon the stage, and made his first appearance at Covent-garden on the 18th of October, 1754. Although he is said to have possessed several requisites for an actor, and always displayed judgment, yet he wanted those splendid powers which are essential to the acquisition of fame and fortune in that arduous walk of life. Charles Churchill, the celebrated satirist, was too severe on this attempt of Mr. Murphy, whom he always persecuted with a rancour that seemed from its violence to have arisen in personal dislike :

In person tall, a figure form'd to please,
If symmetry could charm depriv'd of ease,
When motionless he stands we all approve ;
What pity 'tis the thing was made to move.

His voice, in one dull deep unvary'd sound,
Seems to break forth from caverns under ground,
From hollow chest the low sepulchral note
Unwilling heaves, and struggles in his throat.

Could author butcher'd give an actor grace,
All must to him resign the foremost place,
When he attempts in some one favourite part
To ape the feelings of a manly heart.

His honest features the disguise defy,
And his face loudly gives his tongue the lie :
Still in extremes he knows no happy mean,
Or raving mad, or stupidly serene ;
The old wrought scenes the lifeless actor flags,
In passion tears the passion into rags.

Can none remember ?—Yes, I know all must,
When in the Moor he ground his teeth to dust ;
When o'er the stage he folly's standard bore,
Whilst common sense stood trembling at the door.

Rosciad, l. 363.

Mr. Murphy was on a visit at the country-house of Foote, at North-End, when a paper was wanted for his journal. Being ill-disposed for composition, the English Aristophanes produced a new French Miscellany, in which was an Eastern Apologue, remarkably ingenious. This pleased our author so well that he translated it at

once, and sent it to his printer. On his return to town, he found that this tale had been taken by the French writer from Johnson's *Rambler*, without acknowledgment. Hurt at this unintentional plagiarism, Murphy waited upon Johnson, and made his apology. The moralist was easily pacified, and an acquaintance commenced, which continued till Johnson's death.

As a writer he shone much in dramatic poetry, and it may be said of him, what can be said of few who have written for the stage, that he has been equally successful in comedy and tragedy. His pieces, in the former line, evince great knowledge of the world, and a minute acquaintance with the human character, combined with that liveliness of fancy which is essentially necessary to produce the sensations of mirth. In his tragedies is found a happy delineation of character, joined to a due mixture of the pathetic and heroic, clothed with language at once appropriate, easy, and elegant. Mr. Murphy's intimacy with the first geniuses of the age tended greatly to improve his taste, and consequently to render his productions elegant. Such an association is of wonderful benefit to a rising and emulous writer. In the company of such men as Johnson and Burke, a man possessed of any portion of genius could not fail to have improved his mind. To have been in close friendship with those persons required no small portion of literary and moral merit.

In the year 1762 he published an "Essay on the Life and Genius of Henry Fielding," and in 1792 he produced an "Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson," and in 1801 he presented to the world a "Life of Garrick." If proofs were wanting of his high classical attainments they would be satisfactorily found in his elegant versions both in verse and prose. He had been engaged for many years on his translation of Tacitus, and there is a circumstance respecting it which does Mr. Murphy infinite honour. Not long before the publication of this work, a nobleman, of high rank and con-

sequence in the political world, signified to the translator his wish to have it dedicated to him. Murphy had, however, previously determined to inscribe his labours to the man whom he most esteemed, the immortal BURKE, and he accordingly made a noble sacrifice of interest to friendship.

During the latter part of his life he resided at Knightsbridge, where he died on the 18th of June, 1805, aged seventy-eight, and was buried in Hammersmith Church, near the remains of his mother, to whom whilst living he had shown the highest degree of filial attachment.^a

PHILIP JAMES DE LOUTHERBOURGH, who resided at No. 13, in this Terrace, was born at Strasbourg, about 1730. His father was a miniature-painter, and resided at Paris, where he died in 1768. De Louthembourg was a pupil of Cassanova, and very early distinguished himself as a painter of battles, huntings, and landscapes. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting at Paris, about 1763, soon after which he came over to England, and was engaged, by Garrick, to superintend the scenery at Drury-lane, with a salary of £100. a year.

Mr. De Louthembourg was held in great esteem for the uniform propriety of his conduct, as well as his extraordinary abilities as an artist. He had been so long in this country that he might be almost considered as a native; he was so in his habits and principles. His excellence as a landscape painter, deserves the highest panegyric. He looked at nature through a warm imagination, and hence sometimes gave a glow and richness to the scenery which he represented, that appeared gaudy and extravagant in the eyes of a cold critic; but where he contented himself with a close and exact representation, nothing could be more faithful, more animated, or more beautiful, than the productions of his pencil. He was equally skilful in the representation of bold, grand, and stupendous scenery, as in that of an ordinary and rustic cast. He was particularly excellent in cattle,

^a See page 139.

and in all the animals that are connected with ordinary life; and his works were generally enriched with objects of that description, as well as with human figures, which he sometimes represented in the common pursuits of life, often in situations that indicated a strong sense of humour, and always with appropriate character. Though a foreigner, all his human figures are in countenance, as well as manners, completely English, a circumstance very rare among foreign artists, and perhaps peculiar to him and the late Mr. Zoffani.

To oblige his friend Garrick, he enriched the drama of the Christmas Tale, with scenery painted by himself, and introduced such novelty and brilliancy of effect, as formed a new era in that species of art.

Mr. De Loutherbrough was for many years a member of the Royal Academy. He died at his house on the Terrace, March 11, 1812, and was buried in Chiswick Churchyard. His collection of pictures and drawings was sold by auction in June following, among which were the celebrated paintings of the siege of Valenciennes, and Earl Howe's victory, executed by him, to perpetuate British fame, and the triumphs of our fleets and armies, and from which the well-known engravings were taken.

Mr. De Loutherbrough professed at one time to be an adept in the art of healing, and was much followed. His house was crowded with the diseased of all ranks and degrees, and he imagined that he could eradicate their complicated maladies, by the secret springs of sympathy; he thought himself eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame.

In the year 1789, an account of these miraculous cures performed by him, was published by a zealous admirer, under the following title: — "A List of a few Cures performed by Mr. and Mrs. De Loutherbrough, of Hammersmith Terrace, without medicine, by a Lover of the Lamb of God. 'Behold, ye despisers, and wonder, and perish; for I work a work in your days,

a work which ye shall in no wise believe, though a man declare it unto you.' Acts xiii. 41. Most respectfully dedicated to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.'^a

Mr. De Louthenborough, who lives on the Terrace, has received a most glorious power from the Lord Jehovah, viz. the gift of healing all manner of diseases incident to the human body, such as blindness, deafness, lameness, cancer, ruptures, fistula, loss of speech, palsies in every stage, white swellings, &c. and all obstinate cases deemed incurable by the faculty; many have been cured out of the different hospitals, in such a deplorable state that language cannot paint. One case, in particular, I was an eye witness of yesterday; a lad about sixteen or seventeen, name Thomas Robinson, an apprentice, was sent home to his parents so ill, with what is called the king's evil, that they applied for leave to bring him into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where at length he was deemed incurable; when they heard of Mr. De Louthenborough, who administered to him at his mother's house, without seeing him, and in five day's time the lad was able to be brought to Mr. De Louthenborough's house in a coach. He is now under his care, who administered yesterday in the public healing room, amidst a concourse of people, among whom were some of the first families of the kingdom.

The second case I shall mention is that of a woman possessed of evil spirits; her case was too terrific to describe, she used to say that it was not her voice that spoke, but the devil in her; she used to invite people in, then bite them, and scratch like a cat. Mrs. De Louthenborough, a lady of the most exquisite sensibility, administered to this Mrs. Pennier, she duly amended, and is now in her right mind, praising God.

Another case of a similar nature is Mary Anne Hughes; she had a most violent fever fell in her knees, and she was so emaciated that she could not stand, even

^a By Mary Pratt, No. 41, Portland Street, Marylebone, July 21, 1789.

on crutches. In this deplorable state she waited on Mrs. De Loutherbrough, and on the second visit she was perfectly cured, and in half an hour's time walked half a mile, and runs about cheerful, praising God that has given such power unto men. Mrs. Hook, Stable-yard, St. James's, has two daughters deaf and dumb, they waited on the lady above-mentioned, who looked on them with an eye of benignity, and healed them. I heard them both speak. A news-carrier, at Chelsea, cured of an abscess in his side. Mr. De Loutherbrough held his hand on the abscess half a minute, and it broke immediately. Mr. De Loutherbrough cured a man with a withered arm, in a few minutes, in the public healing room. Mr. De Loutherbrough told me he had cured, by the blessing of God, two thousand persons since Christmas. Mr. Williams, of Cranbourn Street, was cured of a fever instantly. A gentleman confined with the gout in his stomach, instantly. A green-grocer cured of lameness in both his legs, went on crutches, is perfectly well. A Miss W. a public performer, cured, but had not the goodness of heart to avow the cure publicly. A child cured of blindness at Mr. Marsden's, in the Borough. These instances, with many more, I take the liberty to publish, to convince the unbelieving that miracles have not ceased; but that those that fear the Lord and serve him in purity, may also, with the blessing of God, come and be healed. After enumerating these instances of cases, let me repeat, with horror and detestation, the wickedness of those who have procured tickets of admission, and sold them for five guineas, and two guineas apiece; whereas this gift was chiefly intended for the poor, who could not apply for medicine. Therefore Mr. De Loutherbrough has retired from the practice into the country, for the present, having suffered all the malignity and contempt that man could suffer, joined to ungrateful behaviour and tumult. I have heard people curse him, instead of returning him thanks. And it is my humble wish that prayers may be put up

in all churches, for his great gifts to multitudes, and offer thanks up to the Divine Majesty, for those miracles that have been, and are daily performed; and that we as a people may deprecate the judgments which at this awful hour have fallen on other nations. I would intreat the magistracy to wait on Mr. De Louthembourg, and consult with him a proper mode of healing, that a house may be hired for the reception of the sick, blind, and lame. Show me the man, who after such undeniable evidence, would have inhumanity enough to oppose it. I propose, with Mr. De Louthembourg's leave, publishing a list of all the cases that have come to my knowledge, by letters of thanks, until some abler pen digest them in a better manner than I am capable of, that mankind may see, believe, rejoice, and love the Almighty hand that formed them. Report says that three thousand people have waited for tickets at a time; for my own part, the crowd was so immense that I could with difficulty gain the door on healing days, and I suppose upon conviction report spoke the truth.

At the north-east end of Chiswick Churchyard, on a handsome tomb, secured by iron-rails, is the following inscription:

This Monument
is dedicated to the Memory of
Philip James De Louthembourg, Esq. R. A.
who was born at Strasbourg, in Alsace, Nov. 1740,
and departed this life at Hammersmith Terrace, March 11, 1812,
aged 72 years.

With talents brilliant and supereminent as an Artist,
he united the still more envied endowments of a cultivated,
enlarged, and elegant mind,
adding to both the supreme qualities of the heart,
which entitled him as a man and a Christian to the cordial
respect of the wise and good.

In him science was associated with faith, piety with liberality,
virtue with suavity of manners,
and the rational use of the world with the ennobling hope of a
world to come.

A deathless fame will record his professional excellence,
but to the hand of friendship belongs the office of strewing on his
tomb those moral flowers which displayed themselves in his
life, and which rendered him estimable as a social being.

Here, Loutherbrough, repose thy laurell'd head !
 While art is cherish'd thou cans't ne'er be dead.
 Salvator, Poussin, Claude, thy skill combines,
 And beauteous nature lives in thy designs. C. L. M.

SIR CLIFTON WINTRINGHAM, Bart. resided at No. 15, in this Terrace, at a house called "The Hope." He was Physician to his Majesty, and Physician to the Army. He was buried in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, with a monument, by Banks, erected to his memory, representing a small figure weeping at the feet of a sarcophagus, on which is a bas relief of a physician relieving a sick female, and an aged man lying on a bed of straw. He died January 10, 1794.

MRS. MOUNTAIN.—This charming songstress is still living, and in good health. Her maiden name was Wilkinson, and some of her family were connected with theatrical story. She was engaged by Tate Wilkinson, (no relation,) at York, as a substitute for Mrs. Jordan, when that lady made her metropolitan essay, in 1785. About five or six years prior to this, she, then a child, appeared at the Circus with Mrs. Bland, Russell, Mrs. C. Kemble, Mrs. Wybrow, and other children, in a piece by Dibdin, called "The Boarding School, or Breaking-up." This performance was rendered so effective by the great talent of the children, that the patent proprietors interposed, and the juvenile company narrowly escaped punishment. As she commenced, so she continued her career, with an engagement at the Surrey, where she played with Incledon, a few nights before she left the stage. About twenty-five years since, she gave an entertainment by herself, which was very profitable in the Provinces. She married Mr. Mountain, the well-known leader of the band.*

Mrs. Mountain retired from the stage in 1815, and has resided at Hammersmith Terrace ever since.

* See Monthly Mag. 1835.

The WILLOW AIT, situate at the western extremity of the parish, is partly in Chiswick, it consists of nearly four acres of land; the Hammersmith division is separated by a ditch cut across from north to south. The kind of osiers chiefly raised on this ait, are the *Salix Vitallina*, or yellow willow; the *Salix Amigdalina*, or almond leaved willow; and the *Salix Viminalis*, or ozier willow, with their several varieties; the former sort being of a tough but yielding texture, is principally grown for the purpose of tying up the branches of wall and espalier trees and shrubs; the two latter are chiefly used by the basket and corn seive-makers. This is a very lucrative branch of cultivation. The mode employed in the cultivation of willows is as follows:—the ground is, during the winter, dug a full spade's depth, and left rough, to prevent the tides from running it together again, before it can be planted. The planting work begins in the month of March. The sets or plants are fifteen or sixteen inches long, cut diagonally off the shoots of the last year's growth, care being taken that they are not cut too near the top of the roots, that part being too porous to make a sound plant. The ground being marked out into rows, two feet asunder, the sets are struck in the rows, eighteen inches from each other, about seven inches of each set being left above the ground. The willows are cut the first year, with a bill-hook, the shoots are cut off close to the stock, and bound up in bundles for sale. The planting of willows is expensive the first year, but if well managed, they produce a great profit.^a

An hypothesis has been already suggested respecting this spot being the locality of the Island of *Hame*.^b But from subsequent investigation it is evident that the island mentioned by the ancient annalist was more extensive, and must have also comprehended the present

^a Middleton's *Agricult. of Middx.* p. 349.

^b See pp. 81, 82, 83.

main land. For it appears, at spring tides, that the middle portion of the parish is even to this day an island, the north-western side of which is bounded by a rivulet commencing at the Creek and terminating at Wormholt Farm, in the pond of the farm-yard; meeting another water-course commencing in the Thames, at the Chancellor's, as already mentioned, and which formed the south-eastern side of the island. The present diminutive size of these rivulets is accounted for by the geologist, from the gradual retreat of the waters as the land has emerged in the course of ages.

The situation of the ait, with respect to the main land, is also confirmative of the manner of castremation as pursued by the Danes; this spot, during their encampment here, constituting the head of the wedge-like form in which they encamped together, and it constituted what is called in modern tactics the head of the column. (*caput porcinum*.) This circumstance is distinctly related by the ancient annalist, who has mentioned their wintering in this parish, and it is well known that the ancient Britons had adopted a similar practice even previous to the arrival of the Romans, as is clearly shewn by the testimony of Tacitus. Hence it may be concluded that this locality agrees with the narrative of the histories of that remote period.^a

DISTRICT CHAPEL OF ST. PETER.—The want of further accommodation for Divine Service, had long

^a *Acies per cuneos componitur.—Tacit de Mor., German, c. 5.*

Cuneus dicitur multitudo peditum, quæ juncta cum acie primò angustior, deinde latior procedit, et adversariorum ordines rumpit: quia a pluribus in unum locum tela mittuntur. Quam rem milites nominant *caput porcinum*.

Acies sic composita trianguli, pyramidisve speciem referebat, cujus pars angustior hostem versùs dirigebatur. Cùm plures gentes in eodem exercitu essent, singulæ propriis cuneis componebantur. De Cuneo, quem Gallicè dicimus *le coin*, vel l'ordre rostral, vide Cl. de Sigrias. *Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions*. Tom. xxv. p. 440, et. seq.—*Tacit. de Mor. Germ.* p. 87; *Cura R. Relham*, 8vo.

been felt in the increasing Hamlet of Hammersmith, and in consequence, in the month of February, 1824, an application was made to the Commissioners for building additional Churches and Chapels. Owing, however, to the state of the Parliamentary funds, then nearly exhausted, the Commissioners were unable to grant the sum requested. In June, 1824, a fresh grant of £500,000. was voted by Parliament for the building of Churches and Chapels, and immediately the application from Hammersmith was renewed, and favourably entertained. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining an eligible site, but in June, 1826, George Scott, Esq. of Ravenscourt, in this parish, most handsomely presented the parish with an eligible plot of ground in Black Lion Lane, which in March, 1827, was conveyed by him to the Commissioners, Lord of the Manor, and Copyholders.

In the interval the fund raised by the sale of the waste lands at Shepherd's Bush and Starch Green, the sum of £1280. 10s. which, with two noble donations, one of £250. by Dr. Horsley, then Lord Bishop of London, and the other of £500. from the Rev. William Wood, Rector and Vicar of Fulham, was paid into the hands of the Commissioners, towards the expense of erecting the proposed Chapel. The Commissioners then liberally declared their intention of building a Chapel, at a cost not exceeding £13,000. Mr. Lapidge was appointed the architect, and his plan and design of the present building having been approved, the tender of Messrs. George and William Bird, of Brook Green, for £14,000. was accepted by the Commissioners on the 13th of March, 1827. No time was then lost in proceeding with the building, the first stone was laid on the 16th of May, 1827, and in the month of August, 1829, the building was declared to be ready for consecration. This solemn ceremony took place on the 15th of October, 1829, and was performed by the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James Blomfield, D.D. Lord Bishop of London, who also

preached the sermon, from Romans x. 10. The following presents were made on the occasion: the Bishop of London gave the Communion Plate, consisting of one large flaggon, one large cup, and two plates, all of silver, of massy and handsome workmanship; the Vicar of Fulham presented the large Bible, and Prayer Book, and Books for the altar, all handsomely bound in purple morocco; Miss Howard, of Hammersmith, gave the two gilt chairs at the altar, and ten damask cloth napkins.

The whole expenses attending upon the Consecration and fitting-up of the Chapel, amounting to £136. 3s. 4d. were defrayed by a subscription amongst the inhabitants.

On the 4th of March, 1831, the Rev. George Chisholm, D.D. at that time Lecturer of St. Paul's, was licensed to the Curacy of this Chapel, on the nomination of the Rev. William Wood, B.D. Vicar of Fulham, in right of his Vicarage. By the Hammersmith Vicarage Act, which was passed in 1834, this Chapel was made a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church of St. Paul, Hammersmith, instead of a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church of Fulham, as heretofore; and it was further enacted, that the right of nomination to the Chapel of St. Peter, Hammersmith, should belong, and be exercised by the Bishop of London, for the time being.

On the 8th of November, the following notice appeared in the London Gazette:

" Church Commissioners Office, Nov. 4, 1836.

" Whereas, the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution the purposes of various Acts for building and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous parishes, have made a representation to His Majesty in Council, stating that when the last census was taken, the parish of Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, contained a population of 10,222 persons; that besides the Parish Church, which affords accommodation to 1000 persons, there is

one Chapel in the said parish, recently built by your Majesty's said Commissioners, called Saint Peter's Chapel, which affords accommodation to 1600 persons, including 600 free seats, appropriated to the use of the poor, and in which divine service is regularly performed:

And whereas, the said Commissioners have further represented to His Majesty, that, having taken into consideration all the circumstances attending this parish, it appears to them to be expedient, that a particular district should be assigned to the said Chapel, under the provisions of the 16th Section* of an Act, passed in the 59th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to amend an Act, passed in

* 59 George III. cap. 134. sect. 16.—And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, in the same manner, and with the like consents as are required in case of division into ecclesiastical districts, under the said recited Act or this Act, to assign a particular district to any Chapel of Ease, or Parochial Chapel already existing, or to any Chapel built, or which may hereafter be built, or acquired under the powers of the said Act or this Act; and such district shall be under the immediate care of the Curate appointed to serve such Chapel, but subject nevertheless to the superintendence and control of the Incumbent of the Parish Church; and all such Curates shall be nominated by the Incumbent of the parish to the Bishop for his licence, except where the right of nomination shall already be legally vested in any other person or persons, and in every such case, by the person or persons possessing such right of nomination, subject to all the laws in force relating to Stipendiary Curates, except as to the assigning of salaries to such Curates: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, to determine whether any and what part or proportion of the fees or dues for marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, shall be assigned to any such Curate, and whether banns of marriage shall be published, and marriages or baptisms, churchings or burials, shall be solemnized or performed in any such Chapel or not; and in any case in which marriages shall be allowed in any such Chapel, the Commissioners shall cause the boundaries of the district assigned to such Chapel to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, and in the office of the Registry of the Diocese; any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding; and no such Chapelry shall become a benefice by reason of any augmentation of the maintenance of the Curate, by any grant or bounty under the provision of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or law or laws for augmenting small livings; any thing in such Act or Acts of Parliament, or law or laws, to the contrary notwithstanding.

the last session of Parliament, for building, and promoting the building, of additional churches in populous parishes;" and that such district should be named Saint Peter's District, with boundaries as follows:

It is bounded on the west by the parish of Chiswick; on the south by the River Thames, the Creek, the High Bridge, and the Warple Way, including the north side of that way, to the southern extremity of Waterloo Street; on the east, northwardly, Waterloo Street, including the west side of that street; then, westward, by King's Street, including the south side thereof, that is, the turnpike road leading from London to Brentford, as far as Webb's Lane; then, northward, again by Webb's Lane, as far as Gould Hawke Road, including all the west side thereof; and on the north, by Gould Hawke Road, including all the south side thereof, until the said ancient road terminates in Chiswick parish, at Stamford Brook, as the same is more particularly delineated in the plan annexed to the said representation, and therein coloured green:

That marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be performed in the said Chapel and Chapelyard; and that two-thirds of the fees arising therefrom, as well as from the erection of monuments, tombstones, or gravestones, registrations and certificates, which would become due to the Vicar of Hammersmith, should belong to, and be received by, the Minister of the said Chapel for the time being:

That the consent of the Lord Bishop of London has been obtained thereto, as required by the above-mentioned Section of the said Act, passed in the 59th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, in testimony of which he has signed and sealed the said representation: and humbly praying, that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to take the premises into his royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto, as to His Majesty in His royal wisdom shall seem meet:

His Majesty having taken the said representation, together with the plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the proposed division be accordingly made and effected, agreeably to the provisions of the Acts."

The plan of this Chapel is a parallelogram, with a tower, and lobbies at the west end. The superstructure is built of Suffolk brick, with Bath stone dressings. The tower is entirely of stone.



The west front consists of a tetra-style portico of the Grecian Ionic order, surmounted with a pediment, the columns being fluted. The intercolumniations are solid, the central being wider than the lateral ones, and containing the principal entrance, which is surmounted by a pediment resting on trusses, over which is a sunk

panel. In each of the flanks is a lintilled doorway, with a circular window over it. Above the portico the elevation is carried on in an attic, supported at the flanks with trusses, and relieved by a break in the centre, and pilasters at the ends; above the centre of the attic rises the tower, which commences with an octagonal pedestal, having unequal faces; in the four larger ones, which correspond with the different fronts of the main erection, are circular apertures for dials. The succeeding portion of the design is cylindrical, being broken at equal intervals by four antæ, which rise from above the smaller faces of the octagon basement, between which are arched windows; the whole is crowned with an entablature, and blocking course, the latter broken by circular-headed blocks, placed over the antæ. The finish of the structure is a graduated cupola, consisting of three steps, the highest sustaining a gilt cross.

The portico being of less width than the body of the Church, the western wall forms a small wing at each side, to which the entablature and blocking course, continued from the portico, constitute a crowning member. The flanks are uniform. The face of the wall is made by breaks into a central and lateral division, and is crowned with the entablature and blocking course as before. The architrave and frieze are brick; the mouldings and cornice only being of stone. Each flank has five semicircular-arched windows, enclosed in architraves of stone. The east end is plain, the face of the wall relieved with breaks; it has a segment-arched window in the centre, and also two doors, used as subordinate entrances to the Church. The elevation is finished with the continued entablature, and above the centre is an attic flanked with trusses, corresponding with the principal front. The roof is slated.

The interior is approached by three lobbies in the portico; the centre is the basement story of the tower, and forms a porch to the principal entrance; the others contain stairs to the galleries. The body of the Church

is not divided into nave and aisles, but presents an unbroken area. The walls are finished with an architrave; and the ceiling, which is horizontal, is paneled by flying cornices into compartments in four ranges longitudinally, and three in breadth. Each of the central compartments are subdivided into a large square and two narrow oblong pannels; the first containing expanded flowers. A gallery occupies the west end and the two sides of the Chapel; it is sustained on Doric columns unfluted, the front is composed of an entablature and attic. The altar screen, situated against the eastern wall, is painted in imitation of veined marble. It has a large pannel in the centre, inscribed with the decalogue; and in side pannels are the creed and paternoster. The whole is surmounted by an entablature, the frieze charged with flowers, and an attic, the several mouldings being continued from the galleries; over the side divisions are pediments with acroteria. The pulpit and reading-desk are alike; they are varnished in imitation of oak, octagonal in plan, and sustained on pillars of the same form. The organ is placed in the centre of the western portion of the gallery. The case is oak, and ornamented with two Ionic columns and two antæ, crowned with an entablature, with a pediment and acroteria over the centre. The font, situated beneath the west gallery, is a shallow vase of circular form, designed from the antique, and sustained on a cylindrical pedestal.* The interior of the Chapel is eighty-five feet in length, and sixty-five feet in width. The tower, to the top of the cross, is ninety-three feet in height; it contains one bell, inscribed, "*Edward Mears*,

* This architectural description has been derived from "The Gentleman's Magazine," in the pages of which, under the signature of E. I. C., have appeared a succession of Essays, giving a description of all the new Churches which have been much and deservedly admired. The dimensions and minor details have been obtained from the original drawings and plans, obligingly communicated by Mr. G. Bird, the Builder.

London, fecit 1828." Underneath the Chapel are vaults, extending the whole length of the building.*

The BURIAL GROUND is 139 feet from east to west ; and 174 feet from north to south.

Against the wall of the south aisle is a neat marble tablet, thus inscribed :

This tablet is erected to the Memory of
Frederick Goodwin, Esq.
late Assistant-Surgeon 1st Life Guards,
whose remains are deposited in a vault under this Church,
Died Feb. 3, 1837, aged 34 years.

On the north side of the Burial Ground, upon a head-stone, is this inscription :

Gulielmus Perfect, A.B. ex aûla Magdalen, Oxon.
Imo qui verum de pectore semper amabat ;
Gaudens præcipuè vim virtutemque probare
Præclarum exemplar candore notabilis ipso.
Ob. Nov. 1^{mo}. 1835. Ætat 32.

William Perfect,
Bachelor of Arts, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
Truth in his heart had all the warmth of love,
His chief delight its force, and worth, to prove ;
A bright example in himself he shone,
So learn'd, so upright, and so good a son.

Also on the north side are the following :

Alfred Holmes, 1837 ; David South, 1837 ; William Field, born at Oxford, 1837 ; Miss Sarah Chilcott, 1837 ; Alice Burton, 1834 ; Mary Jenkins, aged 71, 1833 ; George Cole, 1833 ; John Goff, Esq. 1835 ; Mrs. Penelope Sherb, 1837 ; Mrs. Jane Bullock, 1833 ; Mrs. Eliza Shea, 1838 ; Margaret Townley, 1837.

* An eminent and learned prelate has drawn a beautiful analogy betwixt a church, as displaying the admirable effect of the principles of architecture and the Christian religion :—"The Divine order and economy of the one seems to be emblematically set forth by the just, plain, and majestic architecture of the other : and as the one consists of a great variety of parts united in the same regular design, according to the truest art, and most exact proportion, so the other contains a decent subordination of members, various sacred institutions, sublime doctrines, and solid precepts of morality digested into the same design, and with an admirable concurrence tending to one view, the happiness and exaltation of human nature."—*Bishop Berkley*.

The following are on the south side :

Thomas Freeman, aged 74, 1834.

Mrs. Hannah Freeman, aged 94, 1835.

Catharine Clara Smith, 1836.

Thou art gone to the grave, 'twere in vain to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy Guardian and Guide ;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
For death has no sting since the Saviour has died.

Octavius Gibson, 1837.

John Bishop, aged 78, 1837.

On a flat stone enclosed with iron rails :

Ann, wife of Stephen David King, Esq. aged 66, 1837.

The following persons are buried in the vaults under the Chapel :

Tugwell Robins, B. A. Fellow of Magdalen, Cambridge, aged 26, 1832 ; Sarah Robins, Nov. 7, 1838, aged 62 ; Frederick John Littledale, Esq. August 31, 1837, aged 28 ; Mary Bertie, July 11, 1837, aged 45.

The house at the corner of the road leading to Saint Peter's Church, was the residence of JOHN IMPEY, Esq., many years Solicitor and Vestry Clerk to this Parish, and above sixty years Member of the Inner Temple. He was the author of the following works. 1. "Instructor Clericalis, stating the authority, jurisdiction, and modern practice of the Court of Common Pleas," which attained several editions. In 1786, he published, 2. A similar work for the King's Bench practice. 3. Duties of the Office of Under Sheriff, their Deputies, and also the Duty of the Coroner. 4. The Modern Pleader, 1794. Mr. Impey died at this house in 1829, and was buried at Chiswick.

In the year 1814, Mr. E. MILLWOOD, a bricklayer, who was employed in repairing the tiling of some cottages belonging to Mr. Moreing, a carpenter, of Hammersmith, opposite to Stamford Brook Lane, dis-

covered, under the tiling, a coffin, which, on being opened, was found to contain the body of a child, in a dry and decayed state, the inscription was as follows :

Edward Manley Powell Pryce, Esq.
only son and heir of Sir Edward Manley Pryce,
of Newton Hall, Montgomery, Bart.
Died 28th April, 1728,
aged 5½ years.

An inquest was held, when it satisfactorily appeared that the body had been delivered to the late Mr. Moreing, undertaker, by the grandfather of the deceased, with a request that he would take charge of the body until it should be in the power of the friends to remove it, with that degree of funereal splendour which they flattered themselves with the hope of being one day able to bestow upon it. From the time of the decease therefore the body had remained in the possession of Mrs. Moreing, who, refusing to take further charge of it, the Vicar and Churchwardens of Chiswick ordered it to be deposited in a vault in the Church, that the friends of the family might have the option of removal.

Robberies were formerly of frequent occurrence* in this neighbourhood, but since the establishment of the Police Force the safety of the passenger is no longer in danger.

ST. PETER'S SQUARE.—This Square, which will be completed in the present year, is situated between the Great Western Road and the Thames. It consists of forty-two houses, built three together, which have the

* The Lord Mayor of London was robbed near Turnham Green, in his chaise and four, in sight of all his retinue, by a single highwayman, who swore he would shoot the first man that made resistance.—*Annual Register*, Sept. 3, 1776.

Mrs. Carpenter, of the Greyhound, Richmond, returning from the Play to her house with some company, was stopped in the coach, near the Bohemia Head, Turnham Green, by three foot-pads who presented their pistols, and robbed her of a guinea and some silver; from the rest they took above five guineas, and made off, wishing them a good night.—*Sentimental Mag.*, May, 1773.

appearance of large detached villas. The area, with the roads, is 260 feet in width, and 570 feet in length. The garden, which was planned by Mr. Loudon, has an engine-house in the centre, from which the houses are supplied with water of the greatest purity and softness, and which rises from the chalk through an artesian well, 310 feet in depth. There are two streets on the north side, communicating with the Turnpike Road, and one at the east corner, leading to the new District Church and the River.

The handsome row of houses, called THERESA TERRACE, was built about 1780, by Theophilus Walford, Esq. who named them after his daughter, Theresa. Mr. Walford was engaged by Warren Hastings, Esq. as one of his solicitors, and he resided in a house belonging to Mr. Loveday, near the Ship Tavern, now pulled down; he failed, and was, for a few years before his death, steward to the Earl of Guilford.

Mr. JAMES ELPHINSTONE resided here a few years before his death, which happened in 1809. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1721, and received his education at the High School, and soon after he left it became the tutor of Lord Blantyre. About the time he came of age he was introduced to the celebrated historian, Carte, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he perfected his knowledge of the French language, which he wrote both in prose and verse, with facility and even elegance. On his leaving France he repaired to his native country, in 1750, and soon after took an active part at Edinburgh, in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's Rambler, the numbers of which, with the author's concurrence, he re-published in Scotland, with a translation of many of the mottoes by himself. Dr. Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed himself the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition, when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which is continued in every subsequent edition. In

1750, Mr. Elphinstone lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account, in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Strahan. This being shown to Dr. Johnson, produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. This debt Mr. Elphinstone had a melancholy opportunity of repaying, about two years after, when Dr. Johnson lost his wife; and again in 1759, on the death of his mother, nor was it paid in coin less sterling. In 1751, he married, and settled at Kensington, and about this time he composed an English Grammar, for the use of his pupils; and here he added to his friends that eminent character, Dr. Jortin, who was the rector, and whose death, in 1770, was severely felt by the whole Christian world. In 1778 he lost his wife, and was advised to revisit Scotland, where he remained till 1779, when he returned to London to publish his "System of Orthography," under the title of "Property ascertained in her picture, or English Speech and Spelling rendered mutual guides," being a bold attempt to change the whole system of Etymology; in his own words, "to make Orthography the Mirror or Orthoepey." He however made but few converts to this system, but continued to print all his own subsequent publications in this new mode of spelling; and from this time, for the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling. It is to be regretted that this bold, romantic, and perhaps impossible scheme, was attempted by one whose complete knowledge of the English tongue might have been turned to much greater advantage in other branches of philological disquisition. About the year 1805, he took a house in Theresa Terrace, where he continued till his death, which took place in 1809, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Kensington Churchyard, near the grave of his friend Dr. Jortin.

Mr. Elphinstone's works were numerous, he was a great scholar, and an excellent critic; but it was as a man and a Christian that he excelled. His manners

were simple, his rectitude undeviating. He never complied with fashion in the colour of his clothes, which, except when in mourning, was invariably drab, he always wore a powdered bag wig, and walked with a cocked hat, and an amber-headed cane; but these foibles were all obliterated by genuine kindness of heart, and the benevolence of his soul.

He was buried at Kensington, and against the east wall of the Church is placed a marble tablet, with this inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
James Elphinstone.

His mind was ingenious, his heart was affectionate, his manners, though polished, were simple; his integrity was undeviating. He was a great scholar, and a real Christian. Jortin, Franklin, and Johnson, were in the number of his friends.

He was born in Edinburgh, Nov. 25, (O. S.) 1721.

He died at Hammersmith, Oct. 8, 1809, and his remains are deposited near the south wall of this Church. In grateful remembrance of his virtues and affection, his Widow has caused this tablet to be engraven.

CHARLES WEISCHELL, Esq., brother to Mrs. Billington, resides at No. 12, in this Terrace.

At No. 1, in this Terrace resides the Rev. George Chisholm, D.D. Curate of St. Peter's Chapel.

At the house adjoining Mr. Impey's resided the Rev. Thomas Stephen Atwood, M.A., Perpetual Curate of this Parish, and father of the Rev. Francis Thomas Atwood, M.A., the present Vicar.

At a cottage forming the west boundary of the Parish, near the new road, and on the east side of the highway, died in 1822, ANNA MARIA, third wife of Archibald, ninth EARL of DUNDONALD, and daughter of Francis Plowden, Esq. a distinguished Member of the Irish Bar, and the Historian of Ireland, married his lordship, April 1819,—issue a daughter, Dorothy, born 1820, and died 1821. Lady Dundonald was buried in Fulham Churchyard, and on the tomb is the following inscrip-

tion, said to be written by Dr. Symmonds, of Chiswick Square.

In a vault beneath sleeps all that was mortal of
 Anna Maria, Countess of Dundonald,
 in the 38th year of her age.
 On the 18th of September, 1822, she finished her course upon earth.
 Illustriously distinguished by her filial piety, her conjugal
 fidelity, her maternal tenderness, the large charity of her heart, her
 entire self-devotion to duty, even when the most exacting
 and severe. Descended by her father from the
 Plowdens, of Plowden, in Shropshire,
 and by her mother from the Phillips, of Cawmgailly, in the
 county of Carmarthen, she became the consort of
 Archibald Campbell Cochrane, ninth Earl of Dundonald,
 and with the emanation of her virtues, she gave lustre to her
 honourable lineage, and brightened the gold of the coronet
 which sat in dignity on her brow.

Anna ! with thee the mortal toil is o'er,
 The sigh shall cease, thy tear shall gush no more ;
 Grief, pain, and death, for ever past away,
 Thou draw'st the spirit of imperial day ;
 And for the wounding paths thy feet have trod,
 Tread'st the pure sapphire of the courts of God.
 Regard thy mother's, consort's, orphan's doom,
 And his who, weeping now, inscribes thy tomb ;
 Breathe on their hearts the breath of Power to heal ;
 In their rich dreams thy crown of life reveal.
 Inspire them with thyself ! till all forgiven,
 They quaff with thee, the cup of bliss in heaven !

After the decease of the Countess, the Earl removed to a neat, though humble dwelling at Brook Green, from thence he retired to Paris, where he died, in July, 1832, at the advanced age of eighty-two. His lordship devoted the greatest portion of his life to scientific pursuits and inventions, highly useful and valuable, but more profitable to the public than to himself, whose speculative propensities so impoverished him, that for many years he had endured severe privations. By his first wife he had three sons ; Thomas, Lord Cochrane, a distinguished and gallant Naval Officer, now Lord Dundonald, William Erskine, an Officer in the Army, and Archibald, a Captain in the Royal Navy.

Eastward of the preceding dwelling, and opposite to Grove Road, is situate HAMLET HOUSE, the residence of the late Richard Hill, Esq. a Magistrate for the County, under whose direction the town of Hammersmith experienced his liberal support in the many improvements suggested by him during his Treasurership of the Brentford Trusts. He died here, and was buried in Barnes Churchyard, where an elegant tomb is thus inscribed :

Within this vault are deposited the remains of
Richard Hill, Esq.
formerly of this Parish, but lately of Hammersmith,
who died Aug. 19, 1819, aged 71 years.
He was one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties
of Surrey and Middlesex, and in the performance of his
duties of which, and other public statutes, his conduct was
uniformly just and energetic.

This house is now occupied by William King, Esq. formerly one of the proprietors of the adjoining Wax Manufactory ; the premises and process of which have been already described.*

In his "Every Day Book," Mr. Hone has given celebrity to an ancient pump and font, which is still standing near the wall of Springthorpe's Place, Webb's Lane.

A walking man should not refrain,
To take a saunter up Webb's Lane,
Tow'rd's Shepherd's Bush, and see a rude
Old lumb'ring pump ;—it's made of wood,
And pours its water in a font
So beautiful—that if he don't
Admire how such a combination
Was form'd in such a situation,
He has no power of conversation ;
Or taste, or feeling, but must live
Painless and pleasureless, and give
Himself to doing what he can,
And die a sort, of sort of man.

Some persons walk the straight road from Dan to Beersheba, and finding it firm beneath the foot, have no

* See page 51.

regard to anything else, and are satisfied when they get to their journey's end. I do not advise those good kind of people to go to Hammersmith; but here and there an out-of-the-way-man will be glad to bend his course thitherward, in search of the object. It is fair to say I have not seen it myself. It turned up the other day, in an artist's sketch book; he had taken it as an object, and could tell no more than that he liked it; as I seemed struck by its appearance, and could not then go to look at it and make enquiries, he volunteered his services, and wrote to me as follows:—I went to Hammersmith, and was some time before I could find the place again; however, I at length discovered it in Webb's Lane, opposite the Thatched-house, where I gained what information I could, which was but little. The stone font, with other things, (old carved ornaments, &c.) which were used in fitting up the upper rooms of some cottages that the pump belongs to, were purchased at a sale, and this was all I could obtain at the Thatched-house Tavern. Coming from thence I learned from a cobbler at work, that there was originally a leaden pump, but that had been doubled up and rolled away, by some thieves, and they attempted to take the font, but found it too heavy.*

At the west end of Paradise Row, in this lane, stood an ancient mansion, which was burnt down about the year 1775, it had been occupied for many years by the Stevenson family; the piers of the old gateway are still standing.

HIGH TIDE.—In the month of December, 1821, the tide of the Thames rose so high in the evening that the High Road, opposite to the Salutation Inn, was impassable, except in carriages, extending from Webb's Lane to two houses beyond the Salutation Inn. In the tap-room of the Dove Coffee-house, the water was fourteen inches high, and a boat plied opposite to the Creek.

* Vol. ii. p. 1209.

CHAPTER VI.

MANOR OF PALINGSWICK — RAVENSCOURT PARK — TURNHAM-
 GREEN COMMON — STAMFORD BROOK — GAGGLE-GOOSE GREEN —
 STARCH GREEN — NEW ROAD — GOULD HAWK ROAD — SHEPHERD'S
 BUSH — WOOD LANE — WORMHOLT SCRUBS — WORMHOLT MANOR —
 OLD OAK COMMON — HARLESDON GREEN — NORTHERN BOUNDARY —
 THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY — BROOK GREEN — ANCIENT HOUSES
 AND EMINENT INHABITANTS.



N the subsequent pages will be given, an account of such houses and estates as border on the north eastern sides of the Great Western Road, one of the most ancient of which is the Manor of Palingswick, situate near Stamford Brook, and extending easterly to Shepherd's Bush. It appears that this Manor, formerly be-

longing to John Northwyck, goldsmith, of London, was granted in the year 1373, by William Gresley, clerk, John Ploughfield, clerk, and John Vincent, of London, to John Bernes, citizen of London, William Mulshus, Edward Chirdestoke, clerk, John Freton, clerk, and Robert Brown, as trustees for the celebrated Alice Perrers, or Pierce, a lady of much note in the Court of

Edward the Third, whose property it was at the time of her banishment.

De carta irrotulata.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Willielmus de Gresleye, clericus, Johannes Ploufeld, clericus, et Johannes Vyncent, de London', dedimus concessimus et hac præsentī carta nostra confirmavimus Johanni Bernes, civi Londoniæ, Willielmo Mulsho, clerico, Edwardo de Chirdestok', clerico, Johanni de Freton', clerico, et Roberto Broun de Warrewyk', manerium de Meonestok', cum pertinentiis in comitatu Suthampton', et maneria de Ardyngton', et Drayton', ac omnia alia terras et tenementa in eisdem villis cum suis pertinentiis in comitatu Berk', et manerium de Compton' Murdak' in comitatu Warrewik' cum pertinentiis, et manerium de Bornhalle juxta Watford', et omnia alia terras, et tenementa in parochiis de Shenleye, Aldenham, Parksokene et Le Rugge cum suis pertinentiis in comitatu Hertford', et maneria de Gonyldesbury et Palyngeswick', unum tenementum in Braynford', ac omnia alia terras tenementa redditus et servitia quondam Johannis de Northwych', aurifabri in parochia de Fulham, cum suis pertinentiis in comitatu Middlesex', et omnia terras et tenementa nostra sive messuagia cum singulis suis pertinentiis in civitate London', et in suburbio ejusdem, et in Bermoundesheye, habenda et tenenda omnia prædicta maneria terras et tenementa sive messuagia cum universis aliis suis pertinentiis præfatis Johanni Bernes, Willielmo Musho, Edwardo de Chirdestok', Johanni de Freton', et Roberto Brown, hæredibus et assignatis suis libere bene et in pace in feodo et hæreditarie in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentī cartæ sigilla nostra apposuvimus. Hiis testibus Willielmo Latymer, domino de Danby, Ricardo Hery, militibus, Johanne de

Bernerleye, Ada Fraunceys Waltero Forester, et aliis. Data apud Palyngeswyck', XV^{mo}. die mensis Januarii anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum quadragesimo sexto.^a

In the year 1378, upon the banishment of Alice Perrers from this country, a survey was taken of this Manor, by order of the Crown, it being then her country seat, in which it is described as being well-built, in good repair, and consisting of a large hall, a chapel, kitchen, bakehouse, stables, barns, and gates; also two gardens, worth only eighteen-pence a year, on account of the apple trees being blown down "by the wind." Forty acres of arable land, valued at twenty-six shillings and eight-pence a year; and sixty acres of pasture, at eight-pence an acre; and one acre and a half of meadow, valued at five shillings annually; the whole being held by Copy of Court Roll, under the Manor of Fulham.

Concerning the possessions of Alice Perrers, forfeited to the Crown.

. in comitatu Middlesex die Jovis proximo post festum conversionis sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Angliæ primo coram Johanne Brode cujusdam brevis eidem Johanni directi et huic inquisitioni consuti ad inquirendum de terris et tenementis bonis et catallis Aliciæ de Perrers in balliva sua dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædicta Alicia de Perrers tenet terras et tenementa in parochia de Fulham in prædicto comitatu apud Pallyngwyk' et Northbroke quæ faciunt m nerium tenetur de Episcopo London' per fidelitatem et sectam curiæ suæ de Fulham de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas et per servitium xxj^d. j^d. per annum principalis et usuales solvendorum. Et dicunt quod prædictum manerium est bene edificatum

^a Rot. Claus. 47. Edw. III. M. 38. dorso.

ut in aulis, capellis, camerio coquinis, pistrinis, stabulis, grangiis, portis . . . per annum ultra reprisas. Item dicunt quod sunt ibidem duo gardini qui valent per annum ad rationabilem extentam xvij^d. et non plus quia pomaria prostrata sunt per ventum . . . Item dicunt quod sunt ibidem xl. acræ terræ arrabilis et valent per annum per rationabilem extentam xx^s. viij^d. viz. acra viij^d. Item Lx acræ pasturæ jacentis divisim et . . . rationabilem extentam xx^s. viz. acra iiij^d. Item j. acra et dimidia prati et valet per annum v^s. Item dicunt quod sunt ad manerium prædictum vj^s. de redditu assisæ proveniente de diversis . . . terminos anni principales et usuales solvendo.*

Alice Perrers having afterwards procured, by the means of her friends at Court, a reversal of her sentence, returned to England, being then the wife of William, Lord Wyndesor, to whom King Richard, in the year 1380, granted this Manor, with all tenements, meadow and pasture lands, woods, rents, and services, as formerly enjoyed by her.

Pro Willielmo de Wyndesore Milite.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem Sciatis quod cum Aliciade Perrers quam dilectus et fidelis noster Willielmus de Wyndesore duxit in uxorem nuper dum sola fuit adquisivisset ac quamplures alii ad opus ejusdem Aliciæ adquisivissent diversa tenementa cum pertinentiis in civitate nostra London' de diversis personis, et etiam reversionem quorundam tenementorum cum pertinentiis in eadem civitate post mortem Aliciæ quæ fuit uxor Ricardi de Keselyngbury nuper civis London' ac unum tenementum cum pertinentiis apud Bermundeseye in Suthwerk quod fuit Walteri Forster civis London' et etiam maneria de Gonyldesbury et Pallyngeswyk, cum

* Esch. 1. Ric. II. No. 30.

pertinentiis et quædam alia terras et tenementa, prata, pasturas, redditus, et servicia, cum pertinentiis quæ fuerunt Johannis de Norwych' de London' aurifabri et vocabantur Northbrokes in parochia de Fulham — &c. &c. &c. quæ quidem maneria, terræ, tenementa, prata, pasturæ, bosci, redditus, et servicia, advocaciones, et reversiones, per forisfacturam dictæ Aliciæ de Pereres virtute judicii nuper contra ipsam in parlamento nostro redditus ad manus nostras devenerunt; nos de gratia nostra speciali et pro bono servitio quod dictus Willielmus de Wyndesore nobis impendit et impendet infuturum ac pro eo quod idem Willielmus qui virtute cujusdam indenturæ inter nos et ipsum factæ penes nos est moratus in obsequium nostrum cum ducentis hominibus ad arma et ducentis sagittariis de retinentia sua in comitiva carissimi avunculi nostri Thomæ Comitis Bukynghamiæ in quodam viagio cum Dei adjutorio ad partes Britanniciæ et Franciæ super expeditione guerræ nostræ faciendæ profecturus, centum homines ad arma de ducentis hominibus ad arma prædictis in dicto obsequio nostro per medietatem unius anni ad proprios custus ipsius Willielmi de Wyndesore in forma in dicta indentura contenta invenire assumpsit, dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est de assensu consilii nostri præfato Willielmo de Wyndesore omnia prædicta maneria, terras, tenementa, prata, pasturas, boscos, redditus, et servitia, cum pertinentiis — &c. — eidem Willielmo de Wyndesore et hæredibus suis imperpetuum — forisfactura et judicio prædictis non obstantibus — incujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasteriam XV. die Martii.*

Alice Perres, or Pierce, had been one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to Queen Philippa, and was a lady of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments. After the death of the Queen, she acquired a great ascendancy over King Edward, who was much employed in procur-

* Patent, 3 Ric. II. p. 3. m. 5.

ing diversions for her; above all, a tournament held at Smithfield, gave great offence, where Alice appeared in a triumphant chariot, as "Lady of the Sun," and was attended by many ladies of quality, each leading a knight by his horse's bridle, till they came to West Smithfield, where began a solemn just, which was held for seven days.^a The Parliament complained of the King's profusion, and petitioned him to remove her, which he complied with; but she was soon recalled to Court, and Peter de la Marre, who had expressed himself in Parliament too freely respecting this lady, was, at her solicitation, confined in Nottingham Castle. In the first of Richard II. she was again accused in Parliament, all her estate was confiscated to the King's use, and herself condemned to banishment, as before-mentioned; but having an able head, she soon found means to be recalled, and restored to her estate. She married not long after, William Lord Windsor.

In the year 1552, John Payne died, seized of this Manor, leaving William his son and heir. In the year 1631, the manor, or capital messuage of Palingswick, with its apurtenances, was sold by John Payne, Esq. to Sir Richard Gurney, the brave and loyal Lord Mayor of London. Sir Richard Gurney, who purchased this estate, was created a Baronet in 1641; at that time he wrote his name Gurnard, citizen and cloth-worker of London. He distinguished himself by his loyalty to Charles I. and of course fell under the displeasure of the Parliament, who preferred several articles of impeachment against him, for which he was, by sentence of the Peers, degraded from the office of mayoralty, and condemned to remain a prisoner in the Tower, where he died, in 1647. His widow sold it three years afterwards, to Maximilian Bard, Esq. It continued in that family till the year 1747, when it was aliened by Henry Laremore, trustee under the will of the Right Hon. Lady Perciana Bard, to Thomas Corbett, Esq. Secretary to

^a Barnes' Reign of Edward III. p. 872.

the Admiralty. Thomas Powell, Esq. his devisee in trust alienated it in 1754,^a to Arthur Weaver, Esq., who sold it again to Henry Dagge, Esq., author of "Considerations on the Criminal Laws," who leased it to Lord Chancellor Northampton. It was purchased of Mr. Dagge, in 1765, by the late proprietor, John Dorville, Esq. It is now the property and residence of George Scott, Esq. The manor house, called Ravenscourt, is a capital mansion, built in the style of the French architect, Mansart: great improvements have been made in the grounds by the present proprietor, under the direction of Mr. Repton.

This Manor comprehends the farm, called Gould Farm, so called from being tenanted by a person of that name; it appears from the office copy of the Court Roll, that Richard Gurney, citizen of London, sold it to Maximilian Bard, in 1631. It also recites other lands to John Payne Esq., Elmer, his wife, and William Payne, Esq. son and heir apparent, lying at Acton, Chiswick, and Fulham, at a quit rent of £8. a year; and it further appears that Maximilian Bard, Esq. paid the sum of £11,160. for the other purchase. This Manor extended on the east as far as *Charecrofts*, now occupied as nursery ground by Mr. Plimley, and it comprehended all the lands lying east of Ravenscourt, for by a deed dated October, 1635, the following mention is made of land in

^a To be sold by auction, by Mr. Langford, on the premises, (by order of the Executor,) the beginning of June next ensuing, The MANOR of PADDINSWICK, at Hammersmith, in the parish of Fulham, and county of Middlesex, late the Estate of Thomas Corbett, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty, deceased; consisting of a capital Mansion House, Outhouses, Gardens, Lands, Farms, and Messuages, thereunto belonging and adjoining, all Copyhold of Inheritance; the situation of which is admirable, the House in the finest repair, and improved with every convenience that can be desired; the Lands of a rich and fertile soil; the Gardens elegantly laid out, and the whole calculated to give delight.

At which time will be likewise sold by auction, all the genuine and rich Household Furniture, Linen, China, Brewing Utensils, Garden Tools, Implements of Husbandry, and other Effects. Further Particulars, and timely notice of which, will be given in this and other papers.—*Morning Advertiser*, 1754.

the possession of Richard Gurney, alderman of London. "In consideration of £220. two hundred of which being a gift by will, of Viscount Campden, dated October 12, 1629, to the poor of Kensington, the said Richard Gurney, conveyed to Lord Noel, and to others, inhabitants of Kensington, two closes, containing fourteen acres, called Charecrofts, situated near Shepherd's-bush-green, to the intent that the feoffees should let the same for the most yearly profits, and bestow the same for the use of the poor of Kensington for ever, according to the will of Viscount Campden.*

In 1802 the trustees of this estate let the whole to Mr. John Middlemist and Mr. Wood, for forty-one years from September, 1801, at the clear annual rent of £103., subject to a covenant to lay out £500. in building, nearly £2000. was subsequently expended by them in erecting houses and out-buildings.

In 1833 the trustees of this charity petitioned the Bishop of London, as Lord of the Manor, for the piece of waste in front of this property, about two roods in extent, which was granted; the trustees paying for it the sum of £50., one moiety was appropriated to the Waste Land Almshouse Fund, and the other moiety was given to the Parish of Fulham.

In 1834 the trustees let, by auction, for a term of twenty-three years from Michaelmas, a portion of this land, with the dwelling-house and other buildings, containing five acres and one rood, at an annual rental of £70. to Mr. William Plimley, reserving 400 feet of the ground in front for building purposes. The plot of ground adjoining, westward, containing four acres, one rood, twenty-seven perches, was at the same time let in a similar manner, and on the same terms to John Mortlock, Esq. at an annual rental of £29.

PALINGSWICK GREEN.—This small rural village is situated near Ravenscourt, and is chiefly occupied by

* See my History of Kensington, 8vo. p. 322.

gardeners; at the eastern corner of the Green stands the ancient Manor House, formerly the residence of William Payne, Esq. Lord of this Manor; and in this house he held his Courts, but which have been discontinued since his time. He bequeathed the island in the Thames, called Mackinshaw, to the use of the poor of this Parish, and erected a monument in his lifetime for himself, and in memory of his wife, on the south wall of the south aisle of Fulham Church. This monument, which is still in good preservation, is composed of alabaster, gilded, and adorned with antique carving; they are represented under an arch, kneeling before an altar. Beneath the figures is the following inscription:

William Payne, of Pallingswick, Esquier,
has placed this Monument to the Memory of himself, and Jane,
his wife, who lived with him in wedlock XLIII years,
and dyed the first day of Maye, in An^o. Dni. 1610, and the sayd
William dyed the day of An^o. Dni.
The sayd William Payne has given for ever, after his decease, an
Islande in the Ryver Thames, called Mackinahaw,
to the use of the poore of this Parish on Hammersmith side.

Tradition has assigned the site of this house as having been a hunting seat of Edward III. His arms, richly carved in wood, stood till within these few years, in a large upper room, but they fell to pieces upon being removed, when the mansion was repaired. But the crest of Edward, the Black Prince, carved in oak, which was placed over the arms, is still to be seen in a parlour. The preservation of this ancient relict is especially provided for by the covenants of the original lease.

RAVENS COURT PARK.—A new road is now forming through this Park, on the west side, which will connect the Hammersmith Road with the one lately made by the Metropolitan Commissioners to Oxford Street. On this line it is intended to build single or double villas,

* See page 170. Payne's Charity.

facing the Park, which, from their communication with both roads, will be four miles from Piccadilly, and three miles and three quarters from Oxford Street. Other parts of the Park will be let off for detached villas, for which it is particularly adapted from its secluded situation and proximity to London.

At Stamford Brook resides JOHN FRERE, Esq. one of the Magistrates for the County. The house is pleasant and secluded, and the premises are surrounded by walls.

Adjoining, on the west, is TURNHAM GREEN BACK COMMON, which is the spot where the Earl of Essex drew up his army in 1642. It appears that little alteration has been effected in this neighbourhood since that period, as it still possesses a rural character, the surrounding lands being all under the operation of the plough; and in this rural district the traveller may imagine himself to be at many miles distance from the metropolis, though, in fact, he is scarcely out of the sound of Bow bells. The principal object, on the east, is the ascent near Holland House, which is clothed with wood, and affords a delightful and picturesque view :

With thickets overgrown, grotesque, and wild,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre,
Of stateliest view.

MILTON.

On the eastward is GOULD HAWK ROAD, running towards Shepherd's Bush, and comprising the site of the old Roman road. The first formation of this road may be dated within a century from the first landing of Cæsar in Britain, for the victorious Romans lost no time in securing the conquered provinces, by the opening of communications, which served both for the purpose of military affairs as well as of commerce.*

* See page 20.

GRAND JUNCTION WATER-WORKS.—At Stamford Brook the Grand Junction Water-Works Company have erected a substantial brick bridge, sixteen feet wide, and of one arch, for the purpose of conveying through it an iron main pipe of two feet six inches internal diameter. This large main runs along the Brentford Road over Turnham Green and Back Common into the Gould Hawk Road, and thence through the Uxbridge Road to Paddington, and has been laid down for the supply of their tenants with water from the Surrey channel of the River Thames, adjoining the grounds of Kew Palace, where the stream is found to be of great purity. The length of this immense cylinder is nearly six miles to the Company's reservoirs at Paddington, into which the water is pumped by means of engines of 105 horse-power each, two engines being worked at the same time. The chimney shaft, or rather column, of the new engine-house, which stands detached from the general building, is 140 feet in height, and is greatly admired, not only as a beautiful specimen of brickwork, but also for its fine proportion and elegant design. Altogether this is one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever executed in this country, and by its completion, which has been effected at a very heavy cost to the Company, the public are supplied with water free from every impurity.

Between Gaggel-goose Green and Starch Green, the footway runs in a winding direction, and is elevated several feet above the carriage road, which has been evidently, in former ages, a water-course impassable to foot-passengers. The ancient stream still runs by the road side, pursuing its devious course towards the Thames.

At the northern extremity of this elevated causeway stands an isolated cottage, a venerable specimen of



the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century. It has, however, lately been plastered, but previous to that barbarous renovation, it formed with its angular chimnies, casement windows and wattled walls, a very picturesque object, when seen from the road side.

It is interesting to trace the various changes that our domestic architecture has undergone during a succession of ages. We are told, by Cæsar, that the habitations of the Britons were built of the frailest materials, and the residence of the most powerful chieftain differed only in size from the cabin of the meanest of his tribe. The Romans introduced the use of stone and brick, and numerous magnificent edifices were raised by them and the Romanized Britons during their occupation of this Island. In the Saxon and Norman period, the churches and castles were built with stone, but the dwellings of the people were constructed with a mixture of clay and timber, a practice which continued to prevail till the commencement of the seventeenth century. The following letter from the celebrated Erasmus, to Dr. Francis, Physician to Cardinal Wolsey, gives a vivid description of the interior of common dwellings in the reign of Henry VIII. :

"I often wonder, and not without concern, whence it comes to pass, that England for so many years, hath been continually afflicted with pestilence, and above all, with sweating sickness, which seems in a manner peculiar to that country. We read of a city which was delivered from a plague of long continuance, by altering the buildings according to the advice of a certain philosopher. I am much mistaken, if England, by the same method, might not find a cure. First of all, they are totally regardless concerning the aspect of their doors and windows, to the east, north, and south. Then they build their chambers so that they admit not a thorough air, which yet, in Galen's opinion, is very necessary. They glaze a great part of the sides with small panes, designed to admit the light, and exclude the wind, but these windows are full of chinks, through which enters a percolated air, which stagnatizing in the room, is more noxious than the wind.

As to the floors, they are usually made of clay, covered with rushes that grow in fens, which are so slightly removed now and then, that the lower part remains for twenty years together, and in it a collection of spittle, beer, scraps, and other filth, thence, upon change of weather, a vapour is exhaled, very pernicious, in my opinion, to the human body. I am persuaded that the Island would be far more healthy, if the use of these rushes were quite laid aside, and the chambers so built as to let in the air on two or three sides, with such glass windows as might be either thrown quite open, or kept quite shut, without small crannies to let in the wind, for as it is useful sometimes to admit of the air, so it is sometimes to exclude it."

The WASTE LANDS ALMSHOUSES, already described, are situate on the east side of this lane. It is the intention of the trustees to let these houses and the land; and to build others at a more convenient distance from the Parish Church.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—This pleasant village lies on the Uxbridge Road. It has been much improved within these few years in buildings, which, from their size and respectability, are an important addition to this parish.

A Chapel of Ease is much wanted here, and the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Vicar of the Parish, have for some time directed their attention to the best means of obtaining its speedy erection.

The old house situate on the Uxbridge Road, and near the Wellington Tavern, now occupied by a Butcher, was a famous Inn for travellers for many years, previous to the erection of any other buildings near this place, and it was the only house standing between Acton and Kensington Gravel Pits. At this house the notorious highwayman, called **SIXTEEN STRING JACK**, was finally taken into custody.

In 1737, **WILLIAM MAW**, a private soldier, was hung here in chains, for the murder of a watchman at Shepherd's Bush. In 1747, **COOK** and **ASHCROFT**, two smugglers, were conveyed from Newgate, under a guard of soldiers, to Tyburn, there executed, and afterwards hung in chains at this place. Rocque, who published a map of Middlesex in 1754, has shewn the gallows standing in a field, called Gallows Close.

The capital mansion, on the south side of the Common, was built by **COLONEL BULLER**, brother to Judge Buller, in 1800. He resided here several years, and it has been successively occupied by Sir William Paxton, Evelyn Shirley, Esq. a descendant of Robert, the first Earl Ferrers; Lady Ann Augusta Cockburn, (mother of the Dean of York, Sir James, and Sir George Cockburn,) and John Mortlock, Esq., the eminent china-man of Oxford Street, who built two of the almshouses at Starch Green. At his decease it was purchased by

Osborn May, Esq., who has made great improvements in the house and grounds.

The old cottage, at the corner of Gould Hawk Lane, stands on the premises once belonging to the Inn, which was hired by Syndercombe, for the purpose of killing the Protector, as has been already related. It was built about that period. It is a small thatched building, consisting of one story only, and was formerly occupied by Mr. GALLOWAY, the eminent engineer.

WOOD LANE, formerly called Turwen's Lane, leads to Wormholt Scrubs. It is upwards of a mile in length, and was made an excellent road by the military, in the year 1812, when Government first took the lease of the Scrubs.

By the side of the road are several newly-built villas of a substantial and respectable character.

WOOD HOUSE was built by the late JOHN BRIDGE, Esq. of Ludgate Hill, the celebrated Goldsmith. It is now the property and residence of George Bridge, Esq. his brother. This capital mansion is beautifully situated, and is surrounded with pleasure grounds and gardens, tastefully laid out and arranged. It is ornamented with statues, grottoes, and devices. Here is also a gallery for a museum of Burmese relicts and idols, taken in that country during the late war, and a splendid cast of the Warwick vase, with many other objects of taste and vertu.

In the year 1803, a Mr. FILLINGHAM let some of his lands adjoining the Scrubs to a market-gardener, and for whom he promised to make a way across for his horses and carts. The copyholders of the manor having learned that this trespass was about to be made, ordered posts and rails to be put down, in order to prevent any horses or carts coming from Mr. Fillingham's premises,

upon which an action was brought in the King's Bench, by Mr. Fillingham, with the intention of obliging the Parish to make him proper roads and ways to his lands. After a long trial a verdict was found for the defendants, thereby establishing the exclusive right of the inhabitants to the use of these Scrubs. This cause excited great interest; it was tried before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, and some of the most eminent Counsellors were employed, among whom were Erskine, Garrow, Gibbs, and Marryatt.

LAWN PLACE is a pleasant row of houses, built in front of the common, and in view of the grounds of Lord Holland's Park, and Campden Hill.

A rural retreat on the west of Lawn Place, is the residence of Dr. LARDNER, the author and editor of various philosophical and historical works, amongst others, the Cabinet Cyclopædia, of which sixty-eight volumes have been published; and the Penny Cyclopædia, of which thirteen volumes are completed.

At the last house in Lawn Place, resided many years after his retirement from the stage, Mr. J. Moody, who was buried in Barnes Churchyard, with the following inscription :

Mr. J. Moody,
A native of the Parish of Saint Clement Danes,
and an old member of Drury Lane Theatre.
For his memoirs, see the European Magazine; for his professional
abilities, see Churchill's Rosciad.
Obiit Dec. 26, 1812.
Anno Ætatis 85.

He was sent out in early life to Jamaica, and on his return to England went on the stage, unknown to his friends. He worked his passage home as a sailor before the mast. One night when he was acting Stephano, in the Tempest, a sailor in the front row of the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, got up, and standing on the seat called out, "What cheer, Jack Moody, what cheer, messmate!" This unexpected address astonished the audience;

Moody, however, stepped forward and said, "Jack Hallet, keep your talking back, and don't disturb the crew and passengers." After the play they spent the evening merrily together.

In the month of April, 1827, two skeletons were found on the side of the road leading from Shepherd's Bush to Brook Green, they lay about a foot deep under the ground, their heads pointing to the north; by enquiries among the old inhabitants, they were supposed to have been the bodies of two post boys, who were hung for a highway robbery, about seventy years previous.

In the month of October, 1760, a male child was picked up, exposed, near Shepherd's Bush, and was baptized on the 19th, by the name of Thomas Shepherd's Bush.

WORMHOLT COMMON OR SCRUBS.—The piece of waste land, called Wormholt Common or Scrubs, is bounded on the north by the Harrow Road, and extends, on the south, towards the Uxbridge Road. It was formerly a wood, and consisted of 200 acres, about sixty of which have been enclosed. In the year 1812 a lease of this Common was taken by Government, for the term of twenty-one years, at the rent of £100. a year, for the purpose of exercising the two regiments of Life Guards; the money to be equally divided between Fulham and Hammersmith, and the copyholders to enjoy the usual privilege of turning in their cattle to graze.

The copyholders reserved also six acres of land on the north-west side, for the purpose of turning in their cattle on the days of exercising the troops and field days.

We find mention of these lands during the Bishopric of Richard Fitzneal, in 1189, viz.: "Seventy-eight acris in Wormholt et Herleston, et de ix acris assar-

torum in Wormeholt, et de iv acris assartorum juxta Wormeholt."^a

The following orders concerning Wormholt Scrubs, were presented at a Court held for the Manor of Fulham, on the 9th day of May, 1 Jac. I. anno 1603, and at divers other Courts held before that time :

Imprimis, We present that no person or persons within this manor, shall put into the commons any more cattle than their ordinary stint, viz. into Woorine-old-Wood every tenement-holder two beasts, and every owner that hath land in the common fields may put for every three acres one beast, and every farmer may for every four acres in the common fields put one beast, and no more ; so that none shall exceed the number of ten beasts, upon pain for every person or persons exceeding that number, shall forfeit and loose to the lord for every beast 00 06 08

II. Item, That no person or persons shall keep on the commons any more hogs or hoggrels than their ordinary stint, viz. For every cottage two, for every tenement-holder three, and every farmer or landholder ten, and no more ; and that every person or persons shall keep them lawfully lawed from time to time according to the ancient custom of this manor, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every hogg or hoggregl found on the commons or other places, exceeding the respective number aforesaid, or not lawfully lawed the sum of 00 01 00

III. Item, That no person or persons within this parish of Fulham shall at any time hereafter maintain, harbour, lodge, or keep any out-dwellers or vagrant persons whatsoever, except they be covenanted with them by the year, that shall come to work in summer-time with any person or persons any longer time than until Michaelmas next following, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every person or persons so offending the sum of 01 19 10

IV. Item, That if any person or persons within this parish of Fulham shall at any time hereafter, erect, make, or convey, any tenement or cottage for any to dwell in or inhabit in them, or else do take any tenement, or inhabit or dwell in any of them that are out-dwellers, or do come from other places, except they will enter into bond of £40. a-piece to the churchwardens and overseers for the time being, to discharge the inhabitants of the said parish of all such charge or burden which may in time to come grow upon the inhabitants of the said parish by them or any of their family, upon pain every person so offending, shall forfeit to the lord . 01 19 10

V. Item, That if any person or persons within this parish shall receive into his or their service any woman or women being great with child, or shall permit or suffer them or any of them to lodge in any of their houses or barns, by means whereof any of the said

^a Records, Dec. et Cap. S. Pauli, p. 38. Printed by Miss Hackett. 4to. Lond. 1826.

women shall happen to be delivered of child within the said parish, then every such person or persons so receiving her, or them, shall keep the child or children so born in the said parish, and discharge the parish thereof, or else pay down to the churchwardens and overseers for the poor for the time being, towards the maintenance and keeping of the said child and children 10 00 00

VI. Item, That no person or persons within this manor, shall from henceforth keep any sheep or lambs upon the commons or fields, except if be upon their own grounds, upon pain to forfeit to the lord, for every sheep or lamb being so taken 00 03 0

VII. Item, That no person or persons shall put in any horse or other cattle into Helbrook until the last day of April every year henceforth; nor shall not at any time or times after the 11th of May put in nor take out any of their said cattles, any other way but the old and accustomed way, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every such offence 01 00 06

VIII. Item, That none of the inhabitants within the parish of Fulham, nor any other out-dweller, which hath any allowance or right of common in Wormeall Wood, shall put any cattle there hereafter at St. Luke's Tide, or at May-day, unless they be first marked by the wood-keeper, or others, chosen and appointed by the homage of this court, to see every man's cattle marked with the wood-mark; and that they shall not put in their cattle by any other way but only at the common gates there, on pain to forfeit for every beast not so marked 00 06 08

IX. Item, That no man shall put into Wormeall-Wood any more cattle than their ordinary stint, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every beast above 00 06 08

X. Item, That all persons that put into Wormeall-Wood any cattle before they be marked with the wood-mark, (which wood-mark shall be ready on May Eve at Wormeall Gate, and that they come not before May Eve, which is their accustomed day to put any cattle into Wormeall, but afterwards if they come to bring their cattle to the pound at Hammersmith, there their cattle shall be marked with the wood-mark by Michael Lawrance, Thomas Turvin, and John Basford the smith, or any of them before they be put into the said wood) shall, upon pain of every beast being put in unmarked, forfeit to the lord of this manor 00 06 08

XI. Item, That none of the inhabitants within the parish of Fulham, shall exceed, or keep more hogs or hoggrels than their ordinary stint, that is to say, no new cottager shall keep any hogs or hoggrels, and that no old cottager shall keep above two; and every cottager that hath store of lands, shall keep not above ten, upon pain of every man so offending to forfeit to the lord 00 06 08

XII. Item, That no manner of person or persons, having right of common in Wormeall-Wood, shall put in any beast or cattle before the hour of four of the clock in the morning on the last day of April, being May Eve; for then, by that hour, there shall be markers ready that are appointed, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every beast that is found in the wood before that hour, and afterwards unmarked 00 03 04

In the year 1817 it was in the contemplation of a few

of the inhabitants of Hammersmith to establish races on Wormholt Scrubs, to be called "Wormholt Races," and to be under the patronage of His Royal Highness the DUKE of SUSSEX, and to continue two days.

Bills were printed and circulated containing the following regulations: "On the first day the Sussex Stakes of Ten Guineas each, twenty to be added for all ages that never won plate, match, or sweepstakes, and sweepstakes of five guineas each, and twenty-five added for all ages. On the second day, fifty pounds for all ages, and sweepstakes of three guineas, with twenty-five added for all ages. The terms for admission to the Race-course were to be for spectators, with a horse, sixpence; for a chaise or cart, one shilling; for a four-wheel carriage, two shillings and sixpence;" which sums were proposed to go in aid of building and endowing additional Almshouses. On these conditions a sum was subscribed, but the Government, who held the lease of the parish, interfered, and the magistrates also, and thus the intended races were prohibited.

Proceeding towards the Scrubs, on the east side of Wood Lane, is situate Mr. COTON'S FARM, consisting of 120 acres of land.^a The farm-house, which faces the road, is a respectable modern building; but the pond in the front of the farm-yard overflows the pathway, and is at present in a dangerous condition.

On the west side of this lane is the extensive farm of Mr. PAYNE, consisting of about 238 acres of land. The farm-house and premises are very convenient, and are well adapted for the purposes of agriculture.

Old OAK COMMON, forming the western boundary of this parish, is so called from having been formerly covered with oaks. A remarkably large tree was

^a See page 46.

standing till within these few years, but at length it shared the fate of its predecessors, by being cut down and sold. This common is upon high ground, and from thence the eye commands beautiful and extensive views on the south, bounded only by the utmost range of the Surrey hills.

To where the broken landscape by degrees
Ascending, roughens into rigid hills. THOMSON.

A small stream takes its rise at Old Oak Wells, near East Acton, which, after passing a place named in the map of Middlesex, in Bishop Gibson's Camden's Britannia, "the North Highway," bounds the parish, and, after passing through Wormholt Farm-yard, joins old Father Thames at the Creek, as before-mentioned.

HARLESDON GREEN, in this vicinity, is a small rural village, diversified by picturesque cottages and sylvan scenery. At Kensal Green, to the eastward, is an exceedingly ancient cottage, the interior of which is still in good preservation. It was formerly an inn, and was known by the name of the Plough. Morland, the celebrated painter, was very partial to this formerly sequestered place, and spent much of his time in this house, towards the close of his life, surrounded by those rustic scenes which his pencil has so faithfully and ably delineated.

The HARROW ROAD forms the northern boundary of the parish, and separates it from Wilsden, Paddington, and Kensington.

MANOR OF WORMHOLT BARNS.—A part of the demesnes of the Manor of Fulham, called the Manor of Wormholt Barns, and containing 423 acres, was leased by Bishop Bonnor, together with other lands, with the assent of the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, by

Indenture, under their Common Seal, bearing date the 8th of November, the First of Edward VI. to Edward, Duke of Somerset: "All that their Manor of Yellingbune, otherwise Zellingbune, with all its appurtenances, in the county of Middlesex; and all that part and portion of their lands and woods in Yelling, called Hangerwood; and divers messuages, lands, tenements, woods, closes, meadows, feedings, pastures, groves, and other hereditaments in Fulham; and also all that part and portion of lands and woods, with the appurtenances, in Fulham, called Wormeolt Wood, parcel of the possession of the Bishoprick aforesaid."

The Crown having obtained possession of this manor, through the attainder of the Duke of Somerset, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1596, to Simon Willis, gent. who afterwards assigned one moiety of his interest in it to Thomas Fisher, and the other to Sir Thomas Penruddock. The whole became subsequently the property of James Penruddock, the son of Sir Thomas, and passed from him to John Needler. A short time before the expiration of Bishop Bonnor's term, a fresh lease was granted to Henry Laremore, according to the usual tenor of church leases.

This estate was afterwards divided into two parts; the lease of Wormholt Woods was vested in the heirs of the late Mr. Bramley, and that of Wormholt and Eynham's lands, in the family of the late Mr. Marryatt, the King's Counsel, Benchler of the Temple.

In 1829, these farms were sold by auction for three lives; the Wormholt farm, consisting of 26 enclosures of meadow land, and containing 258 acres, at a rent of £13. 6s. 8½d. per annum.

Eynham farm, with the house and buildings, containing 133 acres, occupied by William Coton, tenant at will, at a yearly rental of £1. 13s. 4d. were sold for £24,150.

At the same time were sold the great tithes arising from the two farms held on lease from James Wood, Esq.

for three lives, aged at this time, 18, 13, and 12 years, at a yearly rent of 10s.

Mr. Samuel Marryatt, the barrister, who held the lease of the above farms, died in 1828, and a probate of his property was granted, at an estimate of £130,000. personal property, besides freeholds, which produced nearly £300,000. He left Mrs. Marryatt his house in Russell Square, together with the interest of £100,000. stock, with the power to dispose of it at her death. The bulk of his fortune he left to the children of his late brother, Joseph, M.P. for Hythe.

Retracing our steps towards the south we arrive at **BROOK GREEN**. This is a pleasant and respectable village, embellished with several large houses, and commands, on the north, extensive views of the surrounding country, including the Cemetery at Kensal Green, Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow. At the north-west angle of the Green, is situate the Police Station House.

Adjoining is an antique dwelling, affording in its



present dilapidated condition, a picturesque object for the artist's pencil. It appears to have been formerly more extensive, great quantities of old brick and building materials still remaining on the premises taken from ruinous parts of the edifice. The back part is of wood, the front wholly of brick, having had originally bow windows. The interior rooms and old massy oak staircase are very curious. The large front room was till lately filled with antique furniture and carved ornaments, which were all burnt by the occupier in the winter of 1834 for want of fuel. The staircase would form an appropriate ornament to any Gothic-built villa; it will, in probability, soon be destroyed if suffered to remain unnoticed by the antiquary or the admirer of olden times.

The occasional appearance of these isolated fragments of antiquity are like the planks of a shipwreck, as Lord Bacon expresses it, which serve to preserve the remembrance of by-gone ages from sinking into oblivion and the deluge of time.*

The capital mansion, called **EAGLE HOUSE**, built in the style of the time of Queen Anne, was formerly a distinguished school for young ladies. It is now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Wickham, as a first rate establishment for the education of young gentlemen. The house is pleasantly situate at an agreeable distance from the high road, and screened by an iron fence, flanked by two brick piers, surmounted by two large eagles, from which the house derives its name. The premises comprise an extensive garden and play-ground, with covered ambulatories for the pupils in unfavourable weather.

* Antiquitates, seu historiarum reliquæ, sunt tanquam tabulæ naufragii, cum deficiente et fere submersa rerum memoria nihilominus homines industrii et sagaces, pertinaci quadem et scrupulosa diligentia, ex genealogiis, fastis, titulis, ex his inquam, omnibus, vel aliquibus, nonnulla a temporis diluvio eripiunt et conservant.—*De Augment. Scient.* l. 2. c. vi.

The two houses formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary Woodward, and Mr. John Woodward, form part of the charitable bequest of Mr. Edward Latymer to the parish of Edmonton.

Here is also the residence of BAPTIST PAGLIANO, Esq. proprietor of the Sabloniere Hotel, Leicester Square, who purchased this property of the devisee of the late G. Crosier, Esq.

The first house adjoining the lane by the Jolly Gardeners' Public House, was occupied by Mrs. JOHANNA STEVENS, who received £5000. for the discovery of her medicine for the cure of the stone. Her death was occasioned by the fright of two men who entered her house and robbed her of some money, for which offence they were tried and acquitted.*

In BROOK GREEN LANE, on the west, is situated the pleasant mansion of Mr. George Bird, the builder of

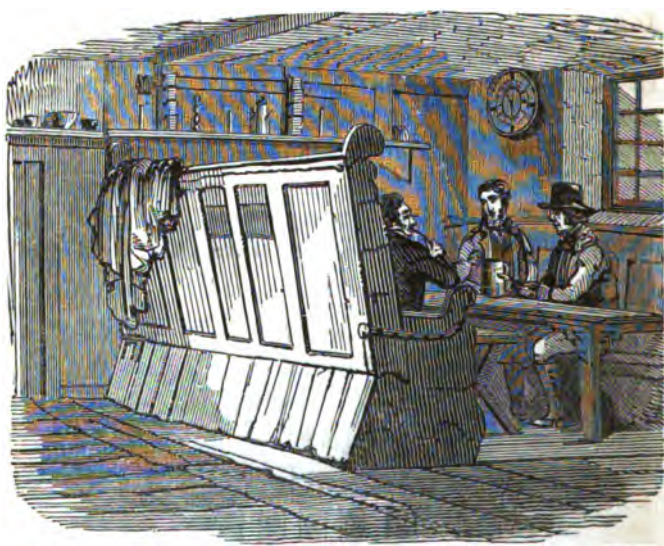


St. Peter's Chapel, and of the towers of the Suspension Bridge, and of many other public works. This house is

* Annual Register, 1774, p. 167.

built in the modern villa style, and forms a striking contrast to its venerable neighbour on the opposite side of the Green.

THE QUEEN'S HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE, situate on the west side of the Green, was built at a period when massive strong doors were in fashion; a very heavy one, strongly barred and nailed under a porch, is worth inspection. An old settle in the tap-room, with its high back, and



the other accompaniments, on a Saturday eve, would elicit from the imagination of a Cruikshank some droll and perhaps useful ideas. In the parlour, which is wainscoted with old panneling, are two paintings; one, a view of Stonehenge, similar to that given in Bishop Gibson's Camden's Britannia, and engraved by Kip. This painting, although damaged, was much admired, and it was lately sold to a distinguished artist for £20. The other is a portrait of a Gentleman, with a long flowing wig, and dressed in the prevailing fashion of the time of Queen Anne. This house passed, by purchase,

to the Messrs. Sich, of Chiswick, at the sale of the estates of Sir Elijah Impey in the year 1821.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH formerly stood in this neighbourhood. It is mentioned in the Court Rolls, but the site cannot be ascertained. The famous Edict of Nantes, which had secured to the French Protestants the free exercise of their religion, was understood to be perpetual, and its revocation throws indelible disgrace on the character and reign of Lewis XIV. After the cruel repeal of that edict, so blindly bigoted were the French Government, that the Hugonots^a were not only excluded from all civil employment, but rendered incapable of holding any share in the principal silk manufactures. They also banished all the Protestant clergy, without once suspecting that their flocks would follow them. The greatest severities were exercised upon those who remained, and thousands were put to death in a short time, and a price was set on the heads of others, who were hunted like wild beasts upon the mountains.^b By these proceedings, in spite of the Guards that were placed on the Frontiers, France was deprived of four hundred thousand of her most valuable inhabitants, who carried their wealth, their industry, and their skill into Holland, Germany, and England. Great numbers of these worthy people arrived in London, and settled in the surrounding villages, where they quietly carried on their various occupations.

The frequent occurrence of French names in the

^a The derivation of the word Hugonot is thus explained : Comme c'étoit dans ce lieu redouté que s'assemblerent nuitamment à Tours les premiers réformés, on les appella *huguenaut*, ou *hugenots*. La cour trouva ce nom plaisant, et l'adopta. Les réformés, qui le regardèrent d'abord comme une injure, s'y familiarisèrent avec le tems, et parurent même s'en glorifier, en lui donnant pour origine leur attachement pour la postérité de Hugues Capet, que les princes Lorraines, qui se disoient descendues de Charlemagne, vouloient aneantir.—*Velley, Hist. de France*, tom. xxviii. p. 264.

^b *Memoires de Noailles*, par l'Abbé Millot, tom. i. p. 82.

Parish Register shews that many of these refugees had settled here, and in the following entry is found notice of their Church above-mentioned :

February 8th 1702-3. Bernard Hulin and Louise Tritot, was married in the French Church at Hammersmith, by Mr. Bernard Riehon, minister.

The names, among others, are found of,

Azire, (starch-maker.) Centlivre, Duchesnay, Pigou, (woollen-drapeer,) Ribouleau, &c.

Among the burials,

1701-2. Eliza Dranow Allin, a French maid.

1702, Nov. 24. David Lacasto, a poor Frenchman.

1705, May 21. Charlatta Eliza, dau. of Mr. John Harmand, debourdieu, a French minister, and Esther.

The following names may be noticed for their curiosity :

Iszephroniah Odier, d. of Wm. & Iszephroniah, bur. 9 Feb. 1682-3.

Pamphilus Scanderbergh Pigou, son of John and Mary, bap. 5 Aug. 1687, (6s. 6d.) bur. 21 Apr. 1688. (4s. 6d.)

Pamphilus Scanderbergh Taylor, son of Thomas and Catherine, bapt. 16 June 1689. (2s. 6d.)^a

On the western side of the Green are situate the old **ALMSHOUSES**, founded by Thomas Isles, gentleman, in the seventeenth century. They are four in number, and present a venerable appearance. In the eastern and western fronts these inscriptions are cut in stone tablets :

QUOD PAUPERIBUS DATUR
IN CHRISTUM CONFERTUR.

LUTUM PRO AURO
ANNO 1629.

The Trustees of this charity intend to pull down these Almshouses, and to re-build others on the same site.

^a See Nichols's Collect. Topograph. et Genealog.



By an Indenture, dated the 11th of May, 1635, after reciting that John Isles, at a Court Baron for the Manor of Fulham, surrendered an acre and a half of copyhold land, containing four Almshouses, and other buildings, then lately built by Thomas Isles, gentleman, deceased, to the use of the said John Isles, and five others, on trust to permit four poor women of Hammersmith to inhabit and enjoy the same Almshouses and premises; it was witnessed that Thomas Isles, D.D. cannon of Christ Church, and son of Thomas Isles, deceased, according to the intention of his father, did thereby grant and convey a certain messuage to John Isles, and the other Trustees, on trust to apply the rent to the use of the Almshouses and women. And by a clause in the Indenture, the heir of Thomas Isles, and the Vicar of the Parish of Fulham, for the time being, were entreated to visit and oversee the Trustees and their actions.

The sum of forty shillings per annum is now distributed in bread to the poor women in these Almshouses, the gift of Mrs. Sarah Plukenet. This sum is charged on property in Chiswick, under the following circumstances :—Thomas Plukenet, of Chiswick, by his will dated December 1, 1719, and proved December

21, 1719, says, " My will is, that all and every part of my freehold estate, being in Chiswick, shall be for ever charged and chargeable with the yearly payment of forty shillings, to be paid to the four poor women inhabiting the Almshouses at Brook Green, founded by Thomas Isles, Esq.; and I do hereby declare my meaning and intent to be, that the said forty shillings per annum shall be in lieu and full satisfaction of the sum of £50. which I received by the will of Mrs. S. Plukenet, deceased, to purchase lands in fee simple, to buy bread for the said almswomen." John Woodroof, Esq. married the daughter of the said Thomas Plukenet, and so became in possession of the property thus charged, and also this rent charge, by whom and his descendants this sum has been regularly paid.

Adjoining, on the south, is the Medical Establishment of Mr. GEORGE MULLINS, called Hope Cottage, pleasantly situated in the midst of gardens.

A private road on the east side of Brook Green, leads to BLITHE HOUSE, called in the Court Rolls, Blinde Lane House, another ancient mansion, surrounded by large gardens, it was occupied in 1740, by Captain Henry Doughty. This house was reported to have been haunted, and many strange stories were related, of ghosts having been seen here, but it was at last ascertained that a gang of smugglers had taken up their residence in it, supposing from its being long uninhabited, that this sequestered place would be favourable to their illegal pursuits. The leader of this gang was at last discovered to be the son of the landlord of a neighbouring public house.

In the year 1801, this house afforded a temporary asylum for a community of Nuns, of the order of La Trappe, now settled at Staplehill, Wimborn, Dorsetshire. It was afterwards occupied by Mrs. Wyatt, as a Roman Catholic School.

In 1826, the celebrated royalist, General Count de Puisaye, resided at this house, and died here in 1827. He was descended from one of the most ancient families of France, educated at Paris, and designed for the church; but at the age of eighteen, he entered the army as Lieutenant, and afterwards became Captain of Dragoons, and subsequently obtained the brevet of Colonel, and the order of St. Louis. In 1790, he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and was placed at the head of the National Guards, and raised an army in Normandy, for the King. These projects were, however, frustrated by the events of the 10th of August, and a price was set on his head. In 1794, he raised, at his own expense, a powerful military force against the Convention, and he visited England. After numerous disasters he was so reduced, that at one period he was compelled to secrete himself in caves, and his life was attempted several times. At length, wearied and disgusted with politics, he resigned his command, and settled in Canada, and after a short residence there, he returned to England, where he resided till his death. He was tall, well formed, and was allowed to have been a very handsome man. He was buried in Hammersmith Churchyard.

This house subsequently became the property of J. H. R. MOTT, Esq. the Patentee of the Sostente Improved Pianoforte, the manufactory of which is carried on in Pall Mall. Great improvements have been made in the house and premises by the present proprietor.

At the rear of this house is BLITHE LANE, the ancient highway commencing at the Bell and Anchor Tavern, and terminating at the road leading to Shepherd's Bush, thence down the old Roman road before-mentioned to Turnham Green. Here is situate the extensive bleach-field, called Spring Vale, already described.

Adjoining Blithe Lane is the house and premises belonging to the Messrs. STRONG, who carry on here an

extensive Varnish Manufactory, and in Long Acre. The beautiful collection of tulips formed by the late W. Strong, Esq. are being sold by private contract.

In Blithe lane, at the eastern extremity of Mr. Strong's field, is a subterraneous passage, arched with brick, about forty feet in length, twelve feet wide, and of great depth. It is nearly filled up with earth and rubbish, but the brickwork is still strong and perfect. Its course runs east and west, and from its magnitude could not have been intended for a common sewer; perhaps in by-gone ages, it might have afforded shelter to persons and property, but nothing satisfactory has been hitherto elicited on the subject, and, in all probability, the time of its erection, as well as its original appropriation, will for ever remain undefined.

In the year 1837, the workmen employed in the brick-field in the occupation of Mr. WHITEHEAD, dug up a thin circular medallion of brass, about the size of a crown piece, on which is stamped part of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel, in Latin. The legend round the edge is imperfect, and runs thus:—"Du Royaume . . . monde universel en temoignage a toutes nations et lors viendra . . . laco." This is evidently an ancient charm, formerly much in use both among Catholics and Protestants. It is of French workmanship, and was probably brought by the refugees, who took shelter here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

At the southern extremity of the Green, and near the High Road, is a Roman Catholic School and Chapel, called "The Ark," which was many years in the occupation of Mrs. Bailey; it was rebuilt, as appears by a stone over the door, in 1787. It is now occupied by Mrs. Gray.

An annual fair which was formerly held here on the

first of May. It was suppressed in the year 1823, by order of the magistrates, under the authority of an Act of Parliament for putting down all fairs within ten miles of London, unless legal cause be shown of their origin and continuance.

Having thus, in the preceding pages, endeavoured to give a general account of the various objects worthy of observation throughout the Parish, it now remains to enumerate the following particulars, which have hitherto evaded notice.

In connexion with the benevolent and philanthropic institutions of the Town, may be mentioned a Benevolent Society, for visiting and relieving the sick and afflicted poor of all denominations within the Parish, which was instituted in the year 1817. This Institution is under the guidance of a committee of management, and visitors, consisting of thirty-one members, who meet at the Vestry of the George Yard Chapel twice every month. The total expenditure for relieving the poor, since the establishment, is about £900.

The Hammersmith, Chiswick, and Acton Auxiliary Bible Society, separated from the Kensington Auxiliary, and was re-organized in 1833. It is managed by a President, Vice-President, and twenty Committee-men. Total sum collected about £600.

Two Auxiliary Missionary Societies, for the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen; one connected with the London Missionary Society, was established at the Meeting House, George Yard, in 1819. Total sum collected, since its establishment, nearly £800.

A Christian Instruction Society was instituted in 1827. This important Society is supported by the churches of all denominations, and employs a salaried

Missionary to visit and promote the knowledge of the Scriptures throughout the Town and neighbourhood. The Rev. J. T. Cumming, President.

While digging for the foundations of the towers of the Suspension Bridge, the workmen discovered several stag's antlers embedded in the clay, specimens of which are in the possession of Mr. Clarke, engineer of the bridge. Three of the jugs usually called Grey-beards, from their being ornamented in the front with an old man's head, were discovered at the same time; this kind of ware was first brought into use in the time of Queen Elizabeth. A Roman sword blade, in good preservation, was also found on this spot.

In the summer of 1836, the workmen employed in repairing the wall of Norland House, Northend, dug up, from under the foundation, three empty jugs, exactly similar to those discovered in the Thames, at the bridge. They are now in the possession of Mr. Westmore.

THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.—In addition to the account already given of this useful undertaking, it may now be stated that it is on the verge of completion, and the Company have constructed, throughout the whole district, a capital sewer, which will be of great benefit to the comfort and health of the neighbourhood. It may be presumed, from the present appearance of the works, that the line of the road will be completed in a few months. The solidity of the works and the beauty of their construction under the Paddington Canal, are deservedly admired, and they may be presumed to vie with any other erections of a similar character throughout the kingdom. At this elevated point is formed the junction of the London and Birmingham Railway, and the Great Western Railway, by the intervention of the Thames Junction Railway. This most interesting and picturesque spot, which was till lately a barren waste, would well repay a visit, to all who are interested in

observing the progress of our great national enterprises. Here the elevation of the ground affords a delightful view on the north, including the animated scene of the continued passage of the travellers on the lines of the two great Railroads; on the east is seen the splendid buildings of the Kensal Green Cemetery; on the south-east the beautiful rising grounds of the Hippodrome, and on the south this magnificent view embraces the course of old father Thames, "hast'ning to pay his tribute to the sea," and the extreme distance is bounded by the utmost range of the Surrey hills. It is to be hoped that the Company may be enabled to complete the west end, and southern lines, as proposed and delineated in the annexed map.

"And that every person or persons shall keep them lawfully *lawed* from time to time :'' (p. 386.)

Lawing is expressed in Latin by the word *expeditate*, which, in the forest law, signifies to cut out the balls of a great dog's feet, belonging to people near the forest, for the preservation of the King's game, yet the ball of the foot of a mastiff is not to be cut out of the glands, but only the three claws of the fore foot.* The lawing of cattle consists in placing a triangular yoke of wood round their necks, the dimensions of which can be enlarged or reduced according to the size of the beast.

At the expiration of their lease, the Government took a new lease of the Scrubs, on similar terms.

* See Spelman. Gloss. Voc. *Expeditate*; Minchæi Dict. Voc; Manwood's Forest Laws, pp. 205—212; Charter of the Forest, chap. vi.

APPENDIX.

*Copies of Surrenders and Admissions to Copyhold
Lands within the Manors of Fulham and Kensington,
temp. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. [1489—1516.]*

No. I.

1.

Admission of John Morecote, junior, to divers lands
lying within the Manor of Fulham.—Fourth Henry VII.
anno 1489.

Fulh'm.—Ad cur' gen'al' tent' ib'm die Lune p'x' post festu'
S'c'e Kat'ine virginis anno R. R. Henr' vij. iij^o. Irro' sic. Ad
h'nc cur' d'n's concess' ex' manus suas Joh'i Morecote Jun' lxxvij.
acr' et j rod' t'r' in div's' p'cell' infra d'ni'm de ffulh'm unde
xiiij. acr' t'r' jac' in div's' p'cell' in Ham'smyth quondam ten'
Goldsmythes iij. acr' t'r' jac' in div's' p'cell' in Ham'smyth
quonda' ten'ti Hamond' ij. acr' et j rod' t're ten'ti Seward' una'
acr' et j. rod' t'r' p'cell' ten' Brook' una' acr' t'r' p'cell' ten'ti
voc' Symond' una' acr' et j rod' t'r' ten'ti voc' Edward' vij. acr'
t'r' in div's' p'cell' ten'ti voc' Colyns vj. acr' et j rod' t'r' in div's'
p'cell' ten'ti voc' Bakers iij. acr' t'r' ten'ti Roberti Burton xiiij.
acr' et j rod' t'r' ten'ti voc' Thurstones in div's' p'cell' vj. acr' et
di' terr' in div's' p'cell' ten'ti voc' Redekyns vj. acr' et di' t'r'
ten'ti voc' Stokes in div's' p'cell' et xj. acr' et iij. rod' t'r' ten'ti
voc' Osbo'nes. Que quid'm terr' p'dict' devenet' in man'
p'decessor' d'ni p' def'c'u clamei heret' p' div's' annos elaps' et
postea in man' Henr' Brooke ad firma' sub annua firma xij.s. x.d.
ob'. p a^m ut pt in Cur' gen' A° xxiij^o Henr' vj^o et postea in
man' Thome Noreys sub annua firma xx.s. p' a^m ut pt in Cur'
gen' A° xvj^o E. iij^o et p'd'c' t'r' jac' in Woderedyng Northcroft

Westhill Esthill Cherlowm'ssh' magna Laym'e Chalcroft Westfeld Reucroft et Astonfeld h'end' et tenend' om'es sup'dict' t'r' cu' suis p'tin' p'fat' Joh'i Morecote et hered' suis de d'no p' virga' S'c'd'm cons' man'ii redd' inde annuatim d'no et successo' n'ris viginti solid' legal' monete Angl' solvend' ad iiij^{or}. anni t'mi'os ib'm usual' equis porco'i'b'. Et p'dict' Joh'es dat d'no de fin' p' t'li statu et ingr'u inde h'end' ut patet in Rotul' Cur'. Et fec' fidel'.

2.

John Dalton, and Agnes his wife, surrender certain lands in Palyngewick to the use of Henry Morecotte and his heirs.—Eighth Henry VII. anno 1493.

Ffulh'm.—Ad curiam gen'alem tent' ib'm die Lune in Crast' S'c'e Kat'ine virginis anno R. R. Henrici vijⁱ. viij^e. Irro' sic. Joh'es Dalton' et Agnes ux' ejus ip'a Agnes p' sen^u. sola exiata et confessa et surs' redd' in man' d'ni unu' tenementu' et j croft' terr' adjac' cont' viii. acr' p'cell' unius ten'ti et xx^d acreware terr' vocat' Hoggemannes al' Brownes in Palyngewyk et di' acr' terr' in Southlyes p'cell' ten'ti p'dict' int' Joh'is ffraunkeleyn ex ut' qt' p'te nup' Joh'is Sparowe ut a^o v^{to} H. vijⁱ Cur' gen'al' ad opus Henr' Morecotte et hered' suor' cui concessa est inde s'si'a h'eud' et tenend' sibi et hered' suis de d'no p' virgam s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde pius debit' et consuet' Et p'dict' Henr' dat d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde h'end' ut pt' in Rotul' Cur'. Et fec' fidelit'.

3.

At a Court held at Fulham, William Lather surrendered several parcels of land situate in Ham'smyth, within the Lordship of Fulham, to the use of John Morecote and his heirs.—Ninth of Henry VII. Anno 1494.

Ffulham.—Ad Curiam cum vis' franc' pleg' tent. ib'm die Jovis p'x' post ffestum pasche anno R. R. Henrici vijⁱ. ix^o. Irro' sic, Will'us Lather absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii ven' coram sen^u. et surs' redd' in man' d'ni unam p'cellam terr' vocat. Wodesgardyn situat' in Ham'smyth inf^a d'niu' de ffulham p'cell'

ten'ti cont' in toto p' estimac' unam acra' p'dict' p'cell, terre jac' int' terr' nup' Nich'i Sturgeon ex p'te orientali et gardinu' Will'i Clerk ex p'te occident' et terr' Joh'is Yonge ex p'te australi quas idem Will'us nup' cep't de d'no ut pt' in cur' cum vis' anno vij^o. H. vijⁱ ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' Cui concessa est inde s'sia H'end' et tenend' sibi et hered' suis de d'no p' virgam s'c'd'm cons' Man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde p'us debit' et cons'. Et dat d'no de ffin' p' ingr'u inde. H'end' ut pt' in rot' cur'. Et fec' fidelit'.

4.

Thomas Fraunkelyn and Joan his Wife, surrender a tenement called Wolveredes in Palyngewyk, to the use of John Morecott and his heirs. — Tenth of Henry VII. anno 1495.

Ffulk'm.—Ad cur' cu' vis' ff'anc' pleg' tent' ib'm die Jovis p'x' post festu' Pasche anno regni Reg' Henr' vij x^o. Irro' sic Thomas Ffrankeleyn et Joh'na ux' ejus absens cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii viz. xx^o die Novembr' ip'a Joh'na p' sen' sola ex'i'a't' et confess' et surs' redd' in man' d'ni unu' ten'tu' voc' Wolueredes in Palyngewyk et iiij^o. et di' acr' t'r' eid'm p'tin' ad q' ip'e Thomas int' al' admisa' fuit post morte' Joh'is p'ris sui ad cur' gen' A^o. viij^o. R. nu'c. Ad opus Joh'is Morecott et hered' suor' Cui concess' est inde s'sina h'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis de d'ni p' virga' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde pius debit' et cons'. Et dat d'no de fin' p' ing'ru inde h'end' ut pt' in Rotul' cur'. Et fec' fidel'.

5.

Henry Naps surrenders six acres of land in Fulham, to the use of John Morecote, and his heirs.—Eleventh Henry VII. anno 1496.

Ffulk'm.—Ad cur' gen'al' tent' ib'm die mart' in vigil' S'c'e Kat'ine virginis anno r'r' Henr' vijl. xj^o. Irro' sic. Henricus Naps absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii viz. xxvi^o. die februar' ven' coram Sen' et surs' redd' in man' d'ni vj. acr' t'r' in div's' p'cell' in ffulh'm quas id'm Henr' h'uit ex surs' redd' Joh'is Mathew ut pt' in Cur' cu' vis' anno ij^{do}. R. nu'c Ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' cui concess' est inde s'sina h'end' et tenend'

s' et hered' suis de d'no p' virga' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde p'us debet' et consuet'. Et dat d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde h'end' ut pt' in Rotul' cur', &c. Tamen ista surs' redd' fact' est sub t'li condic'o'e q'd si id'm Henr' solvat seu solvi fac' p'fat' Joh'i iij. li' st'ling' viz. in festo o'i'm s'c'or' p'x' futur' q'd tu'c ista surs' redd' vacua sit et null' vigor' alioquin in om'i suo robor' p'maneat et virtute. Et p'dict' Joh'es fec' fidel'.

6.

John Olyver surrenders a tenement, and ten acres of land, of Holdyngland, called Ackyrmans, to the use of William Oliver, his sons and heirs.—Fourteenth Henry VII. anno 1499.

Ffulh'm.—Ad cur' cu' vis' ffanc' pleg' tent' ib'm die Jovis p'x' post festu' pasche anno r'r' Henr' vijl. xiiij^o. irr'o' sic homagiu' p'sent' q'd Joh'es Olyver fil' Joh'is Olyver absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' man' Ric'i Vaugh'n uni' ten' et sect' cur' in p'renc' Joh'is Wylkyns, Joh'is P'ker, Thome Osbo'ne, Walt'i Borne, et Joh'is Strange, ten' d'ni sup' hoc jur' et testimoniū p'hiben' surs' redd' in man' d'ni unu' ten' et vij acr' et di' t're p'cell uni' ten'ti et x acre-ware t're de Holdynglond voc' Akyrmans in Ffulham q' id'm Joh'es sim'l cu' Joh'e p're suo int' al' h'uer' ex surs' redd' Henr' Break' ut pt' in Cur' gen'l' tent' ib'm die — M'curii die S'c'e Clemenc' p'pe anno xxv Henr' vj^o. Ad opus Will'i Olyver filii sui et hered' suor'. Cui concess' est inde s'sina h'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis de d'no p' virga' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde prius debet' et cons', &c. Et dat d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde h'end' ut p't in Ro^t. cur'. Et fec' fidel'.

7.

Thomas Fraunkeleyn surrenders half an acre of land, called Brounes, in Ham'smyth, to the use of John Morecote, and his heirs.—Fifteenth Henry VII. anno 1500.

Ffulh'm.—Ad cur' gen'al' tent' ib'm die mart' in crasti'o s'c'e Kat'ine virgi's anno R. R. Henr' vijl. xv^o. Irro' sic. Thomas ff'unkeleyn absent' cur. s'c'd'm cons' man'ii viz. xiiij^o die Januar' ven' coram senescall' et surs' redd' in man' d'm d'iam acr' t're in Bradm'e p'cell' ten'ti Osbo'nes q'nd' Joh'is Bedyll ad qua' id'm Thomas int' al' admiss' fuit post morte' Joh'nis ff'r'mkeleyn p'ris

sui ut pt' in cur' gen^a viij^o R. nu'c et d'iam acr' t'r' in Bradm'e p'dict' p'cell' uni ten'ti et iij acr' t're voc' Brounes in Ham'smyth q'nd' Joh'is Clophell et postea Joh'is Osbo'ne ad q' p'dict' Tho's admiss' fuit pt' morte' dict' p'ris sui ut in dict' cur' plen' pt' ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' cui concess' e' inde s'sina h'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis de d'no p' virga' p' s'vic' et cons' &c. Et dat. d'no de fin' ut pt' in Ro^t cur' et fec' fidel'.

8.

Thomas Thomas surrenders two and a half acres of land, with appurtenances, in Westcroft in Ham'smyth, to the use of John Morecote and his heirs.—Fifteenth Henry VII. anno 1509.

Ffulh'm.—Ad cur' gen tent' ib'm die m't in crast'io s'c'e Kat'ine virg'is anno R. R. Henr' vijⁱ. xv^o. Irro sic. Thomas Thom's absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii viz. xij^o. die Januar' ven' coram Sen. et surs' redd' in man' d'n'i ij acr' et di' t're cu' p'tin' in Westcroft in Ham'smyth' unde ij acr' jacent' int' t'r' Joh'is Styler ex ut'q' p'te et dict' di' acr' jac' ib'm int' t'r' dict' Joh'is Styler ex p'te occid' et t'r' Thome Twaytes ex p'te orient' q' id'm Thomas sim'l cu' Alicia ux'e ejus jam defu'ct' h'uit ex surs' redd' Will'i Aleyn et Margarete ux'is ejus ut pt. in cur' cu' vis' tent' ib'm a^o. vj^{to}. R. nu'c. Ad opus Joh'is Morecote jun' et hered' suor' cui concess' e' inde s'sina h'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis de d'no p' virgam s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde pius debet' et consuet'. Et dat d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde h'end' ut pt. in Ro^t. cur' et fec' fidel'.

9.

Harry Lather surrenders into Court twenty acres of land, situate in this Manor, to the use of John Morecote, and his heirs.—Fifteenth of Henry VII. anno 1500.

Ffulh'm.—Ad curiam gen'alem tent' ib'm die mart' in crasti'o s'c'e Kat'ine virg'is anno regni Reg' Henr' vijⁱ. xv^o. Irro' sic Harry Lather filius Will'mi Lather absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' Man'ii viz. vj^{to}. die februar' ven' coram sen^l et surs' redd' in man' d'ni x' acr' t're p'cell' ten'ti Perysdawely al' Horoldes jac' in div's' p'cell' in ffulh'm quar' iij^{or}. acr' jac' in uno croft' voc' Bedyllescroft iij^{or}. acr' in al' croft' voc' Whomeclose et ij acr' jac'

in Neyburrescroft quas id'm Harry sunt cu' p' d'c'i Will'o Lather p'r'e suo jam defu'ct' int' al' h'uit ex surs' redd' Joh'is Scrace et Marg'ie ux'is sue ut pt' in cur' gen' anno vij^o. R. nu'c ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' cui concess' e' inde s'sina h'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis de d'no p' virgam s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' reddit' et s' vic' inde pius debit' et consuet'. Et dat d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde h'end' ut pt' in Rotul' cur'. Et fec' fidel'.

10.

William Lather surrenders into Court, four acres and one rood of land, lying in Ham'smyth, to the use of John Morecote and his heirs.—Sixteenth of Henry VII. anno 1501.

Fyulh'm.—Ad cur' tent' ib'm die mart' p'x' post festu' t'nslac'o'i's S'c'i Thome Martiris anno regni Regis Henr' vij^o. viz. pima' cur' d'nor' deca' et cap^l eccl'ie cath. S'c'i Pauli London' sede vacant' p' t'nslac'o'e'm Rev'endissimi in x'p'o p'ris et d'ni d'ni Thome Savage nup' Ep'i ib'm_uirro' sic. Cum ad cur' gen' ten't ib'm die Jovis in vigil' s'c'e Kat'ine virg'is Ao. R. R. xij^o. dict' R. Willi'u's Lather surs' redd' in man' d'ni Hampstallu' uni' ten'ti vocat' Thurstones in Ham'smyth, et j' acr' et j' rod' t're eid'm p'tin' Hampstall' uni' ten'ti in Ham'smyth p'dict' vocat' Osbo'nes et iij' acr' t're eid'm adjac' nup' Will'i Yonge et Margarete ux'is suis q' fuit ux' Edmu'd' Olesby ut pt. in cur' cu' vis' anno ij^{do} R. nu'c ad opus Elizab't ux'is sue tenend' s' ad t'nu vite sue Remaner' inde post ejus deciss' Harry Lather fil' p'd'c'i Will'i et hered' suis cu' accid'it ad qu'a quidem rev'c'o'em p'dict' Harry admiss' fuit tenend' s' cu' accid'it post morte' Elizab't m'ris sue ut in ead'm cur' plen' pt' p'dict' Harry Lather absent' cur' ven' coram sen'is. viz. iij^o die Novembr' et surs' redd' in man' d'nor' totu' jus statu' tit'l'm et int'esse q'h'et in p'dict' Hampstall' et terr' cu' suis p'tin' ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' cui concess' est inde s'sina H'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis cu' accid'it de d'no p'virgam s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' reddit' et s' vic' inde pius debit, et consuet'. Et dat d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde h'end' ut pt' in Rot. cur'. Et fec' fidel'.

11.

Thomas Frankeleyn, and Joan his wife, surrender a tenement and two acres of land in Ham'smyth, to the

use of John and Henry Morecote, and their heirs.—
Sixteenth Henry VII. anno 1501.

Ffulk'm.—Ad cur' tent' ib'm die Martis p'x' post festu'
t'nslac'o'is S'c'i Thome Martiris anno regni Reg' Henr' vij^l xvj^o.
viz. p'ma' cur' d'nor' decaⁱ et capit'li Eccl'ie Cath' S'c'i Pauli
London' sede vacant' p' t'nslac'o'em Rev'end' in x'p'o p'ris et d'ni
Thome Savage nup' Ep'i ib'm irro' sic. Thomas ff'unkeleyn et
Joh'na ux' ejus absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii ven' coram
sen^l viz. xxv^o. die Julii ip'a Joh'na p' sen^l sola ex'i'at et
confess' et surs' redd' in man' d'ni unu' ten'tu' vocat' Brounes in
Ham'smyth qond'm Joh'is Clophell' et postea Thome Osborne et
ij. acr' et di' t're eid'm ten' p'tin' ad q' id'm Thomas admiss' fuit
post morte' Joh'is ff'unkeleyn p'ris sui ut pt' in cur' gen^l anno
vij^o. R. nu'c ad opus Joh'is Morecote et Henrici Morecote et
hered' suor' Quib' concess' e' inde s'sina h'end' et tenend' eis et
hered' eor' de d'no p' virga' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic'
inde pius debet' et consuet'. Et dant d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde
h'end' ut pt' in Ro^l cur. Et fec' fidel'.

12.

Harry Lather surrenders into Court two acres of land,
in Shortland, in Ham'smyth, abutting partly upon the
Warpole, for the use of John Morecote and his heirs.—
Sixteenth of Henry VII. anno 1501.

Ffulk'm. — Ad cur' tent' ib'm die mart' p'x' post festu'
t'nslac'o'is s'c'i Thome Martiris anno regni Regis Henr' vij. xvj^o.
viz. p'ma' cur' d'nor' decaⁱ et cap'li Eccl'ie cath' s'c'i Pauli
London' sede vacant' p' t'nslac'o'em Rev'endissimi in x'p'o p'ris
et d'ni Thome Savage nup' Ep'i ib'm irro' sic. Harry Lather
absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii ven' coram sen^l viz. iiij^{to}. die
Novembr' et surs' redd' in man' d'nor' Rev'co'em di' acr' t're in
Shortlond p'cell' ten't' . . . jac' int' terr' Will'i Lyghtwode ex p'te
orient et terr' Will'i Lokyngton' ex p'te occid' et abutt' sup'
regia' viam ib'm v'sus boriā cu' c't' edific' desup' modo edificat'
nup' sarr' Cademan et Rev'c' ij. acr' t're in Shortlond in
Ham'smyth in una pec' p'cell, ten'ti Nawportes jac' int' terr'
Will'i Lather ex uta q' p'te uno capit' abutt' sup' regiam viam
ib'm v'sus bor' et aliud caput sup' le Warepole ib'm v'sus austr'
nup' Joh'is Northampton' et al' ad qua' Rev'c'o'em Id'm Harry
admiss' fuit tenend' s' et hered' suis accid'it post morte' Elizab't
m'ris sue ut pt' in cur' gen'li tent' ib'm die Jovis in vigilia s'c'e

Kat'ine virg'is anno xij^o. R. nu'c ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' cui concess' est inde s'sina H'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis cu' accid'it de d'no p' virgam s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde pius debet' et cons'. Et dat d'no de fin' p' ingr'u inde h'end' in forma p'd'c'a ut pt' in Rotul' cur'. Et fec' fidel'.

13.

William Eustace surrenders two and a half acres of land in Westfield, otherwise called Burtonsfeld, in Palyngewyk, to the use of John Morecote and his heirs. —Seventeenth Henry VII. anno 1502.

Ffulh'm.—Ad cur' cum vis' ffranc' pleg' tent' ib'm die Jovis in septi'a pasche anno R. R. Henr' vijⁱ xvij^o. irro' sic Willi'us Eustace absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii ven' coram sen^{llo} et surs' redd' in man' d'nor' ij. acr' et di' terr' in Westfeld' al' voc' Burtoniesfeld' in Palyngewyk', in una pec' p'cell' ten'ti Redkyng' n' Joh'is ff'unkeleyn et jac' int' terr' nup' Will'i Lightwode ex p'te oocid' et' terr' nup' Edmu'di Wulbysby modo Will'i Yong Sadeler ex p'te orient' uno capit' abutt' sup' terr' p'd'c'i Joh'is ff'unkeleyn v'sus bor' et al' capit' sup' terr' nup' Joh'is Stiler v'sus austr' quas id'm Willi'us h'uit ex surs' redd' Will'i Raser ut pt' in cur' gen'al' tent' ib'm die mart' in Crastino s'c'e Kat'ine virg'is anno ix^o. Reg' Henr' vij. unu' ten'tu' voc' Redekyng' in Palyngewyke et' iiij^{or}. acr' et di' terr' eid'm p'tin' q' p'd'c'us Willi'us h'uit ex re Thome ffraunkeleyn et Joh'ne ux' ejus ut pt' in cur' cu' vis' anno x^o. Reg' nu'c et vj. acr' t'r' in uno croft' inclus' apud Palyngewyke vocat' Littelnorthcroft unde iij. acr' et di' sunt p'cell' Rob'ti Burton' et j. acr' p'cell' ten'ti Storkes et j. acr' et di' de Bordlond quas id'm Willi'us h'uit ex r' Henr' Abrah'm et Margarete ux'is ejus q' fuit ux' Joh'is Burton' de London' Gyrdeler ut in dict' cur' cu' vis' anno x^o. dict' R. Henr' vijⁱ. plen' pt' ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' cui concess' est inde s'sina. H'end' et tenend' s' et hered' suis de d'nis p' virga' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii p' redd' et s'vic' inde pius debet' et cons'. Et dat d'nis de fin' p. ingr'u inde h'end' ut pt' in Rotul' cur'. Et fec' fidel'.

14.

William Olyver surrenders a tenement and seven and

a half acres of land, called Akerman's, to the use of John Morecote and his heirs.—Seventeenth Henry VII. anno 1502.

Ffulh'm.—Ad cur' gen^l tent' ib'm die m'curii in vigilia s'c'e Kat'ine virginis a^o R. R. Henr' vij^l. xvij^o. irro' sic Will'ius Olyver absent' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii ven' coram sen^l viz. ij^{do}. die Decembr' et surs' redd' in man' d'nor unu' ten'tu' et vij^{te} acr' et di' t're p'cell' uni' ten'ti et x. acre Weir' t're de Holdynglond vocat' Akyrmans in ffulh'm q' id'm Willi'us h'uit ex surs' redd' Joh'is Olyver p'ris sui ut pt' in cur' cu' vis' tent' ib'm die Jovis p'x' post festu' Pasche a^o xiiij^o. Rx nu'c ad opus Joh'is Morecote et hered' suor' Tamen ista surs' redd' f'c'a e' sub t'li condic'o'e q'd si id'm Willi'us Olyver vel hered' sui solvant seu solvi fac' p'fat' Joh'i Morcote vel execut' suis xlvj^s. viij^d. in forma sequent' viz. in fest' nativitat' s'c' Joh'is Bapt'ie p'x' futur' xxvj^s. viij^d. et in fest' s'c'i Mich'is Arch'i ex tu'c p'x' seq'n' xx^s. q'd ex tu'c p'sens surs' redd' vacua sit et nulliu' vigor'. Allioq'n stet in suo robor' p'maneat et vertute, &c.

15.

Robert Young surrenders a field containing fourteen acres, in Colyherne, one croft lying at Brampton Crosse, and another acre lying in Colyherne, aforesaid, to the use of John Morecote and his assigns.—Seventeenth Henry VII. anno 1502.

Kensyngton.—Ad cur' ib'm tent' die Lune p'x' post xvij^s. s'c'i Martini anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conq'm decimo Septimo ven' Rob'tus Yong et s'su' redd' in man' d'ni unu' cl'm voc' Sawyers feld' contin' xiiij. acr' t'r' decem acr' t're jacen' in Colyhern' abbutt' sup' t'r' Magr' Essex' ex p'tib' Orient'li et occiden' unu' croftu' jacen' apud Brampton Crosse contin' duas acr' t'r' et unam acram t're jacen' in Colyhern' p'dict' abbutt' sup' Regiam viam ib'm ex p'te australi et t'r' d'ne Stokker ex p'te boreal' ad opus Joh'is Morcok cui d'n's concessit inde se'iam h'end' sibi hered' et assign' suis ad volun' d'ni s'c'd'm consuetudine' man'ii. Et dat d'no de fine ut patet in rotulis cur'. Et fecit fidelitatem. Et admissus est inde ten', &c.

16.

John Greene surrenders one rood of meadow in Westmede, to the use of Thomas Morecote and his heirs.—
Seventh Henry VIII. anno 1516.

Ffulh'm.—Ad cur' cum vis' ff'unc' pleg' tent, ib'm die Jovis in Septimana pasche anno R. R. Henr' Octavi Septimo Irro' sic Joh'es Grene ven' coram sen'lo ex' cur' s'c'd'm cons' man'ii viz. xxvij^{to} die Junii et surs' redd' in man' d'ni unam rodam prati in Westmede int' ter' Tho^s Essex' ex p'te or' et terr' Thome Morecote ex p'te occidental' ad opus Thome Morecote et hered' suor' cui concess' est inde s'eina' h'end' et tenend' sibi et hered' suis de d'no p' virgam s'c'd'm consuetudinem man'ii p' reddic' et s'vic' inde prius debet' et de Jur' consuet'. Et dat d'no de ffine p' ing'ru inde h'end' ut pat' in Rotul' cur' et fec' d'no fidel'.

No. II.

*Copy of Mr. Latymer's Deed of Conveyance by
Mr. Richard Chamberlayne, and Mr. Thomas Alured,
21^o Junii, 1627, which Deed was renewed in
Augt. 1678.*

This indenture made y^e 21st day of June in y^e third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord CHARLES, between Rich^d. Chamberlayne, in y^e county of Warwick, Esq. and Thomas Alured, of London, Esq. of the one pt., and Sir Henry Barker, Knt. Richd. Cluett, Dr. in Divinity, Archdeacon of Middlx., and Vicar of the parish of Fulham, in y^e county of Middx., John Paine, Esq. Edmund Powell, Thomas Isles, Tho. Hill, Jo^a. Hash, W^m. Ireland, Tho^s. Mainwaring, Robt. Gomersall, Jn^o. Wolverston, Rich^d. Warwick, Tho^s. Martin, Hen. March, Joseph Holden, Gentleman, Wm. Shercroft, Ffrancis Leasy, Wm. Burton, Jo^a. Flood, Yeoman, being all inhabitants of the parish of Fulham; Thomas Holden, and Paull Mann, Churchwardens of the Parish, and the Vicar and Churchwardens of y^e said parish of Fulham, for the time being, for ever, of that pt. *Witnesseth*, &c. y^t Whereas, Tho. Hunt, and Joyce, his wife, by their Indre. bearing date the 1st day of June in y^e yeare of y^e raine of our late Souvraigne

Lord K. James of England, and Ffrance, and Ireland, y^e 20th. and of Scotland y^e five and fiftieth, for y^e consideration therein expressed and by fyne, and some other Assurance and Conveyance thereupon had, leavyed, and made, did convey and assure unto Edward Latymer, then of London, Gent. in y^e same Indre. named, and to the said Rich^d. Chamberlayne and Tho. Alured, and to their heirs and Ass. all those several closes and parcells of land, Meadow and Pasture, conteyning by estimation thirty and fowre acres more or less, then or lately in the tenure or occ. of the said Tho. Martin, and before him in the sevrall tenures or occ. of Geo. Burton, Jn^o. Burton, Jn^o. Barker, Hen. Bristow, Charles Smith, Samson Burton, and — Marshall, lying and being in sevrall places in or neer y^e town of Hamsmith, in y^e said countes of Middx. being within the Prsh. of Fulham. And also all those two psells. of Lands, Meadow and Pasture, conteyning by estimation one Acre more or less, then or late in y^e tenure or occ. of y^e s^d. Ffranc Leasy, lying nere Parr Bridge, in Ffulham Field aforesd. whin y^e s^d. Prsh. of Fulham, and now in the tenure or occ. of John Leasy, his son, or of his Ass. or Tenants, and also all that pcell. of Land, Meadow or Pasture, there conteyning by estimation one Roode more or less, y^a or late in y^e tenure or occupacon of Rich^d. London, and lyeth in y^e comon field, called Shortlands, now or lately enclosed or planted wth. roses, To HAVE AND TO HOLD, (and all other lands,) all y^e s^d. closes and parcells of Lands, Meadows and Pasture, before mentioned, wth. all and singular their profits, comodities and apptement w^t. soever, and unto y^e s^d. Edw^d. Latymer, Rich^d. Chamberlaine, and Tho. Alured, their Heires and Ass. for ever, as in and by y^e s^d. certyied or mentioned Indre., Fyne, and other Assurance more at large, it doth and may appear. AND WHEREAS the said Richard Chamberlayne and Thomas Alured, by their sevrall Deeds, viz. the Deed of y^e said Rich^d. Chamberlayne, bearing date the 20th day of O^{bre}. in y^e 20th year of the Raine of y^e said late King James of England, Ffrance, and Ireland, and of Scotland, y^e six and fiftieth Ano. Dni. 1622. And y^e Deed of consent, direction, and appayment of y^e s^d. Edward Latymer, did severally declare and acknowledge y^e s^d. Rich^d. Chamberlayne and Tho. Alured, y^a. had y^e same severall closes and pcells. of Land, Meadow and Pasture, and all other y^e said recited or mentioned pmisses, in trust, and reposed by y^e s^d. Edw^d. Latymer. That they y^e s^d. Rich^d. Chamberlayne and Tho. Alured, or either of y^m. at all tymes y^a afr., upon reasonable request to y^m. or either of them, to be made by y^e s^d. Edw^d. Latymer, or by any other person or psons. whatsoever, to whom the s^d. Edward Latymer should lymitt, convey, or appoynt y^e s^d. mentioned pmisses. or any pt. or pcell. thereof in

fee simple, fee tayle, for life, hide or years or otherwise how soon should and wood convey, assure, pass on and release unto y^e s^d. Edward Latymer, and to onlie such Pson. and Persons, and their heires, or otherwise, as should be required, lymited, conveyed, divided, or appoynted, by y^e s^d. Edw^d. Latymer, by his last will and testament in writing, or otherwise by writing in his life time, all y^e right, title, interest, claym, and demand, w^h. in y^e s^d. Richard Chamberlayne and Tho. Alured, or either of them y^a. had or y^a. aft. should or might have in or to y^e said closes, pcells. of Land, Meadow and Pasture, and other y^e pⁿisses. or in or to any pt. or pcell. thereof, discharged or otherwise, saved and kept harmless of and from all incumbrances don by them y^e s^d. R. Chamberlayne, Tho. Alured, or either of them, as in and by y^e s^d. last recited under-mentioned Deeds more at large and plainly it doth and may appear. AND FURTHER WHEREAS, y^e s^d. Edward Latymer, by his last will and Testament in writing, bearing date y^e 16th day of March, in y^e 22nd. yeare of y^e Reign of our late Souvraign L^d. K. James of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland, ye 57th, An. Dni. 1624, the tenor of which last will and Testament, amongst other things, followeth in theis words, viz. :—I, EDWD. LATYMER, of London, Gent. being of sound and perfect memory, y^e God of Heaven be prayed, therefore do make this my last Will and Testament. Item, Whereas I have by my indenture of bargain and sale, dat y^e 20th day of March in y^e 22nd. yeare of y^e Reign of our late Sovraign L^d. K. James of England, France, and Ireland, King Defender of y^e Faith, made between the sayd Edward Latymer of the one part, and Sir Henry Barker, Knt., Richard Cluett, Dr. in Divinity, and Vicar of the s^d. Prish. Church of Ffulham, in y^e county of Middx., Tho^s. Isles, and Edward Powell, Esqrs. Tho. Hill, Robert Gomersall, Hen. March, Gent., Tho. Earsby, Francis Martin, now Churchwardens of y^e Prish., Francis Leasy, and Yeom., and to y^e Churchwardens thereof for the time being, for ever, and to other persons in y^e same Indre. named, on the other p^t., for the considerations in y^e same Indre. exprest, bargained, sold, granted, and confirmed unto the s^d. Sir Henry Barker, Rich. Cluett, Tho. Isles, Edw^d. Powell, Tho. Hill, Rob^t. Gomersall, Hen. March, Gent., Thos. Earsby, Francis Martin, Francis Leasy, and to y^e s^d. other pⁿsons. in y^e said Indre. named, All those sevall closes and pcells. of Land, Meadow or Pasture, conteynyng by estimacon four and thirty Acres, now in y^e tenure or occ. of Geo. Burton, Jno. Barker, Bristow, Chr. Smith, Sam. Burton, Marshall, lying and being in sevall places, in or nere unto the towne of Hammersmith aforesaid. And also all those two pcells. of arr. Lands, Meadow or Pasture, conteynyng by estimacon one acre,

and now in the tenure or occ. of Fr. Leasy aforesaid, and y^t that pcell. of Land, Meadow or Pasture, conteynyng by estimacon one Rood, now in y^e tenure or occ. of London. All which recited are lying and being in y^e s^d. towne and Pish. of Ffulham and Hamsmith, To HAVE AND TO HOLD all the afores^d. pcells. of Lands, with all and singular the appurtenances unto the s^d. Sir Henry Barker, Knt. R. Cluett, T. Isles, E. Powell, T. Hill, R. Gomersall, H. March. T. Earsby, F. Martin, F. Leasy, and to y^e other psons. in y^e s^d. Indre. named, and to their heires and to the heires of anie of them, for ever, and to y^e s^d. R Cluett, T. Earsby, and F. Martin, and their successors for ever, being Vicars and Churchwardens of y^e said Pish. Church of Ffulham for the tyme being, for ever, upon such trust, hope, and confidence in y^m reposed, or should by me declared and appoynted by my last will and Testament in writing. Now, for the more better and plain manifestation and declaration of y^e sayd trust, hope, and confidence in y^m reposed, and for y^e uses, intents, and purposes by me intended, my Will is y^t. my s^d. ffeoffees before named, dwelling in y^e Pish. of Fulham aforesd., and their heires and successors only or the great^r. number of them shall in five monthes next, after my death, elect, nominate, and choose eight poore boys, inhabiting in y^e s^d. towne of Hamsmith, and being within the age of twelve years a piece, and about th' age of seven yeares a piece, and y^t. after such electon by them made, my s^d. ffeoffees, dwelling wthin y^e s^d. Pish. of Ffulham, shall with y^e rents, issues, and profits of y^e s^d. lands to y^m conveyed as afores^d. provide and gett readie for everie of y^e s^d. Boys a dublett and a pair of breeches of frieze cloath or leather, one shirt, and a pair of stockens, and a pair of shoes, and y^e same so ready made shall yearly deliver unto everie of y^e said Boys on y^e first day of Oct^{bre}., and also y^t. my said last named ffeoffees shall provide and gett ready for y^e s^d. Boys at y^e feast day of y^e Ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, a dublett and a pair of breeches of course canvas lined with And y^t. upon y^e same Feast day, for ever, my said ffeoffees last before named, or some of y^m. deliver to everie of y^e said poore boys y^e said dublett and breeches, and also a shirt and a pair of stockens and a pair of shoes, such as aforesaid, ready made, and y^t. on y^e left sleeve of everie of y^e s^d. poor Boys dublett, somewhat below y^e shoulders, a cross, called y^e Latymer's cross, of redd cloath or bays, be fastened and worne by everie of y^m. dayly, and y^t. such poor Boys shall be termed Latymer's poore Alms-Boys. Also, my desire is y^t. my s^d. last before-mentioned ffeoffees, or some of y^m., their heires and successors, shall cause y^e s^d. eight poore Boys to be put to some petty School to th' end they may learn to read English, and to be kept at

School untill they shall attain to th' age of thirteen yeares, thereby to keep y^m. from idle and vagrant courses, and also to instruct them in some pt. of God's true religion. At which age of thirteen years if any of y^e eight poore Boys, or of their deupture. out of Towne, or death, my said allowance of apparell and schooling to cease unto so many of y^m. as shall attain to y^e said . . . or dept. as aforesaid. And my said ffeoffees, or y^e greater number of y^m., their heires or successors, for ever, presently to elect and choose so many other poore Boys of y^e said Towne in their steads, being under th' age of twelve years a peace, to HAVE and enjoy th' allowance aforesaid untill they also shall attain to thirteen yeares of age, dye, or dept. out of y^e said Towne. And so, for ever, to alter and change such poor boys as shall be elected, w^a. they shall attaine to y^e age of thirteen yeares, dye or dept. the Towne, and to choose others in their steads and rooms. Also my will is, y^t. my s^d. ffeoffees last before named, or y^e greater number of y^m., shall within six months next, after my death, elect and choose six poore aged men of good and honest conversation, and inhabiting within y^e s^d. Town of Hamsmith aforesd. And that after such election by y^m. made, wth. y^e rents, issues, and profits of y^e said Lands, conveyed to y^m. as aforesd., my said ffeoffees, their heires or some of y^m., shall deliver y^e said six coats or cassocks, a cross of redd cloath or bays to be fastened, called y^e Latimer's cross, and dayly worn therewith, and those six poore men to be called y^e Latymer Alms-men. And also y^t. my said ffeoffees or some of y^m. shall yearly on y^e Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ, pay and deliver to everie of y^e s^d. poore aged men out of the rents, issues, and profits of y^e said lands unto y^m. hereby limyted tenn shillings in money. Also my will is, y^t. out of the said towne, aged men or any other hereafter to be chosen, shall either dye or dept. out of the said Towne of Ham'smith, that my said ffeoffees last before-named their heires and successors, or y^e greater nnumber of y^m. for ever, shall elect and choose so many other like aged and poore men to supply y^e place of such as shall dye or dept. y^e towne, and to deliver and pay to everie of y^m. for ever, such allowance and at such times as aforesd. out of y^e rents, issues, and profits of y^e said lands as in and by y^e s^d. last Will and Testament remayning on record in y^e Prerogative Ct. of Cant'bury, amongst other things more plainly and at large it doth and may appear. The within s^d. recited or mentioned Indre. in the said Will mentioned was only engrosed in parchment, but was . . . ag^d. there sealed or inrolled as before recited, as by the same remayning in hands of y^e said Rich. Chamblayne and Tho. Alured may appeare. Now these present Indres. further witnesseth y^t. y^e s^d. Richd. Chamblayne and Thos. Alured, finding by the s^d. Will y^e disposition and

declaracon of y^e s^d. Edward Latymer, touching the said Lands and Premises. and y^e profitts thereof to be to such charytable uses as aforesaid, and in pformance. and discharge hereof, and of y^e s^d. trust before-mentioned, to be in y^m. reposed by y^e s^d. Edw^d. Latymer, and for y^e bettr. assuring and conveying of y^e s^d. closes and pcells. of Land before herein picularly recited or mencioned unto the s^d. Godly and Charytable use and uses in and by y^e s^d. last Will and Testam^t. declared, lymyed, and appoynted, and which are before herein mencioned and recited, and for and in consideracon of y^e sume of twelve pence of lawful money of Engl^d, to y^m. y^e s^d. Richd. Chamblayne and Tho. Alured, or one of y^m. in hand at or before their sealing and deliverie hereof, truly paid by y^e s^d. Sir Henry Barker and other the Fishoners. of Ffulham side, to their parte whereof and wherewith they acknowledge themselves fully satisfied by these presents, Have bargained, sould, aliened, infeoffed, and confirmed, and by theis presents n^t. in y^m. is or lyeth, do bargain, sell, alien, infeoff, and confirm unto y^e said Sir H. Barker, R. Cluett, J. Payne, E. Powell, T. Isles, J. Hart, W. Ireland, T. Manwaring, R. Gomersall, J. Wolverston, R. Warwick, T. Martin, H. Marsh, J. Holden, W. Shercroft, F. Leasey, W. Barton, J. Fludd, T. Holden, and Paul Mann, their heires and ass. for ever, all those the aforesaid severall closes and parcells of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, with the appurtenances, by the said Will and Testamt. of y^e s^d. Edw^d. Latymer, declared, indant. and intended to be conveyed to the uses above-mentioned, and y^e revcon, and revcons, remainders of all and everie y^e pmisses. and also all y^e estate, right, title, interest, claym, and demand, w^t. seen of y^e said Rich^d. Chamblayne and Thos. Alured of in and to y^e same pmisses. and of in and to everie pt. and parcell thereof, To HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular y^e said pcells. of Lands, arable, meadow, and pasture, and all and singular other y^e premises with their appurtenances by these pties. bargaine and sold, or indant mencioned or intended to be hereby bargained and sold and everie pt. and pcell. thereof unto the s^d. Sir H. Barker, R. Cluett, J. Payne, E. Rowe, T. Isles, T. Hill, J. Hart, W. Ireland, T. Manwaring, R. Gomersall, J. Wolverston, R. Warwick, T. Martin, their heires and ass. for ever, Nevertheless to the uses, intents, and purposes, before declared and to and for y^e pformance. of all and everie y^e good and charytable uses before-mentioned and declared in and by y^e s^d. last Will and Testament of y^e said Edward Latymer, deceased. In Witness whereof y^e Pties. above-mentioned to this Indre. their hands and seals interchangeably have put, the day and year first above-written. Anno Dni. 1627.

Signed by twenty-seven feoffees and witnesses.

No. III.

A Copy of the Abstract of Mr. Latymer's Deeds.

A Title to y^e Lands settled by Mr. Edward Latymer, and y^e Trustees for Cloathing and Schooling of Six poor Men and Eight Boys of y^e Town of Hamersmith.

21st of June, 3th. Caroli. 1627, No. 1.—A Bargaine and Sale enrolled in Chancery from Richard Chamberlayne and Thomas Alured to Sir Henry Barker, Knt. and others, in trust to dispose of y^e rents and profitts of y^e lands thereby conveyed for y^e charitable uses mentioned in Mr. Edward Latymer's Will, for poore men and boys in y^e town of Hamersmith.

7thmo. Febrⁱⁱ. et 27thmo. die Aug^{ti}. nono Caroli, No. 2.—The exemplification of a Decree in Chancery inter Bartum Themisthorpe, quest et Riccard Chamberlayne, ar. et Tho. Alured, defen^{ts}. for settling y^e lands given by Mr. Edward Latymer for y^e benefitt of y^e poor of the parishes of Fulham, Edmonton, and St. Dunstan's in the West.

26^o. die Aug^{ti}. 1652, No. 3.—A Deed of Conveyance from John Wolverstone, Thomas Martyn, and Thomas Holden, (being the surviving trustees,) to Edmund Harvey, and other trustees, therein named.

26th day of Aug^{ti}. 1678, No. 4.—A counterpart of a Deed of feafment from the feoffees of one acre of Mr. Latymer's land in exchange of 2 acres and an halfe of Sir Nicholas Crispe's land in Fulham Field.

21st day of Aug^{ti}. 1678, No. 5.—Sir Nicholas Crispe's feoffment of 2 acres and a half of land in Fulham Field to y^e feoffees of Mr. Lattymer, in exchange for an acre of Mr. Lattymer's land at Parr Bridge.

21st day of August, 1678, No. 6.—A Deed of bargain and saile from Sir William Powell, and others, surviving feoffees to other feoffees.

21st of May, 1683, No. 7.—A Deed Poll of Lease from Mr. Ellis Crispe, Sir Nicholas Crispe's trustees, to y^e surviving feoffees in possession, to the exchanged two parcells of land.

21st Sept. 1706, No. 8.—A Deed of bargain and sale inrolled in y^e Queen's Bench, from Mr. Nicholas Goodwin, and other surviving feoffees to six other feoffees to ye uses aforesaid.

This Deed duly inrolled in the Queen's Bench, 31st of Jany. 5^{to}. Anne.

No. IV.

Parliamentary Surveys of Livings, Vol. XII. Fol. 212, in the MS. Library at Lambeth Palace.

“ Hammersmith in the Parish of Fulham.

“ Wee doe present that there is one Chappell att Hamersmith, in the said parish of ffulham, the present Minister is Mr. Isaac Knight, a very zealous and paynefull preacher of the Gospell of Jesus Christe. And there is belonging to the aforesaid Minister, towards his mayntenance, the small tythes which doe amount unto the sum of one and twentye pounds *per ann.* or thereabouts, during the tyme of the said Mr. Byfield, his being Viccar; If he doe continue to receive the hundred pounds *per ann.* which he hath out of the Rectorye of Ashell in the Countye of Hartford, and noe longer. The rest of the said Minister's mayntenance is upon a voluntary contribucon, which wee humbly present without a further augmen-tacon cannott long continue, the towne consisting of many, who although they may be wylling, yett are unable in regard of their pouertye.

And wee doe further present, That the said Parish Church of ffulham is scittuate att a great distance from the inhabitable partes of the said Parish, some partes of the same being neare fflowre myles from the Parish Church, soe as the said inhabitants cannot conveniently repaire to the said Parish Church to partake of the publique worship and service of God: And therefore, Wee doe humbly present that the said Parysh maye be conveniently devyded in manner following, viz. that all such houses and lands formerlye esteemed and bounded to belong to the Hamlett and Chapplerie of Hamersmith, shall and may still continue to be within the said devysion, and settled there together allso with the great bricke house lately built by Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight, scittuate and being neare the towne of Hamersmith, as allso a certeine parte of the North End of the said Parish comonly called the North End,

extending from the comon high waye, leading from London, unto the end of a little greene, called Gibbs Greene, the which said houses or dwellings are neerer to the said Chapple then to the said Parish Church by more than one halfe, All which said houses and lands, wee present may be appropriated to the before menconed Chapple, and the same made parochiall."

No. V.

At a vestry, the 15 of April, 1661.

1661. Wee the inhabitants of Hammersmith, in the pish of Fulham, whose names are here under written, doe certifie and assure any whoms att present itt doth, or hereafter may concerne, that the sufferinge of Hammersmith chappell doore to be opened on Easter day now ensuinge, anno Dom. 1661 : upon a reasonable cause showne att present, is not intended, nor shall be interpreted by us, as any prejudice to any of the rights, dues, or privileges, that belonge to the church of Fulham, nor as any president for the future in the prticular forementioned, to infringe or breke y^e custome of shutting up y^e doores of Hammersmith Chappell on Easter day, that the inhabitants there might then resort to the Church of Fulham by way of acknowledgement y^t they belong to y^t church. In witness whereof wee subscribe our names.

Will. Chalkhill,
Thos. Whitehead,
Rich. Rauson,
Robert Bulten.

Mathew Fowler, D.D.
Henry Bradbury, churchwarden,
Francis Tirrel, and } overseers of
John Parsons, } y^e poore,
Thos. Ufman,
Robert Burton.

No. VI.

xith of Maye, The Sessment for the poore of Hamersmith
1626. Side ffrome the ffeast of the Anuntiation
of our Ladie 1626, till the said ffeast
1627, to be payd quarterly beginning att
Midsomer 1626 mayd and agreed upon
the eleventh daye of Maye 1626.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Ryght Honrbl. the			Richard Read	4	0
Earle of Mulgrave . .			Richard Kerbe	2	0
Richard Manly Esq . .	10	0	William Whithed	2	0
Richard Crompton Esq .	10	0	francis Kipping	0	15
Henry Osborn Esq . . .	6	0	Thomas Whithed	0	16
George Longe Esq . . .	5	0	William Bourke	0	16
Thomas Piller Gent . . .	10	0	John Payne	2	0
Mr. Whittivall Gent . .	6	0	John Radford	2	4
Mr. Watherfield Gent . .	10	0	George frankling	0	16
Mr. Stanlarke Gent . . .	6	0	John Crossman	2	0
Mr. Smith Gent	6	0	John Robinson	3	4
Thos. Martin Gent	6	0	William Smith	4	0
Paul Man	3	4	Mr. Waller Gent	6	0
Mr. Warwick Gent	6	0	Thomas Lamking	0	16
More according to his			John Barrat	0	16
agreement before the			Richard Byards	0	16
Vestrie	10	0	Mr. Allsworth Gent	0	16
Mr. Gomersell Gent . . .	6	0	George Benerke	0	16
Mrs. Suger Widow	3	0	Richard Childe	0	16
Thos. Lucker	2	0	Ralfe Right	2	8
Jo. Moyle Gent	6	0	Mr. Goring	6	0
Mr. Yeaver Gent	6	0	Edward Law	0	16
Mr. Herriot Crowner . . .	4	0	John finch	0	16
Mrs. Bull Widow	3	4	John Barker	0	16
Joseph Holden	6	0	John Gould	2	0
John Whyte	2	0	Bartholomew Webster . . .	2	0
Mr. Candish	3	4	John Law	2	0
francis Law	3	4	John Ballfind	2	4
Denes Long	2	0			

No. VII.

POORS' RATE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,
1816—1836.

	RATES.		RENTAL.	ASSESSMENT.		
	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.
1816 . .	2	9	25,662 . .	3528	7	3
1817 . .	4	9	25,626 . .	5125	5	0
1818 . .	4	6	25,965 . .	5842	5	0
1819 . .	4	6	25,667 . .	5775	1	9
1820 . .	4	6	27,099 . .	6097	5	6
1821 . .	4	6	27,225 . .	6125	14	9
1822 . .	4	0	27,673 . .	5534	12	0

7) 1 9 6

4 2½ average for seven years, 1816—1822.

1823 . .	3	0	27,451 . .	4117	15	6
1824 . .	3	0	28,199 . .	4229	18	0
1825 . .	3	6	29,039 . .	5081	18	0
1826 . .	3	6	28,556 . .	4997	8	6
1827 . .	3	9	28,581 . .	5359	2	2
1828 . .	4	6	29,417 . .	6419	5	0
1829 . .	4	0	27,821 . .	5565	4	0

7) 1 5 3

3 7 average for seven years, 1823—1829.

1830 . .	4	6	28,302 . .	6368	18	6
1831 . .	4	3	27,563 . .	5853	15	3
1832 . .	4	9	26,416 . .	6274	17	9
1833 . .	4	9	26,640 . .	6327	3	6
1834 . .	4	0	27,957 . .	5591	11	0
1835 . .	3	0	28,274 . .	4241	4	0
1836 . .	2	6	28,840 . .	3605	0	0

7) 1 7 9

3 11 average for seven years, 1830—1836.

No. VIII.

MANAGEMENT OF THE POOR.

Order for forming the Poor Law Union, dated January, 1837. The operations of the Orders suspended till the 29th of September, 1838.

Average of Expenditure for Three Years preceding the Commissioners' Inquiry.

	£.	
Kensington . .	6,847 . .	Six Guardians.
Chelsea . . .	11,533 . .	Eight ditto.
Fulham . . .	2,601 . .	Three ditto.
Hammersmith .	3,647 . .	Four ditto.
Paddington . .	4,395 . .	Five ditto.
	<hr/>	
	£29,023	26 Guardians.
	<hr/>	

No. IX.

The Copy of the Admittance of Mr. Cleeve, and Jonas Morley, to the reversion of Mr. Le Gouch's Estate in Hammersmith, in trust.

Fulham.—Ad visu' franci plegii cu' cur' Baron' hono^{ble} ac rev'endu' in x'p'o p'ris Henrici permissione divina London' Ep'i d'ni Maner' p'dict' tent' apud fulham coram Thoma Dickins ar' sen^{ll} ib'm Septimo die April' anno d'ni 1686 annoq' Regni d'ni n'ri Jacobi s'c'di nunc Anglice Regis, &c. S'c'do. Et abinde continuat' ac adjournat' usq' vicesimu' diem Maii nunc p'x' sequen'. Irrotulatur sic.

Ad hanc cur' d'niis p' sen^{ll} suu' p' virtute special' ordinis in scriptis sub manu ip'ms d'nis Maner' predict'. Et ex gr'a sua special' concessit extra manus suas Will'o Cleeve ar' Jonæ Morley hordear' et Joh'i Johnson Aurifabr' reversionem post mortem Annæ Billingsley vid' unius customar' messuag' sive Tenement' et un' acr' et dimid' acr' terr' customar' cu' o'ib' stabulis extra domib' edificiis gardin' pomar' et al' pertin' eisdem spectan sive pertin'

scituat' in Hamersmith infra Maner' p'dict' nuper in occupaco'ne Isaaci Legooch gener' defunct' et nunc in occupaco'ne p'dict' Annæ Billingsley vid'. Et liberata est eis sei'a p' virga' in ap'ta cur' viz. p'd' Will'o Cleeve et Jonæ Morley in p'prii. p'sonis suis et p'dict' Joh'i Johnson p' Gerard. Vandernedon attornat' suu' in hac parte habend' et tenend' p'd' messuagiu' sive tenen^t et un' acr' et dimid' acr' terr' in o'ib' et singulis eor' p'tin' predict' Will' Cleeve Jonæ Morley et Joh'i Johnson hered' et assign' suis imp'petuu' sub condico'nes fiducias et s'c'd'm limitaco'es et direc'coes in ult' vol' sive test' p'd' Isaaci Legooch in scriptis geren' dat decimo septimo die Augusti anno d'ni 1685. Annoq' Regni d'ni n'ri Jacobi s'c'di dei gr'a Angl' Scoe' franc' et Hib'niæ regis fidei defensor', &c. prius debito modo probat' et in Rot'lis hujus cur' Irrotulat' de d'no p' virga' ad vol'tem d'ni s'c'd'm consuetud' maner' p'd' p' reddit' et servic' inde debit' et consuet'. Et pret' statu sic inde habend' de finibus admissi sunt inde Et p'dict' Will'us et Jonas fidel'tem sed fidel'tas p'dict' solvo respectuatur quousq', &c.

Exa'c'at' p' Tho. Dickins Sen^rm.

No. X.

The View of Frankpledge.

Fulham.—With the General Court Baron of the Right Honourable and Reverend Father in God, William, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of London, Lord of the said Manor, as held at the house known by the name of the Swan, at Walham Green, within and for the said Manor, the 12th day of April, in the 59th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE the Third, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1819. Before THOMAS DICKENS, Esq. Steward of the said Manor.

WHEREAS John Slade, Richard Alexander, and Simon Le Sage, all of Hammersmith, Esquires, who by copy of Court Roll of the said Manor, bearing date, by adjournment, the 12th day of May, 1773, held by them and their heirs, on the surrender of Montague Grover, in trust for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the Hamlet of Hammersmith, in the Parish of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, ALL THAT piece of ground being on the north side of the Chapel-yard at Hammersmith aforesaid, and particularly

described in the **ADMISSION** of Peter Brushell, and others, at a Court holden for the said Manor on the 15th day of November, 1752, (that is to say,) **ALL THAT** piece of ground adjoining on the north side of the Chapel-yard at Hammersmith, running even from the corner of the said Chapel-yard wall, towards the hedge of the premises then of Thos. Fell and Frances Henrietta, his wife, 127 feet of assize, and containing, in return from thence, eastward, to a wall then standing on the front of the said piece of ground, 73 feet of assize. and containing in the said front, (being the whole of the said brick wall, except one foot,) from north to south, 98 feet assize, upon which piece of ground has since been erected in part a School-house, now used as a Sunday School and an Engine-house, are all dead. **AND WHEREAS** the said Simon Le Sage has survived the said John Slade and Richard Alexander, and lately died seized of the same premises, upon the trusts aforesaid, **AND WHEREAS** the death of the said Simon Le Sage, so seized as aforesaid, was presented at a Court holden for the said Manor, the 15th day of April, 1816, and proclamation was thereupon made for the heirs of the said Simon Le Sage, or those who right had to come in and take their **ADMISSION** to the copyhold premises aforesaid, but no one came, **AND WHEREAS**, the like proclamations were duly made at two subsequent General Courts Baron, holden for the said Manor, but no one came to be admitted or to claim title to the said premises, whereby the said premises had become forfeited to the Lord of the said Manor for want of a tenant, according to the custom of the said Manor. Now **AT THIS COURT**, it is found and presented by the homage, that the Lord of the said Manor had, by reason of such forfeiture, and according to the custom of the said Manor, by the bailiff of his said Manor, duly authorized in that behalf, entered into and upon the said premises, and seized the same into his hands. And thereupon the Lord of the said Manor, upon the prayer of the Churchwarden and Overseers of the Poor of the said Hamlet of Hammersmith for the time being, and of his especial grace and favour, by his said Steward, grants, and by the rod delivers, siezen of the said premises unto the Rev. Thomas Stephen Atwood, Clerk, the Rev. John Leggett, Clerk, and Thomas William Chamberlain Perfect, Surgeon, by Richard Howells, as their Attorney, and the said Richard Howells, George Bird, William Pater, Thomas Sawyer, Robert Simpson, Thomas Cockett, and John Thornington Fowell, in their proper persons, all of the said Hamlet of Hammersmith, and the said Churchwarden and Overseers, **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said Thomas Stephen Atwood, John Leggett, and Thomas William Chamberlain Perfect, Richard Howells, George Bird, William Pater, Thomas Sawyer, Robert Simpson,

Thomas Cockett, and John Thornington Fowell, their heirs and assigns, and the Churchwarden and Overseers of the Poor of the said Hamlet for the time being, in trust as above of the Lord, by the rod, at the will of the Lord, according to the custom of the said Manor, by the accustomed rent and services therefore due and of right accustomed for the same, and for such grant they severally give the Lord for a fine, as &c. And so they are admitted tenants thereof.

No. XI.

4 WILL. IV.—SESS. 1834.

AN

A C T

For making the Hamlet of *Hammersmith* within the Parish of *Fulham*, in the County of *Middlesex*, a distinct and separate Parish, and for converting the perpetual Curacy of the Church of *Saint Paul, Hammersmith*, into a Vicarage, and for the Endowment thereof.

[ROYAL ASSENT, JUNE 27TH, 1834.]

WHEREAS the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Charles James Lord Bishop of London, is patron, in right of the see of London, of the sinecure rectory of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, and the Reverend William Wood is the sinecure rector of Fulham, and, in right of such sinecure rectory, is patron of the vicarage of the parish of Fulham aforesaid, and is also vicar thereof:

And whereas the said Charles James Lord Bishop of London, in right of the see of London, is patron of the perpetual curacy of Saint Paul's Church, in the hamlet of Hammersmith, in the parish of Fulham aforesaid, and the Reverend Francis Thomas Atwood is perpetual curate thereof:

And whereas a new chapel called Saint Peter's has been erected in the said hamlet of Hammersmith, by His Majesty's Commissioners appointed under a certain Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for building, and promoting the building of additional Churches in populous Parishes," and a new Chapel called Saint John's has been also erected at Fulham, by His Majesty's said Commissioners, and such chapels have been consecrated, and divine service performed therein respectively, and the right of nomination to both such chapels belongs to the vicar of Fulham, for the time being :

And whereas the said hamlet of Hammersmith is exclusively subject to the repairs of the said church of Saint Paul, situate therein, and the parish of Fulham, and the said hamlet of Hammersmith have been, and are jointly liable to the repairs of the parish church of Fulham, Saint John's Chapel Fulham, and Saint Peter's Chapel, in the hamlet of Hammersmith, aforesaid :

And whereas the pew rents of the said church of Saint Paul, Hammersmith have been, by long and uninterrupted usage, paid to and received by certain trustees, from time to time appointed by the inhabitants of Hammersmith in vestry assembled, and such trustees have from time to time paid a stipend to the minister thereof, out of such pew rents :

And whereas the boundaries of the said hamlet of Hammersmith are, and have been for many years past well known and defined, and the said hamlet is of large extent, and contains a population, according to the last census, of ten thousand two hundred and twenty-two souls, and is, and has been for many years past, separately rated for the relief and maintenance of its own poor, and the repair of its highways :

And whereas it would tend to improve the ecclesiastical superintendence of such hamlet, and lessen the annual amount of church rates therein, and would in other respects be of public utility, if the said hamlet were divided from the aforesaid parish of Fulham, and created a distinct and separate parish for all ecclesiastical purposes, (as it now is, and has long since virtually been for civil purposes) according to its present boundaries, and also made a vicarage, and if the said church of Saint Paul became the vicarage church of such new parish of Hammersmith ; and it is also expedient for the reasons aforesaid, that such new vicarage should be endowed with the vicarial tithes arising within the said hamlet, and that the fees, oblations, dues, ecclesiastical revenues, emoluments, rights, privileges, endowments, and advantages arising within the said hamlet, or belonging to the said vicar of Fulham in respect thereof, should be transferred and belong to the said Francis Thomas Atwood as

the new vicar of Hammersmith, and his successors, and that the present rentals of the respective pews in Saint Paul's Church should be confirmed, and a moiety of such pew rents in future assigned to the said Francis Thomas Atwood as the new vicar of Hammersmith, and to his successors, and that provision should be made for the future repairs of the parish church of Fulham, and of Saint John's Chapel aforesaid situate therein, by the inhabitants of Fulham, and for the future maintenance of the fabric of Saint Paul's Church, and for the future repairs of Saint Peter's Chapel situate in the hamlet of Hammersmith, by the inhabitants of such hamlet, and for the management and supervision of the charities belonging to such hamlet, and for the appointment and election of separate churchwardens, and for the future right of nomination to Saint Peter's Chapel, as a chapel of ease to the new parish church of Saint Paul Hammersmith :

And whereas the said Charles James Lord Bishop of London, as patron of the sinecure rectory of Fulham, William Wood, as such sinecure rector, and vicar of Fulham, and Francis Thomas Atwood perpetual curate of Saint Paul's Church as aforesaid, are willing and desirous that the purposes aforesaid should be carried into effect, and the consent of the inhabitants of Hammersmith, assembled in vestry, has been obtained to the accomplishment of the aforesaid purposes, but such beneficial objects cannot be effectually carried into execution without the aid and authority of Parliament :

May it therefore please your MAJESTY,

That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same ; That immediately from and after the passing of this Act, the aforesaid hamlet of Hammersmith shall be and become a distinct and separate parish for all parochial purposes ecclesiastical or civil; and the present boundaries thereof shall be and be deemed to be the boundaries of such distinct and separate parish, and that it shall be called Hammersmith parish, and shall be, and the same is hereby created a vicarage, and that the aforesaid church of Saint Paul in Hammersmith shall, to all intents and purposes, be the parish church of such vicarage, and that the said Francis Thomas Atwood shall be, and he is hereby declared to be to all intents and purposes, the vicar of the vicarage of the aforesaid church of Saint Paul, Hammersmith, instead of minister or perpetual curate thereof, without any presentation, institution, induction, collation, or other form of law being had observed or required.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the vicarial tithes arising within such distinct and separate parish of Hammersmith shall for ever thereafter be annexed to the new vicarage of Hammersmith, and that the same, together with Easter dues, oblations, offerings, fees, emoluments, and all other ecclesiastical revenues, dues, or profits accruing within the said new distinct and separate parish due and appertaining or belonging to, or received before the passing of this Act by the vicar of Fulham, or the minister or perpetual curate of Hammersmith, in respect of the hamlet of Hammersmith, shall belong and be paid to the said Francis Thomas Atwood, as vicar of such distinct and separate parish, and his successors, any law, statute, canon, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding,

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the said Francis Thomas Atwood, as vicar of Hammersmith as aforesaid, and his successors shall for ever thereafter by force and virtue of this Act have, hold, receive, perceive, take, and enjoy all such houses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, tithes, rents, oblations, mortuaries, and other parochial rights, profits, and privileges whatsoever within the precincts of the distinct and separate parish of Hammersmith, (save and except as regards the right of nomination to the aforesaid chapel of Saint Peter Hammersmith, as hereinafter mentioned,) which the vicar of Fulham for the time being should or might have held, received, taken, or enjoyed in right of the vicarage of Fulham, in case this Act had not been passed, and the said Francis Thomas Atwood, as vicar aforesaid, and his successors shall (except as aforesaid) have the same remedies to recover the vicarial tithes, profits, and privileges whatsoever within or belonging to such distinct and separate parish of Hammersmith as aforesaid, which the vicar of Fulham for the time being might have had, held, used, perceived, taken, or enjoyed in right of the vicarage of Fulham as aforesaid, in case this Act had not been passed.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the vicar of the aforesaid church of Saint Paul Hammersmith shall have perpetual succession, and shall be deemed to be a body politic and corporate, and may receive and take such endowments in lands or tithes or both as may be granted to such vicarage, and that all the public and general laws, canons, and statutes of this realm now in being concerning vicarages, vicars, parishes, parish churches, parochial clergy, and parochial officers, except as is otherwise specially provided for by this Act, shall be in full force and have effect and operation in all respects in regard to the new parish, vicarage, and vicarage church of Hammersmith as aforesaid, in like manner as if the same had been at all times a distinct and separate parish, vicarage, and vicarage church, and the same shall

be subject to the like ecclesiastical jurisdiction, visitation, and control, as the parish and vicarage of Fulham are now subject.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the said Francis Thomas Atwood, as vicar of Hammersmith, and his successors, shall be entitled to, and shall and may have, take, receive, and enjoy such and the like oblations, Easter offerings, dues, and emoluments, as the vicar of Fulham now has, takes, or enjoys in respect to the hamlet of Hammersmith aforesaid, and also such fees for and in respect of the celebration of marriages, and burials, which may arise or accrue within the aforesaid parish of Hammersmith, and in respect of any burials in vaults, or the erection of any monuments or tombstones, and also in respect of the burial of every non-inhabitant in any church or chapel, church-yard or chapel-yard, within the aforesaid new parish of Hammersmith, as are respectively specified in a table of fees, which has been signed by the Bishop of London, and the said Francis Thomas Atwood, and deposited in the Registry of the Bishop of London; subject nevertheless to such variation in the amount thereof respectively, as shall be from time to time agreed upon by the inhabitants of the said parish of Hammersmith, in vestry assembled, and assented to in writing under the hands of the Bishop of London, and the vicar of the said parish for the time being; and subject also to such and the same powers and authorities with respect to the assignment of fees or portions of fees to the ministers of district churches or chapels, as are given by the Acts now in force for building or promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the churchwardens of Hammersmith for the time being shall be entitled to receive, for the use of the parish of Hammersmith, such fees in respect of any burials and erection of any monuments or tombstones in the church or church-yard of the parish of Saint Paul Hammersmith aforesaid, and also the clerk and sexton respectively shall be entitled to receive such fees as are enumerated in the before mentioned table of fees; subject nevertheless to such variation in the amount thereof respectively as shall be from time to time agreed upon by the inhabitants of the said parish of Hammersmith, in vestry assembled, and assented to in writing under the hands of the Bishop of London, and the vicar of the said parish for the time being.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the site of the aforesaid church of Saint Paul Hammersmith, and the said church and burial ground thereto belonging shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the vicar of Hammersmith for the time being and his successors for ever, to the intent and purpose

that the said church and burial ground may for ever remain, and be set apart, and dedicated to ecclesiastical purposes, and the same shall be subject to the Lord Bishop of the diocese in such and the same manner as other churches within the same diocese are subject.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the inhabitants of the parish of Fulham aforesaid shall be discharged from contributing to any rate or rates for the repairs of the aforesaid chapel of Saint Peter Hammersmith, or any other church or chapel built, or to be built within the aforesaid new parish of Hammersmith, and that the inhabitants of Hammersmith aforesaid shall in like manner be discharged from contributing to any rate or rates for the repairs of the parish church of Fulham, or Saint John's Chapel Fulham, or any other church or chapel built, or to be built within the said parish of Fulham.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the expense of the maintenance of the fabric of the said church of Saint Paul Hammersmith, shall be defrayed by such means as the law may from time to time prescribe for the maintenance of the fabric of churches.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the aforesaid chapel of Saint Peter Hammersmith shall be a chapel of ease to the said parish church of Saint Paul Hammersmith, instead of a chapel of ease to the aforesaid parish church of Fulham.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the advowson and right of presentation or collation to the said vicarage church of Saint Paul Hammersmith shall belong to, and be exercised by the Lord Bishop of London for the time being, and the right of nomination to the aforesaid chapel of Saint Peter Hammersmith shall also belong to, and be exercised by the Lord Bishop of London for the time being.

And be it further enacted, That Samuel Groves, Gentleman, and Samuel Davis, Gentleman, shall be the churchwardens of the parish of Fulham only, and shall execute the duties thereof in such parish until the feast of Easter in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and that William Morison, Baker, and William Smith, Corn-chandler, shall be the churchwardens of the new parish of Hammersmith only, and shall execute the duties thereof in such parish until the feast of Easter in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and that at and from and after that time the vicar of Fulham shall at the usual period for that purpose appoint one churchwarden, and the inhabitants of Fulham in vestry assembled shall elect and appoint another churchwarden for such parish only, such churchwardens to be appointed and elected annually from the inhabitant householders

of such parish, and that at and from and after the feast of Easter in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five as aforesaid, the vicar of Hammersmith shall at the like usual period nominate one churchwarden, and the inhabitants of the new parish of Hammersmith shall elect and appoint another churchwarden for such new parish only, such churchwardens to be appointed and elected annually from the inhabitant householders therein, and the persons so to be appointed such churchwardens shall continue in the said office until others shall be chosen in like manner in their stead.

And be it further enacted, That the respective yearly rents or sums now paid by the occupiers of pews or seats in the said church of Saint Paul Hammersmith shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed, subject nevertheless to such and the same powers and authorities for varying the amount of the said pew rents from time to time as are given by the Acts of Parliament in force for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes, and the same shall be continued to be paid by the respective occupiers thereof; and that such yearly rents or sums from and after the passing of this Act, and until the first day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, shall be paid to the persons now acting as Trustees for the receipt and application of the said pew rents, and after that day the same shall be paid to Trustees, who shall consist of the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being of the said parish of Hammersmith, and twelve other persons to be from time to time selected and appointed out of the renters of pews in the said church by the inhabitants of the said parish in vestry assembled, and that the present and future Trustees shall pay one equal moiety or half part of the net receipts of the said rents or sums to the said Francis Thomas Atwood and his successors, vicars for the time being of the said church, to and for his and their own use and benefit, and shall apply the other moiety or equal half part thereof in the payment of the salaries of the parish clerk, officers, and servants and also the expenses of providing the several articles matters and things specified in the Schedule to this Act: Provided nevertheless, that the first appointment of twelve persons to act as Trustees with the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers as aforesaid, shall take place on the said first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, or as soon after as conveniently may be, and that a new appointment of twelve persons, to act as such Trustees as aforesaid, shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of three years from the first appointment, and so at the end of every succeeding period of three years for ever; Provided also, that a list or schedule of such pew rents, and of the pews or seats

upon which the same are respectively charged, shall be made out and signed by the Trustees, and shall be registered in the Registry of the Diocese of London, within three calendar months after the passing of this Act, and so from time to time within three calendar months after any variation in the amount of any such pew rents shall take place.

And be it further enacted, That every occupier of a seat or pew in the church of Saint Paul Hammersmith as aforesaid shall pay the rent charged thereon as aforesaid at two equal half-yearly payments, to wit on the twenty-fifth day of March, and the twenty-ninth day of September in every year, and in case the rent of any such pew or seat, or any part thereof, shall happen to be behind and unpaid by the space of three calendar months next after the same shall become due, and notice in writing demanding payment thereof shall have been given to the occupier of such seat or pew, then the said Trustees for the time being shall, and may either enter upon and hold such seat or pew, or let the same to any other inhabitant or inhabitants of the said parish of Hammersmith in such manner as such Trustees shall think proper, and the said Trustees shall sue for and recover the said rent so in arrear by action of debt or upon the case for the use and occupation of such pew or seat, to be brought against the occupier or occupiers thereof, in the name of the churchwardens of the church of Saint Paul Hammersmith, and no such action or suit shall abate by reason of the death, removal, or going out of office of the churchwardens aforesaid or either of them.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases of charitable bequests or gifts, whether in land or money, or money in the funds, or otherwise, which shall have been made or given to the hamlet of Hammersmith exclusively, or for the use and benefit of the inhabitants or the poor of such hamlet exclusively, and in all trust deeds relating to the same in which the said vicar of Fulham is, as such vicar, visitor or trustee, or one of the trustees of any such charitable bequests or gifts, the said vicar of the aforesaid church of Saint Paul Hammersmith for the time being, shall become, and he is hereby declared to be visitor and trustee in the room and stead of such vicar of Fulham as aforesaid, and in all such cases of charitable bequests or gifts as aforesaid, and trust deeds relating to the same, in which the vicar and churchwardens of Fulham as aforesaid shall be by virtue of his and their office, trustees of such charitable bequests or gifts, the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of the new parish of Hammersmith shall be, and they are hereby declared to be such trustees, in the place and stead of such vicar and churchwardens of Fulham, and that in all such cases of charitable bequests or gifts as aforesaid, and in all trust deeds relating to the same, in which the churchwardens for the time being of Fulham as

aforesaid, are trustees as aforesaid, or in which a churchwarden of Fulham or of Hammersmith respectively is by virtue of his office such trustee as aforesaid, the churchwardens of Hammersmith to be appointed and elected from time to time under this Act, shall be such trustees in the room and stead of such churchwardens of Fulham, or such churchwarden of Fulham, or churchwarden of the hamlet of Hammersmith aforesaid, as the case may be; and it shall be lawful for such vicar, or vicar and churchwardens, or churchwardens of Hammersmith, as the case may be, to do and execute all such offices and trusts as ought to be done and performed by those, in whose stead they are by this Act appointed, and the person or persons so ceasing to be visitor, trustee, or trustees as aforesaid, is and are hereby indemnified for and in respect of the surrender of such office or trust as aforesaid, and is and are hereby exonerated from the future performance of the matters and things as to such trusts directed to be performed and done, any law, statute, or usage, or any thing in any will or wills, deed or deeds, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the said Francis Thomas Atwood, as such vicar as aforesaid, and his successors, shall nominate and appoint the parish clerk for the said new parish of Hammersmith, and that the trustees for the receipt and application of the pew rents, for the time being, shall nominate and appoint the other officers and persons mentioned in the Schedule to this Act.

And whereas Thomas Hackman is the parish clerk of the said parish of Fulham, and is entitled to receive certain fees as such parish clerk for and in respect of the occasional marriages of the inhabitants of Hammersmith in the parish church of Fulham, which marriages of such inhabitants of Hammersmith in the parish church of Fulham will be discontinued from and after the passing of this Act, by the formation of the separate and distinct parish of Hammersmith, and the said Thomas Hackman will thereby sustain a certain loss of fees: Be it therefore enacted, That in lieu of such fees, and as a compensation for the loss of the same, the said Thomas Hackman, so long as he shall continue parish clerk of Fulham as aforesaid, shall be entitled to and be paid a moiety of any fees which may be due to and received by the aforesaid parish clerk of Hammersmith, for the solemnization of any marriages in the parish church of Saint Paul Hammersmith as aforesaid, which may exceed the number of twenty-seven in any one year: Provided always, that except in the case of the said Thomas Hackman as aforesaid, and so far only as before-mentioned, and so long only as he shall continue parish clerk of Fulham, the said parish clerk of Fulham shall not be considered to be entitled to any fee for and in respect of any offices or services to be done and performed in the parish of Hammersmith as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners for building and promoting the building of additional churches, shall have in all respects all such powers discretion and authority whatsoever for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect as are given to the said Commissioners by any Act or Acts of Parliament, except so far as the same powers and authorities are altered by this Act, or are inconsistent with the directions herein contained.

And be it further enacted, That all and every the directions, enactments, powers, and provisions whatsoever in the Acts of Parliament now in force for building and promoting the building of additional churches shall in all respects apply to the new parish and vicarage of Hammersmith as aforesaid, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same Acts had been repeated and re-enacted in and by this Act, except so far as the same are altered or varied by this Act, or are inconsistent with the powers, provisions, authorities, and declarations herein contained.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect, or abridge, or be considered to affect or abridge the rights and privileges of the lord of the manor of Fulham, in right of the said manor, or of the sinecure rector, in right of his rectory, or of the copyhold or customary tenants of the said manor, in right of their copyholds in any other manner than the same are effected or abridged by the express terms of any of the provisions herein-before contained, or to affect or abridge the rights of common of any inhabitants of the parish of Fulham aforesaid upon the commons and waste lands of the said new parish of Hammersmith, which rights shall remain and be exercised in the same manner as the same lawfully might before the passing of this Act, or to affect or abridge the rights of common of any inhabitants of the parish of Hammersmith upon the commons and waste lands of the parish of Fulham, which last mentioned rights shall remain and be exercised in the same manner as the same lawfully might before the passing of this Act.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and others.

*The SCHEDULE of Salaries and Expenses to which the
aforegoing Act refers.*

Salary to the Parish Clerk.

Ditto to the Collector of the Pew Rents.

Salary to the Organist.
 Ditto to the Organ Blower.
 Ditto to the Four Pew Openers.
 Repairing and Tuning the Organ.
 Bread and Wine for the Sacrament.
 Washing Surplices and Linen.
 New Surplices.
 New Books.
 Pulpit Hangings and Altar Cloths.
 Mops, Matting, Brooms, Dusters, and Mats extra.
 Cleansing and Sweeping the Chimnies.
 Coals and Candles.
 Christmas Decorations.
 Repairing and Winding-up the Dial inside the Church, together
 with any other expenses incidental to the due performance of
 Divine Worship, as by law required, which may at any time occur.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 103. The following is the concluding paragraph of *The Narrative of the Imposture of Susannah Fowles, of Hammersmith* :

“ Thus you have heard the relation of an imposture carried on with that cunning contrivance for some months, that it imposed upon the sagacity of a great many very learned and judicious men, and I leave the world to judge whether, all circumstances considered, it could be managed by one person alone, without the assistance and knowledge of her husband and her sister, who were constantly with her. She is now in Bridewell, near Clerkenwell Green, beating hemp, where she must continue till the next session, and take her trial for blasphemy and imposture, pursuant to the warrant of her commitment.” She was afterwards tried and found guilty, and was condemned to stand in the pillory, and to be imprisoned one year in Newgate.

Property of the Church, page 105.—The Communion Plate now comprises the following articles :

Two flagons of half a gallon each, thus inscribed : “ THE COMMUNION PLATE FOR THE CHAPPEL OF HAMMERSMITH. Weight, 42 oz. 6dwts. ; and 42 oz. 5dwts.

Two chalices thus inscribed: "THEIR CUPPS AND PLATES WAS GIVEN BY JAMES SMITH, ESQ. TO THE CHAPPELL OF HAMMERSMITH IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD, 1657."

Two salvers, with the same inscription round the edges, and the arms of Smith enchased on the bottom, viz.—az. a lion ramp., or, on a chief, arg. a mullet, gu. between 2 torteaux. *Crest*.—A sword erect, entwined with laurel.

Two silver plates, upon stands, with this inscription: "THE COMMUNION PLATE FOR THE CHAPPELL OF HAMMERSMITH. Weight, 13 oz. 3 dwts."

Two silver plates, with this inscription: "THIS WAS ADDED TO THE COMMUNION PLATE, 1804." Mr. Richard Howells, Churchwarden, 11 oz. 9 dwts. One silver spoon.

Two Beadles' staffs. One with a circular top of silver, on a bamboo cane, thus inscribed: "CONSTABLE OF HENNER-SMITH, 1704," with the monogram "A. R." The other surmounted with a Royal crown of silver gilt, thus inscribed: "IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY CAROLINE, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, ATTENDING DIVINE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, HAMMERSMITH, Nov. 19, 1820.

JAMES GOMME, *Churchwarden*.

THOMAS MEACOCK, }
GEORGE MILLOT, } *Overseers*.

J. B. Cole, *Fecit*."

Page 106. Over the south door, on a stone tablet, is this inscription:

This stone walk that leads to this door was done att Mrs. Redshaw's own proper charge as a gift to this Chapel in the year 1727.

Page 107. Under the west gallery, on two stone tablets, are the arms of the City of London, and of Sir Nicholas Crispe, emblazoned.



Page 120. Underneath Mr. Atwood's inscription is the following:

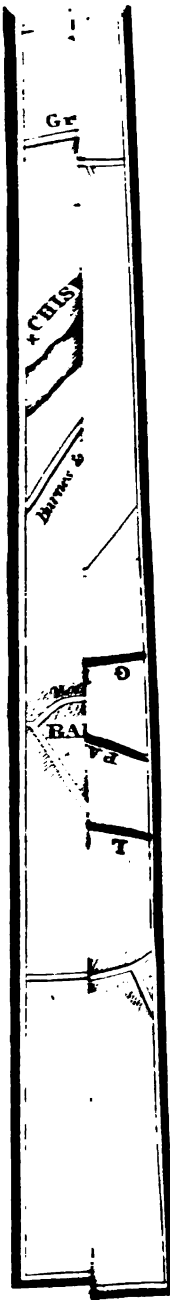
Also to the Memory of
Kitty Atwood,
Widow of the above,
who died April 19, 1834, aged 68,
in testimony of his reverence and gratitude
to his beloved Parent, this Monument was erected by
Francis Thomas Atwood, M.A.
Vicar of this Parish.

Page 123, line 3, for *he*, read *be*; p. 127, l. 25, for *Marchisoni*, r. *Marchioni*; p. 160, Mr. G. White died in 1829; p. 266, l. 3, from bottom, for *is*, r. *was*; p. 267, l. 10 and 16, for *Queen's College*, r. *Christ's College*; p. 219, l. 5, from bottom, for *has*, r. *had*; p. 261, l. 31, for *Anderton*, r. *Anderson*; p. 262, Mrs. Flaherty has no concern with the management of the School; p. 269, for *Manners*, r. *Manvers*; p. 270, for 3 *buckets*, r. *buckles*; p. 272, for *consserum*, r. *consseseram*; p. 282, l. 25, for *Wynham*, r. *Wyndham*; p. 340, These mud houses are about to be removed; p. 350, Mrs. Mountain now (April, 1839) resides in Pomona Place; p. 353, l. 7, for *sum*, r. *aid*; p. 353, l. 29, for 14,000, r. 11,087; p. 353, l. 21, for *by Dr. Horsley*, r. *from Dr. Howley*; p. 366, for *imperial*, r. *empyrean*; p. 366, l. 14, after *Cambridge*, add *College*; p. 367, Mr. King has no connexion with the adjoining Wax Manufactory.

Page 400. This cavern is situate in lands, called "*Butterwick*," in old Deeds, and was part of the estate of the Earl of Mulgrave, and was purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Impey. It is probable that it was built by his lordship for some domestic purpose, as a wine cellar or as a bath. The discovery continues to excite public curiosity, and many persons visit the spot.

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